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ADOLPH D. FENNEL

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST
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Postage Stamps As An Investment.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

A List of Some Neglected Issues That Should Prove to Be a Good Investment.

An experience of nearly forty years (alas, that I have to admit it), during thirty-two of which I was Chairman of Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, has given me some knowledge of the commercial value of postage stamps, and since I have taken up my residence and have applied for citizenship papers in this great country of the future, which I have known and loved for nearly thirty years, I have found so many groups of stamps that appear to be unduly neglected that I think a few chatty and rambling remarks may be of use to collectors and may help some of them to take up new branches of collecting that they have hitherto neglected.

Those of us who take Philately seriously and who invest considerably according to our means, cannot afford to ignore the financial side of the question, and should have the best possible guide as to their investments, and I hope and trust that this article will be found of real help to my fellow American Philatelists.

Firstly, I wish to make a few general observations and then to deal with "groups" of stamps in detail.

A portion of the title of this article is "Stamps Which Should Prove a Good Investment" and speaking generally, there are some things to avoid when we are dealing with the "investment" side of our hobby.

WHAT TO AVOID:

First, stamps quoted in advertisements at half to a tenth of catalogue prices. Remember, such stamps are on sale to dealers also and the catalogue makers will certainly reduce prices in their next edition of such stuff that is on sale at great discounts off catalogue prices.

Second, avoid all stamps cancelled to order, such as Labuan, North Borneo, "Seebecks" Dominican Republic 1880-1881; Bolivar, 1879-1891; Liberia, picture issues; Spanish Colonials, etc. etc. etc.

Third, avoid poor condition. This is the chief point of all in forming a collection from an investment point of view. If you collect used stamps, see that they are lightly cancelled. In most countries it is of great use to obtain dated

postmarks to show when particular colors, perforations, watermarks, etc. came into use, and as an investment a specialized collection is much improved by a judicious selection of such stamps.

Do not be tempted to buy a scarce stamp in poor condition because it is offered you at a half, third or quarter catalog. As an investment, it pays far better to buy the superb copy at even double catalog price than the poor one at half catalog.

In unused stamps I consider that well centered stamps are of more importance than original gum.

Fourth, purchase from reliable firms. This is most important. Buy from men who have studied stamps, and who have a good reputation and then you won't find yourself loaded up with reprints, fakes and mended stamps. You will have to pay a little more, but you won't be "had" and find your collection full of rubbish when you come to sell.

For investment purposes, I advise the formation of specialized collections of well defined groups of stamps or of one or more countries. I will deal with this point a little later on in this article. To make a commercial success a collector must study his stamps as he would his business.

He must not only accumulate a large mass of material, but he should read all that has been written on his particular group of stamps and then study the stamps themselves and endeavor to find out more than is known by anyone else about his particular subject. Many leading collectors in Great Britain have made really large sums of money by building up fine collections of neglected countries, making themselves master of their subject and then writing up their special study and showing the stamps at Exhibitions and Clubs. They then dispose of what they have mastered and take up a new group.

When a stamp collector is charged with being extravagant, with spending money lavishly and foolishly on a mere hobby, he may very justifiably reply that even his most extravagant spendings may be regarded as an investment and a good one at that.

At this moment, I know of two leading American collectors both of whom have over half a million dollars invested in their stamps. They have both bought so judiciously that I should be very glad to purchase either collection at 25% over what it has cost its owner, and quite possibly I could pay much more on a careful valuation.

I doubt if any of their other investments would show anything like so great an advance in value in the same period.

Many collectors that I knew in Great Britain kept a strict account of what they spent on their collections and I quote a few examples which I know to be authentic and for which I can vouch.

Mr. W. Hughes Hughes started his collection in 1859, spent $318.00 on it and sold it in 1896 to Stanley Gibbons Ltd. for $13,800.00.

Mr. Theo. Pauwels made a collection, which up to 1871, cost him $1,656.00. He sold this in 1898 to Stanley Gibbons Ltd. for $18,400.00.

Mr. M. P. Castle, about 1890 commenced a collection of Australian stamps upon which he told me he spent $25,300.00. In 1904 he sold this to Stanley Gibbons Ltd. for $46,000.00. After this, Mr. Castle turned his attention to forming a magnificent collection of the whole of Europe, upon this he estimated he spent $75,900.00 and twelve years after he commenced it, he sold it, through Mr. G. Hamilton Smith, now the head of Stanley Gibbons Ltd., to Mr. W. W. Mann for $127,700.00.

Mr. F. W. Hunter a well known American collector kept a careful account of the money he spent on his collection which amounted to about $7,360.00.

Some years after, he sold his stamps at auction through the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. and they realized $25,300.00, a remarkable return on the original investment.

I could quote many other cases within my own knowledge, but the above are a fair example of them all.

The greater the investment and the better the class of goods bought, so much greater is the return on one's investment.

Now we will consider what is the main part of my article:—

Groups of stamps that are neglected by the bulk of American Collectors but which I consider should prove a good investment on the lines I have indicated.

First of all there is one general point to consider and that is the date up to which one should take stamps when buying for an investment.

I am strongly of the opinion that one should put little money in the stamps of the 20th Century. I know, by long experience, that in buying such stamps, we dealers reckon most of them at face value only and only reckon outstanding rarities at any special rate.

I would even go further than this and say that as an investment, I would prefer to put all my money in stamps issued before 1890.

These old classic issues are the ones that tell in a collection, and are the soundest in which to invest. In writing about "Stamps that should prove a good Investment" I must deal with affairs as they are today, especially in Europe.

In buying stamps the "Investor" must always bear in mind his market for selling, when the time comes to part with his stamps.

Bearing this in view, I cannot, at the present time, advise my readers to invest in certain classes of stamps which are magnificent property and with much to interest the student, but, which, at the present moment, would be very difficult of disposal owing to the unrest in central Europe.

I specially refer to the group of the old German States, Italian States, Russia, Turkey, etc. etc. As far as I know, these countries are not in much demand in the United States or in England and owing to Exchange rates, they cannot now be sold where there is great demand for them. On the other hand, collectors who care to make a bold bid for the future and form fine collections of Germans, Italians, etc. may reap a rich reward if they can wait long enough.

In the following notes, I recommend the collection of early issues of certain European countries, such as Scandinavians, which can always be sold to advantage in Norway, Sweden and Denmark where exchange is not far from normal.

Other European countries sell well in the United States and in England and I include such in my list of countries I recommend for investment. In general, I am trying, to the best of my knowledge, to advise the formation of specialized collections for which there is an unlimited open market, when the time comes to dispose of them.

I will now consider various groups of stamps in the order in which they appear in the catalogue.

UNITED STATES.

Official Stamps. (Departmentals.)

I consider this fine group of stamps the most neglected of all the United States stamps, and why this should be so, I do not know. The stamps are handsome in appearance and fairly easy to obtain. There are no varieties of perforation or watermark, but there are many, many interesting points in these stamps that, in my mind, should make them subjects for specialists.

Mr. Frank E. Goodwin has written an excellent pamphlet on these stamps, based on the monumental work of my friend, Mr. J. N. Luff. But I do not think

near the last word has been said about the many interesting varieties that abound in these historical stamps.

In each group, there are numerous printings, shades, and colors; and we should list all these, finding out which values exist in each shade. When this is done, collectors will find many rarities here. There are double transfers, double papers, ribbed papers, stitch watermarks, cracked or broken plates, and last and not least, a vast number of interesting cancellations. Then there are the "Specimen" stamps with all their errors and varieties. There is a grand field for a few specialists to take up; I find the stocks in all dealers hands extremely small, and within a very short time, I feel sure these stamps will have a "boom" as great as that of the U. S. 1847, 1851, and 1857-65 issues have had. The wise man wlil get in early before the rush.

Confederate States.

I claim, and I always have claimed, that this group of stamps is not only the most historical but also the most valuable group that exists. The stamps were created in the stress of the greatest and saddest war that has occurred on the North American Continent since the Revolutionary War. In the Provisional Issues, scores of varieties of envelopes are known that appear to have just as good a claim to be listed as those already in the catalog. The "adhesives" of the Provisionals are all being absorbed and very few good copies can be found in the hands of the trade. In this group are many of the greatest rarities of the world, some are unique, of others only two or three copies are known. In the near future, we shall see $5,000.00 to $10,000.00 repeatedly paid for such rarities and they will be well worth it.

I consider that the lowest priced adhesives of these provisionals, such as Charleston, Knoxville, Macon, Memphis, Mobile, Nashville, New Orleans, Petersburg, are underpriced and all these, and the rarer varieties should have a great future.

General Issues.

The cataloging of these by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Ltd. is, in my opinion, a blot on a great catalogue. Why the Directors of that company neglect a good list of one of the most historical and interesting groups of their own stamps, while they issued up to date advanced lists of early issues of Shanghai, Chile, etc., is one of the things I should like my dear old friend Johnny Luff to explain to me. In Great Britain we have only two or three collectors of these stamps, because the "trade" has no stock whatever, but we have some attempt at a decent list in Stanley Gibbons Ltd. catalogue, but not half as good as it should be.

In the "General Issues", there are only about three rare stamps, the 10c rose, 10c blue, and 10c blue, with frame, so there is plenty of material to be got.

But what a field is here for the moderate specialist,—just see what a fine lot of work can be done. In the large stamps of 1861 and 1862, all the values can be plated, and in some cases, two or three plates were used for one value, and there are also rare cases of substituted transfers.

In the small stamps of 1863-64 we have the printings of the 5c blue by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., London, England and Archer & Daly, Richmond, Va.; in the 10c blue, there are different dies and plates and printings by Archer & Daly, Richmond, Va., and Keatinge & Ball, Columbia, S. C.; all these are easily distinguished and should be catalogued, and must be before long. Then we have a large number of shades, all kinds of papers, a vast and interesting field of study in the postmarks, many interesting varieties of imprints, etc. etc.

A great advantage is that material is still to be obtained although stocks in dealers hands are dwindling away. Take it all in all, I think that the General Issues of the Confederate States afford one of the very best subjects for the American collector to take up. A collection can be made full of interest to one's non-collecting friends. He can show him scores of Patriotic Envelopes with their War Mottoes, Envelopes made of wall paper, and envelopes used twice over, showing the shortage of paper in the Southern States in 1862-64. "Prisoners of War" envelopes; United States envelopes seized and overprinted for the use of the Confederacy, and many interesting letters.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The early issues of this great South American Republic are very much collected in the Argentine and a fine collection can always be sold, at high prices, without any trouble. I would only collect the issues from 1858 to 1872 inclusive.

The stamps of the Confederation are cheap, unused; here there are a number of types and various arrangements of the sheets. Care must be taken when buying used stamps of this issue, as many forged postmarks are made on the common unused stamps.

The "Shield" issues of 1862-64 are all good property both unused and used and some real rarities will be found in these issues.

The really interesting stamps of the Argentine are the "Rivadavias" of 1864-72. These stamps have been exhaustively studied by my old friend the late Dr. Marco del Ponte.

The 5c perforated, may be easily divided into the six printings, differing in color, paper, etc. There are many scarce varieties in this issue and this issue alone, in the three values of 5c, 10c, and 15c is a fine subject for specialism.

AUSTRIA AND LOMBARDY-VENICE.

From the investment point of view, I should recommend the collection of the issue of Austria, 1850, to 1877, and of Lombardy-Venice, 1850 to 1863. The best list of all by which to collect these stamps properly is that by Dr. J. Brace Chittenden in The Philatelic Gazette, Vols. 4, 5 & 6 (1914-1916). Most of these stamps are cheap and a moderate investment in these issues should prove well worth while.

BAHAMAS.

The issues of 1859 to 1883 are beautiful and interesting, and a fine collection of the first type stamps is a very desirable item. The standard article on these issues is that by Mr. L. E. Bradburg which should be consulted by all who collect early Bahama stamps.

BARBADOS.

Issues 1852 to 1878 make a wonderful collection. There are many rarities to search for and the whole series is well worthy of collection, and a fine collection will always find ready buyers. The best writings on these stamps are in the Handbook by Messrs. Bacon & Napier and numerous articles in the London Philatelist by Messrs. E. D. Bacon and the late C. A. Stephenson.

BELGIUM.

I am a very great believer in the early issues of Belgium, especially the imperf. first and second type stamps of 1849-61, but I think this country might be collected down to the end of 1883.

The beautiful stamps of 1849 are worth buying in quantity as they are bound to continue to raise in value and one may find some of the double entries and retouches which are fairly numerous. The stamps of 1850 are really scarce and underpriced in the catalogues. The issues of 1851 to 1863 should be bought whenever found in good condition. These stamps are replete with retouches and re-drawings of the side ornaments.

No collector will make any mistake who gathers together a fine lot of these interesting old stamps.

BRAZIL.

I class all the issues from 1843 to 1891 as a good investment; but I would advocate that any amount one can spare could be put in the issues of 1843-1861 and a moderate amount only in the later issues up to 1891.

The "Bulls Eyes" of 1843 are fashionable and worth it. There are a large number of plates and very many minor varieties. The 1844 to 1861 issues are also fine stock, always saleable and with much to study in the way of re-entries, etc. etc. Great care must be exercised in buying the perforated stamps of 1866. I think that nine out of ten of those offered bear forged perforations.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

For those who want to form a small but high class collection, I can strongly recommend this district of Canada. There are not many stamps and only one rarity, but much can be done in seeking for varieties of obliterations, stamps on covers, and combinations of these stamps used with those of the United States.

BRITISH GUIANA.

This is one of the great philatelic countries of the world, but only a rich man can collect it in its entirety. For those who can afford it, nothing better in American stamps can be obtained.

I can recommend those of moderate means to collect the issues of 1853-59, 1860, 1860-62, and 1860-75.

Stamps of Types A3; A5; and A12 are of great interest, many points in them have to be cleared up. There are many varieties of color, paper, type and perforation and the whole forms a charming group worth much more attention than it has received in the United States, although it is largely collected in Great Britain. Such a collection would always meet with a ready sale.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

This is a small country in all ways but there are quite a few rarities in the early issues. The 1865 to 1887 issues, are first rate stock and even the provisionals of 1888 may be included, as they are very limited in number and serve to "round off" a very sound and interesting little group for those who do not want much study in a small collection.

CANADA.

The country to collect of all the British North American Colonies. In fact I consider a fine specialized collection of Canada as one of the finest possible investments a collector can hold. This country should be taken from the issues of 1855 to 1893. The whole of this very important group of stamps is wretchedly catalogued by the Scott Co., but American collectors, the last two years, have

much helped Stanley Gibbons Ltd., who have a good sound list upon which to base a fine collection.

The last eight years have seen enormous advances in the study of early U. S. stamps, and a rapid and very large appreciation in the value of these stamps. Canada "pence" issues, and early "cents" are just as interesting as the U. S. issues, and when the fine Handbook now in preparation by a Committee of the Collector's Club, New York, has been issued, we shall see great advances in prices and in collecting of these fine old stamps.

The "pence" issues come in many papers and in many shades of colour and there are a considerable number of re-entries in the different values, some of which are of great rarity. Stamps on cover are very desirable and much sought after.

The "cents" issues of 1859 to 1888 are full of interest and there are many points yet to be studied. It is only last year that Stanley Gibbons catalogued the different issues printed at Montreal and at Ottawa, and also let out the fact that between 1873 and 1878 Montreal used a perforation 11½x12 which was quite new, even to the bulk of Canadians themselves.

Stamps on the original cover in the "cents" issues are very desirable, for by this means we get at the approximate date at which various colors were used. Take the 10c of 1859. We can easily list fifteen shades and colors and prove to a month or so when each one was used.

The cancellations of the Canadian stamps have been neglected, except by a few keen sighted men, who stand to earn a large reward by their perspicacity. There, as in the United States, we have large numbers allotted to various towns, railway cancellations, fancy designs, such as "maple leaf", "crown", etc. etc. Many of these will realize high prices in the near future and I strongly advise collectors who can afford it to make a solid investment in these fine old stamps which, I feel sure, have a great future before them with large increases in value.

CHILE.

The Philatelists of Europe and of the United States did not understand the early issues of this country until I went to Chile about eleven years ago. At Santiago, I met an enthusiastic group of local collectors headed by Baron Walcheck who gave me all the information about the local printings enabling me to re-write the Stanley Gibbons catalogue with a correct list. Since then, first type Chile stamps have been great favourites in England and collectors like Messrs. E. D. Bacon, T. W. Hall, and G. H. Daunatt have published numerous articles upon them.

I strongly advocate the collecting of the issue from 1853 to 1894, and specializing in the stamps of the first type. All these stamps sell readily in Chile and the Argentine and the demand is almost unlimited for choice collections.

Collectors have a fine field of study in the issues of 1853 to 1865. The local printed stamps of Desmadryl and Gillet are all becoming exceedingly rare in fine condition. The lithographed stamps are a study in themselves with their numerous "transfer" varieties and I consider all these will considerably advance in value in the near future. There are quite a number of varieties in these early issues that have never been catalogued and many others could be found by careful work. Stamps on the original cover are very desirable to establish the dates of the various printings, and luckily many of these can be found in this country. Bisected stamps used for half their value were freely used, and should be included in all their printings. A marked "re-touch" has been found on the London printed 10c blue of 1862 and other varieties are well worth looking for. This is

a fine group of stamps much neglected in the United States and those who take it up early and make a really fine collection will prove to be wise men.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

My notes here not only refer to the stamps of Colombia itself, but also to those of all the States in the Granada Confederation.

I cannot understand why these fine old stamps are so neglected in this country. The early issues are almost all enormously underpriced in the catalogues. Since I have been over here I have been looking over the dealers stocks for these stamps and find exceedingly few for sale.

All the early issues are interesting and the bulk of them can be plated. In England the interest of these stamps has been recognized for many years by Mr. T. W. Hall, President of the Royal Philatelic Society and he has undoubtedly the finest collection in the world, but over here I have not seen one real good collection and some keen American philatelists should get busy on this section before all the material is exhausted.

Possibly one reason these stamps are so neglected here is the fear of reprints and bogus varieties which exist in large numbers in the issue 1868 to 1881. I have fully described most of these in a series of illustrated articles in the Monthly Journal, October 1905 and there should be no danger from these.

The issues that I strongly urge collectors to take up seriously are as follows:

Colombian Republic . . . . . 1859 to 1883.
Antioquia . . . . . 1868 to 1890.
Bolivar . . . . . 1863 to 1878.
Cundinamarca . . . . . 1870 to 1886.
Santandar . . . . . 1884 to 1889.
Tolima . . . . . 1870 to 1887.

All these are groups of old classic issues which should show marked increase in value in the near future.

DENMARK.

The early issues are a good sound lot of stamps always saleable and good copies have mostly been absorbed. There are many fine collections in Europe, but over here very few indeed. All the issues between 1851 and 1880 are well worthy of being seriously collected.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The stamps of the first two types 1862 to 1873 are good sound stock well worthy of the attention of serious collectors. All these can be plated and I refer those interested to a series of articles I wrote in the Monthly Journal, Vol. 17 (1906-7) with illustrations of reconstructed plates. The Medio real is especially interesting as it was printed from two different plates, one of 12 stamps and the second of 10 stamps.

I cannot advocate the collecting of the later issues, interesting as they are, because they are "Seebecks"; at any rate the issues of 1879, 1880 and 1881 were printed by the Hamilton Bank Note Company and were cancelled by the thousands in New York!! Verb. Sap.

ECUADOR.

Collectors may think this a curious country to recommend as an Investment, but I only advocate the collecting of a very few stamps, those of 1865 to 1872 in-

clusive. These are very interesting stamps and I do not know anyone in this country who has studied them. They are cheap and both unused and used can be obtained and a fine specialized collection can be made without the expenditure of too much money and it should prove well worth while.

EGYPT.

The issues 1866 to 1879 are full of interest. They are very badly catalogued by the Scott Co. but the different printings and perforations are clearly set forth in Stanley Gibbons catalogue and collectors who decided to specialize would be well advised to use this list.

The King of Egypt, Ahmed Fuad, is one of the great collectors of the world, and his late Secretary helped the Gibbons firm to compile a really correct list of these interesting issues.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

A collection of all issues of this little group of Islands is interesting and should be a good speculation. There are no rare stamps and the cost would be small. It is difficult to find early issues on original covers, and fine used copies are very desirable.

FIJI ISLANDS.

Some years ago I wrote the standard work on these interesting stamps, and in this, collectors will find numerous plates of reconstructed sheets of the Fiji Times Express the 1871 issue and 1872 overprinted V. R. in Roman and in Gothic type. I was able to "plate" most of these and to show the position on the sheets of all the rare errors. There are some fine collections of these stamps in England. H. M. King George V bought the one I formed to aid me to write my book and has since added largely to it. I do not know a single good collection of Fiji Isles in the United States and it seems quite time that some real American set to work to remedy this. I should advocate the collecting for investment of all the issues from 1870 to 1893. The perforated stamps of Fiji are, in nine cases out of ten, very badly centered; avoid these and only take the tenth copy that is well centered, a little trouble is well worth while and will pay itself over and over again when one comes to realize.

FINLAND.

I have always been fond of the early issues of this country and a fine collection is a very good property. It is difficult to find perfect copies with all the "teeth" intact of the issues of 1860 to 1875 but they are worth looking for and should be bought whenever found. I advocate the collection of all the issues from 1856 to 1885 inclusive. All of these are full of interest and most of them are decidedly cheap at present quotations which will materially advance in the near future.

FRANCE.

I just love the early issues of this country; they are as interesting as the U. S. 1847 to 1869 and quite as well worth while collecting. All the early French can be found with numerous rare cancellations and many stamps catalogue 10c to 50c each are worth $5.00 to $20.00 with special coloured cancellations. I find many of these can be bought cheaply in New York and elsewhere. The issues

1859 to 1875 are as sound and good an investment as anyone can desire and are full of interest to the specialist. There are grand collections of these stamps in Europe, I think the best in the world is in London and naturally many fine ones are in France, but has the United States with all its wealth, a good French collection? I doubt it and I deplore the fact. No investor would be likely to lose money in this fine group of stamps. They are always saleable, especially in Paris and London. Special attention should be paid to the 1849 issue and to the very interesting 1870 Bordeaux printings, an emergency issue caused by the Franco-German War.

GRENADA.

All the issues 1861 to 1891 are well worth while and will be found full of interest to the specialist. All these stamps are getting scarce and fine copies should be picked up whenever they can be obtained. The Handbook written by Messrs. Bacon and Napier will be found indispensable to collectors who wish to understand all about these very interesting issues.

HUNGARY.

The early issues are well worth while and I should advocate collecting from 1871 to 1881 as an investment.

The lithograph stamps can be plated and it should prove very interesting to find out how they were "laid down" on the stones. The following issues have a vast number of "retouches" which are a fine subject for study and research.

INDIA.

The issues of 1854 to 1859 were all issued under the old East India Company and it is just these that I should choose as an investment. Few stamps are more interesting than the 1854-55 issues, but no specialist can take them by the list in the Scott Company's catalogue but must use the new list with its wealth of illustrations in the last Stanley Gibbons catalogue. There one finds the difference set forth between the various dies, and notes on the numerous retouches.

JAMAICA.

The issues 1860 to 1888 are fine stock and this little group of stamps is one that I strongly recommend. I consider that the first issue—those watermarked Pineapple,—are much rarer than the catalogue price and both this issue and the following one is well worth while specializing and should show a good return if a really fine collection is got together.

JAPAN.

For many years I have been very fond of these quaint stamps which are most artistic and one of the finest groups for specialising that I know.

There are many rare varieties and numerous "retouches" in the first type stamps. All these stamps can be plated, there being forty varieties on each sheet any in many cases there are more than one plate of each value. In London of late years, we have found the Japanese buying back the best of their bric a brac, such as armour, porcelain, ivories, etc. and now this applies to stamps. When Japan was first opened to the commerce of the world, the Japanese sold anything and almost all their early issues of postage stamps left the country. Of

late years, they have begun to correct this and are rapidly buying back their best exports. In the past few years, my old firm sold collection after collection of Japanese stamps over there. The heir apparent to the throne, H. R. H. Prince Fushimi, is a noted collector and many wealthy Japanese have taken to the hobby. The result has been to clear out all stocks in the hands of both European and American dealers and I think a good sound investment would be to form a really fine collection of the issues 1871 to 1875 inclusive. Where they can be obtained uncut sheets and blocks of unused stamps are very desirable and much sought for in Europe and in Japan.

LAGOS.

The issues 1874 to 1894 are good sound property and copies in perfect condition both unused and used are becoming hard to obtain. Unfortunately, there is little scope for study in these stamps, but outside that, they are good goods and a nice straight set to obtain in all shades and varieties.

LUXEMBURG.

These seem to be totally neglected in the United States and I see very few fine copies in dealers' stocks. The early issues are decidedly good stock and must improve in value. The country is small, so was the issue of most of the stamps and I strongly advocate the collecting of the issues 1852 to 1880 inclusive.

As regards the "Official Stamps" of the same period, they are interesting and many varieties are scarce but from the investment point of view, I think it best to omit them, especially as among them one finds so very many bogus varieties.

MEXICO.

In the early days of collecting this was one of the favourite countries by many great collectors. In the United States we had F. de Coppet, Lawrence, etc., in France, the brothers Caillebotte, in England, J. Lockyer, in the Argentine, Marco del Ponte and many others who formed noted collections. Then came along numerous forgeries and reprints of the stamps and of the rarer District names and this caused a lull in the collection of these stamps.

In 1917, I published a small Handbook on the issue 1856 to 1872 and this gave a description of the reprints and forgeries which has made their detection a simple matter.

Since then a few men in the United States with keen foresight have been building up good collections of these stamps, but I think they should be much more generally collected and at the present itme a collection of real importance could be made at a moderate cost, which, in a few years, should repay itself several times over. For the real Philatelic student I know of no country that offers such a field for original research work as Mexico. There we have every complication that the most advanced collector can desire to work at. In the early issues, some values have been printed from two, three or perhaps four different plates, and the stamps of these printing can be separated, the one from the other. In the 1868 and 1872 issues, we have many "retouches", some of considerable rarity.

In the lithographic stamps of 1866, there are rare varieties of defective transfers. We have also a grand series of District Names and numbers which are most interesting to try and complete, and finally, in Mexico, we have what is perhaps the most interesting group of cancellations in the issues of fifty to seventy years ago. In these early days, many Districts often ran short of low values

and quartered stamps of higher values were used for the lower denominations. Such varieties should always be collected upon the entire cover as the cancellations are necessary to prove their authenticity.

I think a sound investment can be made in the issues 1856 to 1883, but the bulk of the collection should be in the stamps issued up to 1872 as these are the soundest and the most reliable stock.

Specialists in this country should use the fine monograph (published in 1912) by Mr. S. Chapman on the "Eagle and Maximilian Stamp" and the "Stamps of Mexico 1856-1872" by myself. This latter pamphlet will be found the easiest guide to the arrangement and classification of the early issues. The later issues are very fully listed by Dr. J. Brace Chittenden in The Philatelic Gazette.

NATAL.

I have never seen a really good specialized collection of this country. It is difficult to get the stamps, but for anyone with time and money at his disposal, I think it would be a fine country to take up and the stamps are always saleable. We know practically nothing about the make-up and arrangement of all the early provisional issues and their study should prove instructive and remunerative.

NETHERLANDS.

A favourite country in Europe and collected as is only natural, very largely in Holland where there are many wonderful collections of these stamps, and where fine specialized collections can always be sold. I think the finest collection in the world is that of my old friend, Mr. A. J. Warren, of Epsom, England, who took the Gold Medal in the championship class for his Dutch stamps at the recent International Exhibition.

From the investment point of view, I would recommend the collection of the issues 1852 to 1875, but collectors must ignore the exceedingly poor lists in the Scott Company's catalogues, where cheap and rare issues are all jumbled together, and should use those of Stanley Gibbons catalogue where the "types" are all listed and the various sets of perforations are listed and priced.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Next to Canada, I consider this the most important of the British North American Colonies and think that it is almost as good an investment as Canada, without the many interesting features, that render Canada such a fascinating subject of study. Fine copies of the "pence" issues are rapidly appreciating in value and these can be collected on at least three kinds of paper, the thickest of which is generally for the best. Many values were bisected and used for half their nominal value and such are all rare on original covers. The early "cents" issues are all good and can be collected unused, used, on covers and in blocks and full panes.

I should advocate the collecting of Newfoundland stamps as an investment down to 1896 inclusive.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Two, if not three, great American collectors have specialized these stamps for years, to their great advantage and benefit. But generally speaking, the great bulk of American collectors seem to ignore the Australian stamps, which are so largely collected in Great Britain, France and Australia.

There is no more interesting group than all these countries (or any one separately), all are sound as regards their early issue, and for those who can afford them, I cannot imagine a better group of stamps to collect.

In New South Wales, I advise collecting the issues 1850 to 1867 only. Later issues are interesting, but they are complicated by different types of watermark, which are difficult to separate and by a complicated series of perforations and as an investment, I cannot recommend any issue after 1867.

NEW ZEALAND.

One of the soundest countries in the world and very popular outside of the United States. I should collect stamps of the first type only, 1855 to 1872. (See note on New South Wales.)

NORWAY.

I would collect this from 1854 to 1884. All these issues are interesting and are very much collected in Europe. Many standard articles upon them will be found in various journals.

PERSIA.

The great bulk of the stamps of this country are unmitigated rubbish. Many issues are purely speculative fostered off on a foolish public by foreign dealers with headquarters in Vienna, Switzerland and Paris, chiefly the latter place. To this there are exceptions and I consider the early issue of Persia very interesting and a fine collection should be a good investment. I should collect these from 1870 to 1882 only. The issues of the types A1 and A2 are good sound stock and all of them can and should be plated.

PERU.

A grand lot of most interesting stamps are the square imperf. issues of 1858 to 1872. These are all good sound stock and almost all of them can be plated. There are many scarce varieties of cancellation and a good collection of these fine old stamps should be a profitable investment.

PORTUGAL.

The early issues of this country are a fine lot of good sound stock well worth collecting. The issue 1853 to 1880 are those to choose for investment.

The Scott Co. group the common and rare perforations altogether and ignore important differences of paper, therefore a collection should be bahed upon Stanley Gibbons catalogue who list all the varieties.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

I do not know why it is that this little section of Canada is so neglected by American collectors. I have enquired from many collectors and dealers and I have only been able to learn of one good collection of these stamps in America. The only reason for their lack of popularity that I can think of, is that in 1874 the "remainder" of the stamps were sold locally. These were mostly absorbed many years ago and I think we have here a very interesting and neglected lot of stamps that will afford plenty of scope for study and a big return for any investment made in them. Since I have settled in America, I have been trying to get

together a stock of these stamps but have almost entirely failed as I find so little worth having in the hands of any of the trade.

The best article printed on Prince Edward Island is that by Mr. B. Goodfellow in the London Philatelist, Vol. 23, 1914. The list in Stanley Gibbons catalogue has been based on this article and collectors will find that list a reliable one by which to arrange their stamps. Used stamps, stamps on the original covers and bisected stamps should all be taken whenever found. Fine unused copies of the early issues are much underpriced in the catalogue and all but the very common varieties must largely advance in value in the near future.

QUEENSLAND.

All stamps of the first type are absolute "gilt edge" stock and as an investment, I should go further and include all issues up to 1883. (See general note under New South Wales.)

ROUMANIA.

This is one of the "great countries" of Europe from a stamp point of view, but it requires a rich man to collect the early issues. For a man of moderate means, I can strongly recommend the issues 1862 to 1872 inclusive. All these are full of interest, most of them can be plated and a good collection is fine property that will find a ready market at any time.

ST. HELENA.

The stamps of the first type (A1 and A2) are all good sound property and no mistake can be made in specializing the issues 1856 to 1884. Suitable for a small investment.

ST. LUCIA.

The fine Perkins Bacon stamps of 1860 to 1885 are all good stock and their collection can be well recommended to those who only want to invest a small amount.

ST. VINCENT.

One of the best of the West Indian Islands in which to invest. All the Perkins Bacon stamps are good sound stock and well worth collecting. Mint copies, well centered, have become very scarce and fine used early issues are most desirable. I think all the issues from 1861 to 1897 should prove a sound investment.

SERVIA.

Most of the later issues are rubbish and little likely to show much appreciation in value, but the stamps of 1866 to 1878 are of a different category altogether and I strongly urge their collection.

I think these stamps are good property, very interesting and they should considerably increase in value.

SIERRA LEONE.

The issues 1859 to 1884 are good stock and this is a suitable group for one to take up who wants to form a small but sound investment.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The issues 1855 to 1884 are good sound stock and I do not know a single good specialized collection of them in America. Collectors will find this one of the most difficult countries in which to secure fine well centered copies, but they are well worth searching for and a good collection is a most desirable asset. (See note on New South Wales.)

SPAIN.

With the exception of the truly marvelous collection of Mr. Arthur Hind, which took a Gold Championship medal at the Exhibition in London, I do not know another collection of this country in the United States.

The collector who takes up Spain seriously must have the superb handbook on the early issues published by my friend Mr. Hugo Griebert. I advocate the collection of all issues from 1850 to 1866 inclusive. All these stamps are fine stock and they all command a ready market in England, France and Spain.

SWEDEN.

The early issues are distinctly good stock and have a ready sale throughout Scandinavia. I think this country can be collected, as an investment, from the issue of 1855 to 1879. The stamps, with a few exceptions, are cheap, and in the near future, should materially advance in value.

SWITZERLAND.

For a rich man, this is one of the really great countries of the world. The early issues are among the oldest stamps known, Switzerland issuing her "Cantonals" some years before the United States had any general issues.

Not only are these stamps very valuable, but they are among the most interesting of any Philatelic group that I know of. The reconstruction of the plates, the study of cancellations, retouches, etc., are all fine work and can here be indulged in to the limit of one's purse. The stamps constantly increase in value and I am glad to say that two of the finest known collections are in the United States. However, they are not generally collected here and are worthy of much more general attention than they receive. For those who cannot afford the large amount necessary to collect all the rare Cantonals, I would suggest that they commence with the "silk threads" issue of 1854 and collect down to 1878. This gives a very interesting group with plenty of study in the two issues.

TASMANIA.

I advocate the collecting of the issues from 1853 to 1876 and these should be collected by the new and very complete lists in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue. (See note under New South Wales.)

TRINIDAD.

One of the finest of the West Indian group and there are two or three good collections in this country, but it is worthy of much more recognition. The blue lithographed stamps are exceptionally fine property and this country should be collected from 1851 to 1882. A fine collection cannot but prove a real good investment.

TURKS ISLAND.

Is another of the classic groups of West Indian stamps. The provisionals of 1881 are very limited in number and I hardly ever see a rare one in any dealers

stock over here. It is most interesting and profiable to reconstruct the plates of these stamps in all their settings and this has been rendered easy by the magnificent monograph fully illustrated with all types, written by Mr. E. D. Bacon, the Philatelic Expert of H. M. King George V. I consider these stamps should be ollected from the issues of 1867 to 1880 as the soundest for an investment.

URUGUAY.

The issues of 1856 to 1867 are the soundest ones to collect from the investment point of view. The collector who specializes in these must have the fine handbook written by Mr. Hugo Griebert.

This is a grand lot of stamps in which to specialize and the two finest collections in the world are in this country. The stamps should be much more generally collected by the U. S. philatelists, and it would well pay some of them to turn to this branch of collecting before all the material is absorbed. Nearly all these early issues can be plated, and the cancellations offer, also, a fine subject for study. The stocks of these stamps are so low that prices must considerably advance in the near future.

VICTORIA.

The finest collection, by far, in the whole world is that formed and still held by a noted American philatelist, but the great bulk of American collectors seem to ignore this magnificent lot of stamps. As an investment, the issues 1850-1878 seem to me to be the soundest and should give a good return for anything invested in them. (See note on New South Wales.)

VIRGIN ISLES.

The issues 1866-1889 are all worth while; and this should be a good and sound investment for those who only want to put quite a small sum in stamps.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

I think I have loved these stamps for 35 years. I wrote about them in the "Stamp Advertiser and Auction Record" when I was in Birmingham in 1889 and I showed the largest collection ever got together, in Geneva about 30 years ago, for which I received a Gold Medal.

I still think them as good stock as I did then, and a buy at present prices will be bound to prove a sound investment. The stamps of the early issues are all really rare and I have not been able to find anything of interest in dealers' stock in this country.

I advocate the collection of the issues from 1854 to 1878 as those likely to give the greatest return on the amount invested.

RARITIES

Are My Specialty.

T. ALLEN, "Craigard," Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, E. 11.

Arranging the Specialized Collection of U. S. 1870-88.

By W. BATES.

PART II.

This article, which attempts to particularize on the general outlines of arrangement of the lower values of the 1870-88 issues given in the first article, will deal mostly with the three cent green because that stamp, being one of the commonest, happens to be the most highly specialized of all the writer's collection.

Where the arrangement for other values differs, it will be noted in the concluding paragraphs.

Shades.

I will not, at this time, dwell on shades, which is the first item of the classification list, except to say that in the three cent there is only a small variety of shades in the 1870-71 issue and a beautiful and extensive variety in the 1873 and 1879 issues.

For my examples of shades I try to get perfect copies, well centered, whole in every particular and only touched in one corner by the cancellation. Stamps with colored cancellations where the cancellation was so lightly applied as to make it impossible to distinguish what form of cancellation it is or, at least undseirable as a cancellation, make beautiful shade copies.

The Grille Stamps.

The sizes of the grill I measure by the millimeter scale. According to Luff they run from 10x12 to 13x16 (measured by points) and according to Goodwin they run from 8x10 to 11x12½, measured in millimeters. Both lists are given in H. L. Wiley's work on the Three Cent Green published by the Severn-Wylie-Jewett Company. Stevenson's work on "United States Grills" is disappointing so far as his brief chapter on the grills of 1870 is concerned but it has so much valuable general information on grills that anyone who wants to study the grills of these issues should read it.

I have a page of different sizes on the three cent, together with a couple good examples of grills that are strong on the outside but entirely blank in the center, which I call worn grills. Also, examples of the grills split top and bottom, both sides and the quadruple showing the grill in all four corners. Double grills are scarce and the end roller grill, which usually runs along one side of the stamp, is very rare.

Pairs, Strips and Blocks.

I think most specialists like to show pairs, strips or blocks of the stamps they collect regardless of whether it is essential to the collection or not. Personally I cannot see why Scott, in the new specialized catalogue, lists blocks and not strips of four, unless to conserve space.

Blocks, even of the 1870 to 1888 issues, are mighty scarce and in many cases almost unobtainable, at least in fair condition. Pairs and strips are easier to obtain, although a strip of four, even of the three cent, is scarce and I know of many collectors who are accumulating these strips. Yet there is so wide a difference between the relative scarcity of a block and a strip that I think Scott ought to list strips of four, at least, in the next edition of the specialized catalogue.

I make use of pairs, strips and blocks in the following manner: 1. To show various locations of the guide dots on adjoining stamps and to show adjoining stamps with and without guide dots; 2. To demonstrate that certain plate varieties, such as worn plates, are the same in adjoining stamps and therefore are the result of a worn transfer and not something that has happened to the plate (Perhaps I should term these copies worn transfers instead of worn plates); 3. To show more fully certain cancellations that are too large to go on a single copy of the stamp. Pairs and strips showing dot locations make up a page by themselves in some of my collections but those used for the other purposes are scattered through the books under their proper classification.

In passing, let me say that I use many covers but these are not segregated. I do not like more than one to a page and therefore put them where they belong. Either strips or covers add materially to a page that is otherwise filled with singles.

For instance, a neat little cover, the three cent green cancelled, in a wonderful shade of deep red, showing a red star on the stamp and "Portageville, N. Y., October 10, 1877" on the cover adds a pleasing touch to the appearance of that page which is otherwise filled with single cancelled in red stars and targets of various sizes and shapes.

3. Odd Impressions.

Under this head come such things as smudged copies, dirty plates, wet or over-inked impressions, dry impressions, odd ink spots, thumb prints, showing where some employee of the engraving companies, probably a printer's devil, handled the sheets with a thumb that was wet with ink. I include creased paper copies because the colorless white line, in some cases as much as two milimeters wide, running across the face of the stamp is caused by the paper having been folded or creased before printing and not, as some have supposed, by a crack in the plate. Therefore, this is an odd or freak impression.

4. Plate Varieties.

This is one of the most interesting and valuable parts of the specialized collection. Under this head come the shifts and double transfers. In my experience most of the shifted transfers of these issues occur on the one cent of the 1870-71 and 1873 issues and there are a pleasing variety of these to be found. I have no idea as to why this condition should exist especially on the one cent value and rarely on the others and if any reader can throw light on the subject I would like to have word from him. Also, I would be more than delighted to compare copies showing these shifted transfers with other collectors.

Under this head also come the so-called re-cut copies. I haven't had time as yet to study the subject of re-cutting and the only copies I have are a few that were bought of a dealer. Information is wanted on this subject.

Worn plates, cracked plates, scratched plates, and other oddities should be included. Guide lines are plate varieties. I have found these on the thirty cent black, the seven cent vermillion, the five cent Taylor and the ninety cent. They may exist on other values.

I classify the various locations of dots as a sub-division of plate varieties. Collecting of these dots is, in part, a matter of hair-breadth differences and many will not care to go that deeply into the subject. Nevertheless, it is interesting.

5. Paper Varieties.

Thick and thin copies, differences in the weave of the paper, the 1870-71 issue on soft paper, paper showing evidences of straw having been used in its manufacture (especially interesting in the issues before 1879), silk paper, ribbed paper, double paper, paper cut with a cogwheel punch, chemical papers, double paper with eight small holes punched in one of the two thicknesses, double paper with the surface paper weakened by several short horizontal cuts, paper showing traces of a semi-laid texture, the "intermediate" paper of the 1879 issue and the stitch watermark—all these are paper varieties and to complete the list will require a well filled purse, even in the most common of the values of 1870 to 1888.

To my mind the stitch watermark is one of the most worthwhile things in all the early issues of United States stamps and it won't be long, now that the specialized catalogue has listed it, before there will be a merry scramble for this perfectly legitimate variety. It is much scarcer, in most cases, than would be indicated by the catalogue prices.

6. Perforation Varieties.

Under this head come the perforation freaks such as double perforations, very rare in these issues, missed perforations and other oddities.

Personally I do not bother much with scientific measurements and have neither time nor patience to measure the thickness of my stamps with a micrometer or that sort of thing. But I do depart from the rule in this case and make up a pretty page of stamps of various sizes, measured in milimeters between the arcs of the perforations from one side to the other and from top to bottom. Some of these "too wide" and "too long" stamps run to enormous sizes.

7. Arrows, Imprints and Plate Numbers.

Everyone knows what the arrows are on these issues. They are found on pane margin copies, top and bottom, and indicated where the sheets were to be cut. These are legitimate markings on the plate and as such are collectible. The imprints of the three companies which printed these issues are occasionally found on single stamps, or I should say portions of the imprint are found. These are rarer than arrow copies. Also, portions of the plate numbers will be found once in a while, although very rarely enough shows to render identification possible.

I arrange a page showing arrows at the right and left upper and lower corners with top and bottom imprints in between and plate numbers and variations of the arrows and imprints to fill in the center of the block.

8. Dated Copies.

These are very useful in determining the earliness of use of certain papers, shades, etc. and should be saved. Where my dated copies actually help to identify some particular variety, I place them on the pages under the division with which they are identified. Otherwise they go on the page of "Dated Copies" and remain there for future study.

General Remarks.

Neatness should be the watchword of the specialist for the most valuable

stamps in the world will not make a beautiful display unless they have been carefully handled and mounted on clean, fresh appearing pages. Everyone should look up Mekeel's for April 22 and May 6, 1922 and read again the two very brief articles by L. H. Brigham on "Neatness in Collecting" and "Preparations for Mounting."

The greatest care is needed to keep a specialized collection of these lower values in condition as they are still obtainable in quantities of sufficient volume to enable the collector continually to be adding to his collection and a collection which is expanding rapidly has to be shifted about from time to time.

I formerly used envelopes in assorting large lots of the three cent green and other stamps but found this method unsatisfactory and now use approval cards only—the ones with pockets. In useing these care must be taken not to damage the perforations in placing the stamps in the pockets.

I use little paper tabs about half the width of the stamps to mark the divisions under which the stamps are placed in the preliminary sorting, following the same classification that has been described in this article. Then when all I have on hand have been sorted, I take the lots, division by division and mount what I need for my collection, transferring the remainder into stock to be later mounted for exchange purposes.

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

(Continued from August-September Issue.)

PLATE 3.

This plate was probably made early in the year 1852, and exists in only one state. The earliest known date of use is March 26, 1852. However, there is a chance that a small printing was made from this plate late in the year 1851, although no such copy on cover has been seen. This possibility is mentioned because a very few stamps, undoubtely from this plate, have been seen which either are in the color used late in 1851 (an orange-brown shade), or else very closely resemble it. Can anyone show a plate 3 cover (for example, one of the stamps from the "three rows") used prior to March 26, 1852?

This plate was used almost continuously from the time that it first appeared until some time after February 24, 1857, because it is known with the government perforation. It was evidently discarded about March or April, 1857. It is probable that plate 3 was not used for a period in 1856, because some of the typical colors in use during this year are not known on plate 3 stamps. It was very likely carefully cleaned at this time, because the 1857 impressions are beautifully clear, which was not the case with those printed in 1855. This, however, may have been due largely to the variation in the ink used the two years mentioned.

I figure that approximately 77,877,600 stamps (389,388 sheets or impressions) were printed and issued imperforate from this plate, while perhaps 193,600 stamps (968 sheets or impressions) were used perforated. A comparison with the number printed from the other plates will show that plate 3 was used more

than any other, excepting No. 2, for the imperforate stamps. Therefore imperforate stamps from plate 3 are common. This was the second plate that I was able completely to reconstruct. On the other hand, because plate 3 was used to such a very limited extent for the perforated stamps (less than any other "imperforate" plate), such copies are of a high degree of rarity, particularly those from the "three rows."

This plate stood the usage given it very well indeed, though the 1857 impressions show slight signs of wear, some of the finest lines on the design,—notably, those near the top of Washington's head,—having disappeared.

This is one of the two plates which shows a perfectly regular usage of the transfer roll reliefs A and B on transfer roll No. 1. Every stamp on both panes in the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth and tenth horizontal rows shows the B relief to have been used, and every stamp on both panes in the second, fourth, sixth and eighth horizontal rows shows the A relief impression. Thus no misplaced reliefs are found, the C relief never having been used on this plate.

The imprint is 2¾ mm. from the left pane, and 2½ mm. from the right pane. The number reads, "No. 3." It is about ¾ mm. from the imprint on the left pane, and about 1 mm. from the imprint on the right pane.

The center line is a heavy, single line, 5¾ to 6 mm. from the stamps of the left pane, and 6 mm. from the stamps of the right pane. It runs 11 mm. above the upper edge of the stamps in the top row, and about 11 mm. below the lower edge of the stamps in the bottom row. The only dot near it is even with the lower edge of the bottom row of stamps, and just to the right of the center line.

Excepting for the right side of the left pane, the spacing on this plate is very good, the widest on the whole plate being 1½ mm., and the narrowest about ¾ mm. (between some of the stamps in the ninth and tenth vertical rows of the left pane). Special mention must be made of the spacing between the eighth and ninth vertical rows of the left pane, where it is too wide, and of that between the ninth and tenth vertical rows of the same pane, where it is too narrow. It is possible that fault had been found with plate 2, the spacing on that plate being noticeably bad. At any rate, the recutting between the eighth and ninth, and ninth and tenth rows just mentioned, was done in such a manner as to make much less noticeable the decided variation in spacing here found. To do this between the eighth and ninth rows the workman drew an extra frame line at the right of the five lowest stamps in the eighth row, and at the left of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth stamps in the ninth row, as well as two extra lines at the left of the ninth and tenth stamps in the ninth row. Thus he made the spacing, which grew wider as it neared the bottom of the plate, much less conspicuous.

To make wider the interval between the ninth and tenth rows he drew the right frame line of every stamp in the ninth row abnormally close to the design,—exactly where the inner line would naturally have appeared,—that is, even with the outer edge of the right band of tessellated work. He did the corresponding thing with the left side of the four bottom stamps in the tenth vertical row, so that on these the left frame line takes the place of the left inner line. Had he drawn the frame lines in the normal position on the right side of the stamps in the ninth vertical row, and on the left side of the lowest four stamps in the tenth vertical row, the designs of the stamps in these two vertical rows would nearly have touched.

The alignment is also very nearly perfect in both panes, the variation between any two stamps horizontally never exceeding a small fraction of a millimeter.

All the stamps on this plate are the main sub-type with inner lines. Certain

of the stamps from the three right vertical rows of the left pane show further sub-types, as follows: Nos. 58, 68, 78, 88, and 98 show one extra frame line outside of, but close to, the right frame line. Two of the stamps,—9 and 19,—show no inner line at the right, its place being taken by the right frame line. Six of the stamps,—29, 39, 49, 59, 69 and 79,—show one extra line outside of, but close to, the left frame line, while the right inner line is missing, its place being taken by the right frame line. Two of the stamps,—89 and 99,—show two extra lines outside of, but close to the left frame line, while the right inner line is missing, its place being taken by the right frame line. Four of the stamps,—70, 80, 90 and 100,—show no inner line at the left, its place being taken by the right frame line.

There are three shifted transfers on this plate,—No. 1 in the left pane, and Nos. 6 and 16 in the right pane. These all must have occurred while the plate was being made.

No cracks are known on this plate.

In general, the re-cutting on this plate is only fairly heavy, and is carefully done. Excepting for the stamps from the three rows, and others showing very unsual re-cuts, single copies can be told from plate 2 (late state) stamps only by plating. All the stamps from this plate, excepting certain in the three rows, show the four frame lines, and both the inner lines, re-cut. The top of the upper label block is always re-cut with a straight line, as is the top of the upper right diamond block, excepting for 32 and 41L3 and 66R3, which show the upper right diamond block without any re-cutting. The unusual, though normal varieties of re-cutting (outside of the "three row" stamps, showing extra or missing frame lines) are these:—

Three vertical lines re-cut in the upper left triangle,—82L3 and 30R3.
Two vertical lines re-cut in the upper left triangle,—28, 50, 62 and 81L3; 25, 65 and 99R3.
One vertical line re-cut in the upper left triangle,—22, 23, 24, 27, 30, 42, 46, 48, 65, 74, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 95L3; 7, 9, 10, 13, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 37, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 71, 75, 76, 81, 82, 83, 84, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 85, 96, 98R3.
One vertical line re-cut in the upper right triangle (that is, not a continuation of the right inner line),—45L3 and 86R3.
One vertical line re-cut in the lower left triangle,—82L3; 6, 13, 14, 26, 32, 41, 42, 43, 51, and 84R3.
One vertical line re-cut in the lower right triangle,—56L3; 17, 32, 36, 38, 61, 62, 65, 82, 91 and 95R3.

The errors of re-cutting are as follows:—

Upper label block and upper right diamond block joined,—57R3.
Lower label block and lower right diamond block joined,—52L3.
Left inner line runs up too far,—12, 64 and 97L3.
Left inner line runs down too far,—10, 32 and 40L3.
Left inner line runs both up and down too far,—77L3.

In addition, 83R3 shows an odd bit of re-cutting,—the horizontal line which was drawn to define the top of the upper right diamond block running out to the right frame line.

The thirty stamps from the three right vertical rows of the left pane of plate 3 deserve careful and individual description. Because nineteen of the thirty

stamps show extra or missing frame lines, or both, they are easy to pick out and to plate, while the eleven remaining stamps necessary to complete the block of thirty fortunately all show sufficiently marked characteristics so that they may be plated by reference to an illustration and a clear description. This is the one comparatively easy plating problem which collectors of the regular issues of United States stamps may undertake without too great difficulty, and for this reason it has become very popular. Figure 54 shows diagramatically the location of the stamps with the extra and missing frame lines, and, roughly, the position of the guide dots. The nineteen abnormal stamps will be described first, and then the eleven normal varieties.

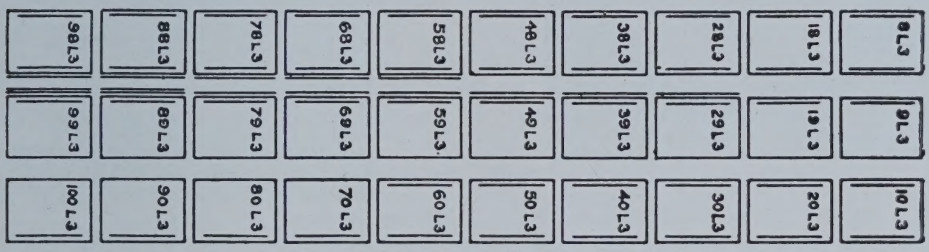

FIGURE 54.

58L3. From transfer roll relief A; shows no guide dot. The left inner line runs up through three of the dots of the upper left rosette. The right inner line runs up only as far as opposite the center of the upper right rosette. The top frame line is straight, but the bottom frame line bends upward and is very slightly doubled throughout the left one-third of its length. The left frame line is close to the upper left diamond block. The extra line at the right is comparatively far from the frame line at the bottom of the stamp. The most marked characteristics of this position are the extra line at the right and the upper left corner of the stamp. (See Figure 55.)

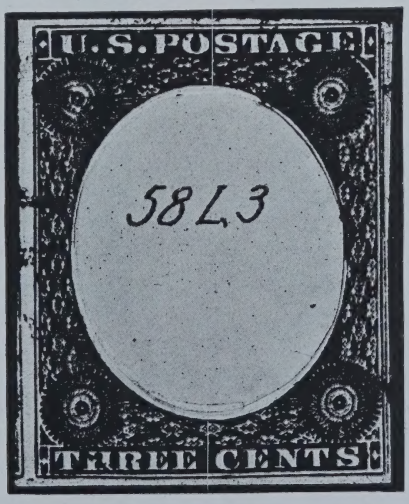

FIGURE 55.

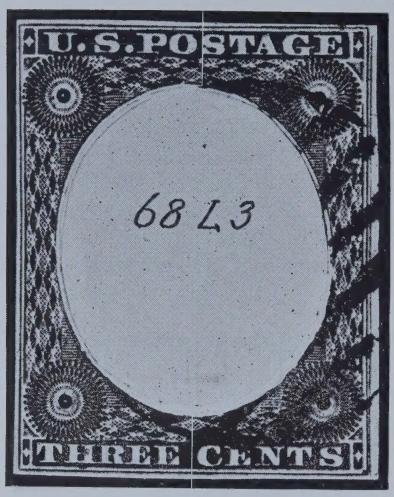

FIGURE 56.

68L3. From transfer roll relief B; shows a guide dot just inside of and touching both the bottom and right frame lines where they join. The left inner line runs up through two dots of the upper left rosette. The right inner line runs down through three dots of the lower right rosette, and runs up not quite as far as opposite the center of the upper right rosette. The extra line at the right bulges out slightly opposite the button on Washington's tunic, but is very close to the frame line from opposite the upper part of the lower right rosette to the bottom of the design. The most marked characteristics are the guide dot, the right inner line, and the extra line. (See Figure 56.)

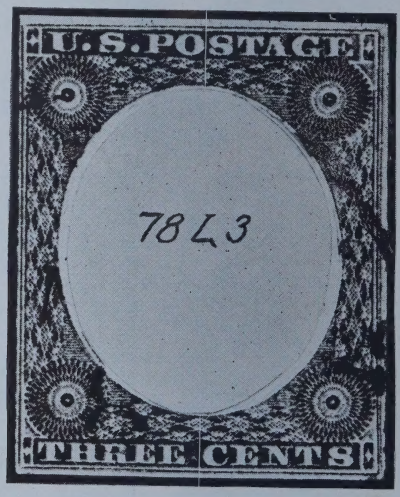

FIGURE 57.

78L3. From an A relief; shows no guide dot. The left inner line runs up through two dots of the upper left rosette, and the right inner line runs up almost to the upper right triangle. The bottom frame line bends upward and is doubled under "THRE" of "THREE." The extra line at the right is relatively close to the right frame line for the lower two-thirds of its length. The most marked characteristics are the bottom frame line, the right inner line, and the extra line. (See Figure 57.)

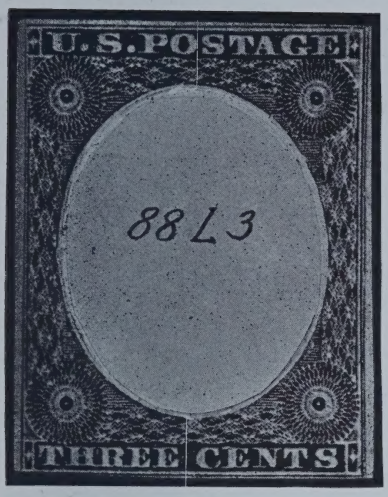

FIGURE 58.

88L3. From a B relief; shows n guide dot inside of and touching the right frame line about half a millimeter from its junction with the bottom frame line. One vertical line is re-cut in the upper left triangle, which easily identifies this stamp. The left inner line is, throughout its entire length, very close to the frame line. The right inner line runs up to a point about even with the top of the axis of the upper right rosette. The left frame line almost touches the upper left rosette. The re-cut line defining the top of the upper label block runs half way across the white space between this and the upper right diamond block. The extra line at the right is comparatively close to the frame line throughout the lower three-quarters of its length. (See Figure 58.)

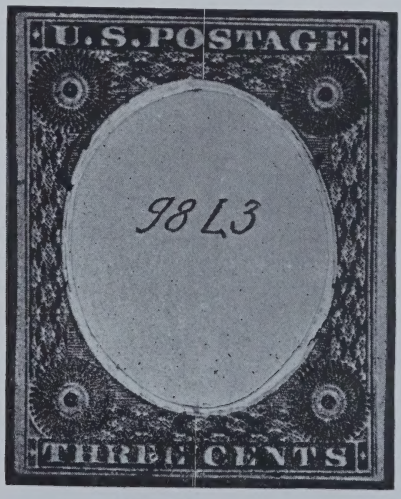

FIGURE 59.

98L3. From transfer roll relief B; shows no guide dot, but may show the sheet margin at the bottom. The right inner line runs up to the upper right diamond block; thus easily identifying the stamp. The top and bottom frame

lines are very nearly straight. The left frame line is comparatively far from the upper left rosette. The extra line at the right bends inward twice, once opposite Washington's forehead, and again opposite the lower right rosette. (See Figure 59.)

9L3. From transfer roll relief B; shows a small guide dot directly on the top frame line, and projecting slightly above it, opposite the inner edge of the upper right diamond block. The stamp may show the sheet margin at the top. The left inner line bends toward the left frame line opposite Washington's nose and mouth. The top frame line is close to the design, particularly throughout the left half of its length, and just at its right end. On clearly printed copies there is an accidental mark of color in the upper half of the white space between the upper label and the upper right diamond block. The right inner line is missing, its place being taken by the right frame line. Three dots of the lower right rosette touch, but do not project to the right of the right frame line. The most marked characteristics are the top frame line and the way the right frame line touches the lower right rosette. (See Figure 60.)

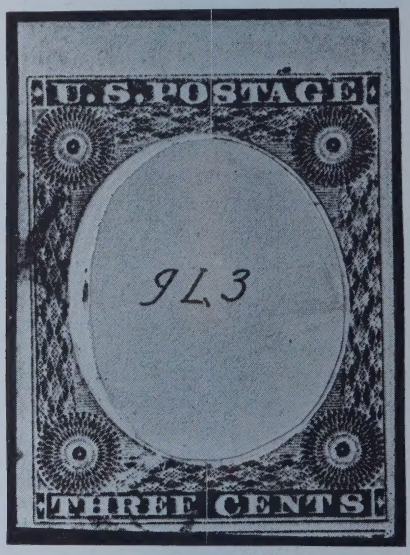

FIGURE 60.

19L3. From transfer roll relief A; shows no guide dot. The upper half of the left inner line is further from the frame line than is the lower half. The top frame line is comparatively far from the upper label block and the upper diamond blocks. The right inner line is missing, its place being taken by the right frame line. Three dots of the lower right rosette touch, and project slightly to the right of the right frame line. The most marked characteristics are the top frame line and the way the right frame line touches the lower right rosette. (See Figure 61.)

29L3. From transfer roll relief B; shows a small guide dot projecting a trifle below the bottom frame line, opposite the white space between the bottom label block and the lower right diamond block. The left inner line runs up just to the upper left rosette, and, if continued upward, would just touch its three extreme left-hand dots. The bottom frame line runs a bit to the right of the right frame line. There is no right inner line, its place being taken by the right frame line, which touches the lower right diamond block and the lower half or all of the up-

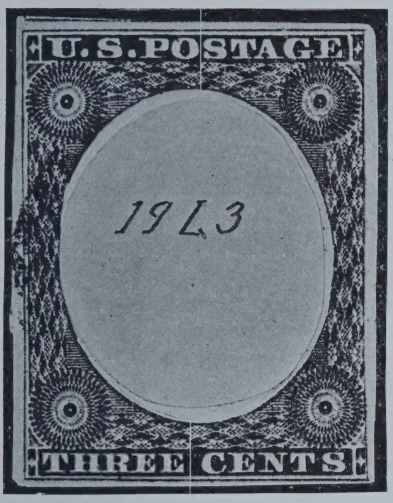

FIGURE 61.

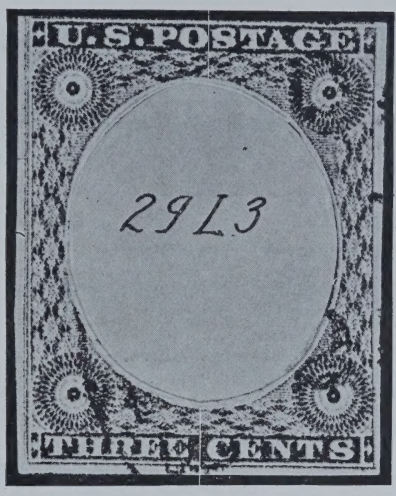

FIGURE 62.

per right diamond block, depending on the inking. Three dots of the lower right rosette show to the right of the frame line, being almost clear of it. The extra line at the left is very nearly straight, bending out a tiny bit opposite the top of the lower left rosette. The most marked characteristics are found at the upper left and lower right corners. (See Figure 62.)

39L3. From transfer roll relief A shows no guide dot. The left inner line is straight, touching two dots of the upper left rosette, and would, if carried upward, almost touch the second row of dots. The right inner line is missing, its place being taken by the right frame line, which just touches two or three dots of the lower right rosette. There is a comparatively wide white space between the lower right diamond block and the frame line, and a narrower white space between the upper right diamond block and the frame line. The extra line at the left bends outward slightly, just at the bottom. The most marked characteristics are again the upper left and lower right corners. (See Figure 63.)

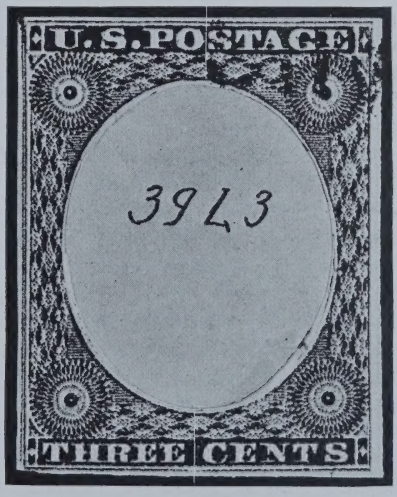

FIGURE 63.

(To be continued.)

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST

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EDITOR'S COLUMN

Japan, visited with the most appalling catastrophe in history, has the sympathy of the entire World and the ready and liberal aid extended to the stricken Nation by all peoples is a bright spot on the record of civilization darkened with War and racial hatred. While the great toll of Life is naturally our first consideration, philatelists cannot avoid associating with the tragedy of it all a thought of the loss to stamp collectors of their treasured collections. In the past few years Philately has made tremendous strides in Japan and but last month we reviewed the handsome specialized catalogue of the stamps of that country published by The Philatelic Society of Japan in the now stricken city of Tokio. This progress of Philaely must necessarily receive a setback that it will take years to overcome and the thought occurs to us, while the World is aiding with food and clothing, could not International Philately do something to specially aid Japanese Philately? Undoubtedly, as in the disaster of 1906 at San Francisco, many valuable collections have been destroyed and while these cannot be replaced, we believe gifts of stamps and albums at the proper time would do much to re-establish the cause of Philately in Japan. We venture this suggestion to all organized Philately and hope to see the formation of Committees in the large stamp organizations to receive gifts, which, after the major relief work has been done, be turned over to The Philatelic Society of Japan, for distribution among those who have lost their collections through this terrible visitation of the forces of Nature.

Through Mr. Edward E. Bryan we hear of the formation of a new local stamp club at Portland, Oregon, under the name of The Beaver Stamp Society. The club starts with 20 members, Mr. A. G. Strohecker acting as President, Dr.

Hirstel, Vice President and Mr. Bryan, Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Bryan, who lives at 1134½ East Washington St., would appreciate hearing from other collectors in the vicinity of Portland and also dealers. The A. P. S. membership directory lists but six members living in Porland and we hope the formation of this Club will lead to an application for a Branch charter and the enrollment of the members in the A. P. S.

Included with this issue will be found the Index to Vol. 36 and we advise those that are missing any number of that volume to apply promptly for same as the supply of extra copies of most numbers is very limited and entirely exhausted of October (No. 1).

The "Knockers" are at it again and from the number of letters received from indignant members, we infer that a "reply" is looked for in these columns. Three contemporary publications carry articles critical of the A. P. S., though two carefully veil their wail with a smoke screen and mention no names. Two of the three articles are purely destructive criticism and offer no suggestion or remedy for the evils they complain of and as such "don't mean anything," and do not justify a serious discussion. We will, however, in deference to the many requests to hand, briefly digest the indicated yappings and leave you, dear reader, write the formal opinion.

The first, written by a man under the pseudonym of "Americus" which in some previous issue was cleverly said to designate "A Merry Cuss", attacks the proposal to brand counterfeit and repaired stamps found in the A. P. S. sales books because, as he says, "I would dislike greatly to trust my stamps, if I were a **dealer,** to an expert or committee which might be another stamp dealer or composed of stamp dealers respectively (sic) who would have the power but probably imperfect stamp knowledge to mark up a perfectly good stamp that he or she or they saw fit to condemn?" Read that carefully, it's good—and if you ever find out what it means, please let us in on it. That last touch of "he or she or they" ought to make Eugene Klein and Mr. Flick quiver. After the good start aforesaid, the writer enlarges on his theme and even goes into details of how the poor collector that lives in "Pine Knot, Alabama" is going to be done. The story starts out with the acquisition by a **"perfectly good and reliable"** stamp firm of some counterfeit stamps which are sold broadcast to dealers, collectors and speculators and then enters the "poor boob" from Pine Knot. He buys two sets of exactly fifteen stamps each and the "boob" gets the two for the price of one! Poor, poor boob! He puts the excess set in the sales circuit and Ye gods, Oh Horrors!, the cruel "expert know-it-all" spies them and, can you believe it, fines the poor boob 25c for each of the fifteen stamps, a grand total of $3.75 and we presume wrecks the Bank of Pine Knot in the bargain. The horrowing tale of the sufferings of the boob continues on to relate what happens if he doesn't pay up and the chapter sadly closes with the exit of the boob, now a wise man and having learned "that instead of being a benefit to him, the society has whacked him a dirty crack on the knut". Having reached this perfectly good climax, our writer then proceeds to prophecy and forecasts the future in which "we shall see perfectly genuine stamps marked counterfeit and the **reliable** dealer" selling counterfeits.!!!!!

Dry your tears and we will turn on the lights for the next narrative. This is not a sad story like the first but a vigorous and vitriolic diatribe against "big" societies. It starts right out from the shoulder and inquires "Why Societies?" and closes with a denunciation of the publisher "who is so cowardly as to think

one thing and publish another" and in between sandwiches an expose of what one Society does with its funds which is related as follows: "Another officer told us that they take in $50 to $60 a year which they spend on 'eats', and we asked a treasurer of one (Society) what happened with (sic) the money and he grinned from ear to ear". Believe me, dear reader, only a dyspeptic wouldn't grin at the contemplation of such "eats". But that's not all, a reward is offered commensurate with the liberal views of the writer who says "We will give one slightly used second hand hinge to anybody who can give us one good reason why any Society should accumulate $1,600.00 a year dues". Don't laugh, this chap is serious, and don't let him know that the A. P. S. will take in about $5,000.00 in dues this year, because it may make him ill. We leave you to judge the merit of his invective against "big" societies, but let us assure you absolutely that he is NOT one of those "Cowardly publishers that thinks one thing and publishes another" (think or thought?). He does not!

Our third complainant demands a dash of pepper in philatelic literature and advertising and comes from a fellow member who has written much entertaining and "peppery" copy for other Journals. His complaint is that the philatelic press with a few notable exceptions, "is dry, dowdy and deadly dull" and while we distinctly disagree with some of his views, we share with him the opinion that more articles should be published that would cater to the interest of the beginner and semi-advanced collector. The appeal made for bright, readable stories which will "interest as well as instruct" finds in us a hearty second and while we believe the metier of the A. P. to be more along advanced lines, we will be very glad to publish in these columns something of lighter vein that pertains to stamps and trust that some of the well known authors that belong to the Society will favor us with a "philatelic" story in the near future.

REVIEWS.

SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE, SPAIN & COLONIES, 1923 (M. Galvez, Cruiz, 1, Madrid, Spain, Publisher, Price 50 Spanish Pesetas.) In enlarged form and in a handsome light green moiree cover the 17th edition of the Galvez specialized list of the stamps of Spain is presented for the consideration and aid of students of these now quite popular stamps. The catalogue lists the postage, telegraphs, fiscals, proofs and essays of both the mother country and its present colonies and the publisher intends to issue a second part, if demanded by collectors, covering the former colonies of Cuba, Philippines, Puerto Rico, etc. in the same highly specialized manner. The listing embraces a wide variety of shades, types, retouches, defective impressions, etc. together with a pricing of pairs and blocks. The pricing is in Spanish Pesetas which at the current rate of exchange, about 14c U. S. to the peseta, is for the commonest varieties closely that of the Scott Standard catalogue though there are some marked variations in certain issues. The first, or 1850 issue of postage, is almost exactly priced in the common shade as per Scott with blocks of four from 6 to 8 times higher. The 10 real with bottom label missing, not listed in Scott but a well known variety, is priced at $700.00. The second issue runs about the same though many shade varieties are listed three times higher than the normal price. The famous 2 real blue error which will probably appear in the next Scott is priced at 35,000 Pesetas, or about $5000.00 which is rather surprising as the Ferrari copy sold at auction last fall brought $14,000! This error is also priced unused in which condition we have never heard that it existed and at the price of 60,000 pesetas we would

have no difficulty in placing a fine and genuine copy. The scarce 5 real red brown, Scott's #9a is valued at about $700 unused and $200 used and blocks of four of this issue at about 10 times the normal, and transfer errors run about 20 times the normal.

In the 1852 issue the 6 real blue, unused, is priced in its cheapest shade about double Scott's price. The 1853 Madrids are quoted at about the Scott price except the 1c unused which is rather higher. Blocks are quoted at 8 times single copies. The 1853 general issue is generally 50 per cent. higher than Scott and the real values without period after Rs. are about double the normal price. In the 1854 issues the white papers are all listed higher than Scott with blocks 5 to 30 times the price of singles. The blue paper 2c is 3 times higher unused and twice the Scott valuation used. The 1855 error is given at 4000 p. unused and 1500 p. used but se tenant with the 1 real at 150,000 p. unused and 4500 p. used, a very desirable item. The issues of 1855-59 run well over Scott and this is also true of most of the 1860-64 items, both being very highly priced as to blocks of four. In the 1865 issue, outside of the 4c blue, priced at 500 p. unused and 1500 p. used, the prices are above those of Scott, the 12c frame inverted being listed at $1,500 unused and $200.00 used and the perforated stamp over $2000 unused and $315.00 used. The 1867 tete beche and frame inverted varieties are also much higher than Scott. The pricing of the 1869 Provisionals is much different, for example Scott's #123 is priced at $2.80 against Scott $6.50 and Scott's #128 at $77, as against $20.00. The 1900 25 cent green error, Scott's type A. 35 of which only one sheet was printed is quoted at the high price of 10,000 p. unused and 7,500 used. The six 1916 officials with inverted centers, not listed by Scott but which were sold in New York at $75.00 per copy must be rare stamps as Galvez does not price them. The postal list is followed by an exhaustive list of telegraphs, proofs and essays after which comes an unbelievably specialized list of Spanish Colonies, the various surcharges being listed in types and some are plated. This 374 page volume making no attempt to cover the further extensive cancellation field gives an idea of how thorough a catalogue of any one country can be written and the world of information that can be supplied in one compact volume. Spanish collectors have certainly been offered a wonderful guide that involved intense research and labor at a most moderate price.

A Perf. 21 Tabloid.

H. E. GAGE.

Wendell Phillips once said, "Agitation is the life of a Republic," and I believe that, in order to have clean Philately, we must keep the campaign of ethical education alive at all times.

The quest of perfection is a logical course among stamp collectors, and the acquisition of highly desirable copies of rare stamps the hope of all Philatelists. We are all grouped in various stages of this attainment and should treat each other not with condescension or disdain but with the true spirit of brotherly helpfulness. If another's stamps are not as nice as yours, refrain from showing your notice of this, either by word or action. Some day he may be able to show you something. Try to temper your zeal with the moderation of thoughtfulness. Be a constructionist. Let WORK be your motto. Find something useful to perform and do it with all your might. Philately demands this Service and your reward will be infinite.

The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

Cancellation experts, ever alert to the odd and unusual, take special pride in the postal obliterations that link their stamps with some phase of the world's history. Of this uncommon type of cancellation, none ranks of more tragic interest than the Black Cross of St. Andrew found on covers of the Roman States used during the years 1854-55. The St. Andrews Cross, so called because the Apostle St. Andrew was sacrified on a cross of this form, is well known to collectors in connection with the stamps of Austria where this device was employed to fill out the blanks on the sheets of the first issue to make the number of stamps total an even value in money. The use of this device as a cancellation is, however, almost unknown other than the meaningless pen cross and its very appearance when first seen associates it with something gruesome and forbidding. As collectors of the stamps of the Papal States know the usual form of cancellation is a lozenge grid and a circular town, any other form being very unusual. It is only natural therefore, that at an early date, collectors sought an explanation of such a vivid type as a bold black St. Andrews Cross and while several explanations have been put forth, it is generally accepted among Italian collectors that it is the mark of Death and Plague and used to exorcise the evil spirits. During the years 1854-55, the province of Ferrara, a department of the Papacy bordering the Austria-Lombardy frontier was overrun with the cholera plague, which before the introduction of modern sanitation was mankind's greatest menace, and almost the entire poulation of many of the small communities of

this district succumbed. It was early noted that the covers bearing the black St. Andrews Cross cancellation all came from this district, all bearing the "Ferrara" date stamp and during the period the "Black Death" held sway. A number of the covers bear additional markings to indicate that the letters had been fumigated or disinfected such as the words "Ferrara netta, Fuori e Dentro", that is to say, "Ferrara, purified, outside and inside." Whether the application of this apt and symbolical device was truly made with definite intent to mark the existence of the dreaded plague or to exorcise the evil spirits that caused it, has never been satisfactorily determined and there is some evidence that its use was accidental and appropriate only through coincidence. It is known that the postal administration had a hand stamp in the shape of a cross to be used to mark unsufficiently paid postage matter, the arms of the cross conveniently serving to divide the manuscript markings of weight, postage due, etc. and it has been suggested that this stamp was pressed into use as a canceller at the time of the plague because of the excess work required in handling the mail for disinfection or through a natural disorganization of the office force. Whether intentional or accidental, owners of covers bearing this cancell can rightfully treasure them as of unique historic interest. Note, though, that throughout, we have spoken of this cancell only "on original cover" for long ago and no doubt in the present day, the despicable forger has freely imitated this cancellation and account its simple form, rather successfully too, but on the cover, there are sufficient other safeguards to make the genuine readily distinguishable from the fake.

Mr. George S. Chapman of Mobile writes us an interesting letter detailing the discovery of some U. S. oddities that he has added to his collection recently. The first of these is an "original cover", to wit, a wooden box that Uncle Sam carried per Parcel Post to Mobile from Detroit prepaid with a $1.00 green Documentary Revenue stamp. As it is not likely that the Detroit P. O. is shy regular postage it appears to have been due to the carelessness of a clerk in that office.

Along the same lines, Mr. Chapman has also found a pair of Atlanta 1c precancels used on letter in the ordinary way with the regular machine cancellation and no postage due collected. He also has a letter mailed in a 1c stamped envelope with a 1c Pittsburg precancell used in the same way. Looks like a bad slip up in two different offices.

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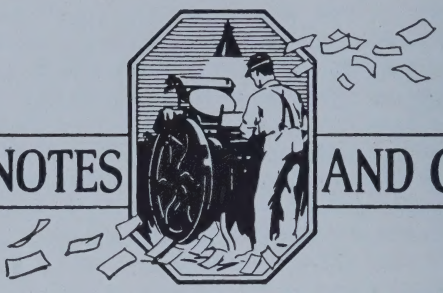

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

U. S. We wish to express our thanks to the many readers who sent us copies of the new 2c black, Harding Memorial stamps from Marion Ohio on the first day of issue, September 1st, 1923. The design is plain but strong and considering the haste with which the dies were made, a very fine piece of work. We have seen Plate numbers 14852, 14853 and 14854 and two distinct shades, deep black and grayish black. The credit for the idea of issuing this stamp is due to Mr. Herman W. Boers, of Detroit, A. P. S. #2754, who wrote Mr. Glover, 3rd Ass't. Postmaster General shortly after President Harding's death with the suggestion of a memorial stamp. Mr. Boers has formed what is probably a unique collection of the new issue as he has all values from 1c to $5 on original covers bearing postmarks of the first day of use.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. Four additional values are reported by the "Philatelic Magazine" of the redrawn "San Martin" type, 24 centavos chocolate, 30 centavos claret, 50 centavos black and 1 peso vermillion & blue, the last having the old Honeycomb watermark.

BELGIUM. Mr. H. Hooreman has shown us the 50c postage due in the new type and in changed color, 50 centimes ultramarine.

CANADA. A new $1.00 stamp in the current design has been issued in a deep orange color.

CONGO. We are indebted to Mr. Hooreman for copies of a new set of postage dues that are of quite pleasing design and somewhat like the new set of the mother country. The values so far issued are the 5c, 10c, 15c, 30c, 50c, and 1 franc.

FRANCE. We have seen a new postage due in the current type, 25c rose.

GEORGIA. Mr. J. Almar, of Montreal, Canada, shows us 4 surcharges on the current Georgian stamps, three of which are hand stamped and one typeset or lithographed. The handstamps are very crude and difficult to read. They are 20,000 rubles on 500 rubles; 40,000 rubles on 500 rubles; 15,000 rubles on 2,000 rubles and 80,000 rubles on 3,000 rubles. The hand stamps come in various colors, but generally in violet.

GREECE. Mr. Michel D. Toccos, our esteemed Grecian correspondent, reports an additional value to the "Revolution" set report in the July issue. This

is the 50 L. on the 1dr Crete No. 118. Mr. Toccos also says that a number of inverted surcharges have been found in this issue. He also shows us a new value to the current Grecian set Scott's type A26 80, Lepta dark brown.

JUGO-SLAVIA. A new 5 dinars stamps in rose carmine with the head of King Alexander substituted for that of his late father and with amended inscription is reported by the "Philatelic Magazine".

LATVIA. Mr. F. Aretz has shown us a copy of Scott's No. 110, the 20 ruble of the last issue perforated 10 all around. This perforation seems not to have been noted to date, though "The Baltic Philatelist" mentions that Nos. 102, 107, and 110 have been issued perforated 10:11½.

Mr. Karl Koslowski shows us two new values of the current design in changed currency. These are the one Santimi purple, issued July 20th, 1923, and the 12 Santimi claret that came out shortly thereafter.

LITHUANIA. Mr. Karl Koslowski shows us a most wonderful set just issued by this country, evidently designed to catch the "kid" trade. The stamps are all diamond shape and bear wonderous pictures of castles, towers and horsemen. Values are 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 30c, 60c, 1 lit, 2 lit, 3 lit, and 5 lit, the last 3 values being in square form. As the stamps evidently are good for postage, we having been shown an original cover which came to Detroit with the postage due, will undoubtedly be listed. Our own estimate of their value is about 1/10 of a cent a set.

PANAMA. Mr. Emil J. Rall has sent us copies of the 1915 2½ centesimos scarlet and black surcharged 1923 2 centesimos in two lines, the surcharge being in black. This surcharge was applied to use up the old stamps and it is said that only 250,000 have been so overprinted. We have been shown a complete sheet of these stamps by Mr. Joseph Hon of Panama, which contains a number of errors. We note in the second row, No. 8 "1923" missing. In the 5th row, No. 5 with "1932"; in the 6th row, No. 7 only "3" in place of 1923; 7th row, No. 3 withuot "1923"; in the 7th row, No. 4 only "23" in place of 1923 and in the 8th row, No. 3, only "12" in place of 1923. There are several other minor errors which may be due to printing.

PARAGUAY. Two new commemoratives are reported by "L'Echo de la Timbrologie" which feature the house in which the conspiracy for National independence was hatched, the stamps are inscribed "1811—INDEPENDENCIA NACIONAL—1923." The stamps were issued May 15th and in very limited number. 1 Peso blue and 5 Pesos violet.

UKRAINE. Mr. Koslowski shows us 4 values of a Charity set purported to be issued for the benefit of the Hunger Sufferers. The values are 10+10; 20+20; 90+30; 150+50. The designs of this issue are very interesting, but we have no information as to their being official.

BRITISH COLONIALS.

I make a specialty of Rare British Colonials. My stock consists of stamps only in the finest possible condition. Selections Willingly Sent on Approval. Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention.

T. ALLEN,
"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG-

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Sales Superintendent—J. E. Guest, Dallas, Texas.
Examiner of Sales Books—T. E. Flick, Galveston, Texas.
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Librarian—John H. Leete, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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Attorney—H. M. Lewy, 2 Rector St., New York City.
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Recruiting—Dr. H. A. Davis.
Publicity—The Board of Vice Presidents, W. W. MacLaren, Chairman, Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio.

SOCIETY ITEMS

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LIFE BRANCH No. 1.—The 404th regular meeting was held on July 18th with twelve members present. In the absence of both President Hackmeier and Secretary Dillingham on their vacation, the chair was occupied by Mr. Wm. Blackwell, acting Secretary Doscher.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the meeting was adjourned, all regular business being postponed until the August meeting.

Mr. Julius Loeb exhibited his collection of United States, exceptional for its condition and neat arrangement.—MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LIFE BRANCH No. 1.—The August meeting held on August 15th was very well attended and marked the beginning of the Autumn and Winter season. Many members had been absent from the City all summer and now that they are back again, the old desire to get out their collections once more, bring them to the meetings of the Society and compare notes with their fellow collectors is strong.

Mr. Walter J. Morgan, of San Francisco, Mexico Specialist, was elected to regular membership in the Society.

The efforts of the Society are bent towards assisting its members to understand more about the stamps which they collect and to that end the Entertain-

ment Committee endeavors to have at each meeting several collections, or parts thereof, as nearly complete as possible, which members can look through and have explained by the member exhibiting.

At the last meeting the following collections were on display:

United States—Mr. J. Loeb
France & Colonies—Mr. L. Lazarus
Danish W. Indies—Mr. H. C. Marcus
France—Mr. M. C. Dillingham

Our member, Ross O'Shaughnessy, who has just returned from a 22,500 mile trip through European Countries, gave a most interesting talk on his experiences abroad, which was only terminated by the lateness of the hour.—MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

RUBBER CITY STAMP CLUB.—Attendance at the meetings of the Rubber City Stamp Club, Akron, Ohio, has been very good the past summer. Twelve, fifteen and more have been down each Wednesday while the times which they have had have indeed been enjoyable.

At the regular business meeting of September 5, approval was given to the plans of students of West High School of Akron to organize a school stamp club while the members of Rubber City have agreed to help them in every possible way.

James E. Crouch, as is his custom each year, has offered ten dollars worth of stamps from the first A. P. S. circuit of the new year to the member who obtains the most members for the club by the end of this year. This offer not only benefits Rubber City but the A. P. S. as well as some of those who join the local club will undoubtedly become members of the national organization as well.

Sometime in December, Rubber City will hold a "Birthday Party", plans already being under way to make it one of the most successful ones ever given.

President O. S. Hart is now at work on a schedule of events for the meetings of the balance of this year while it is planned to more actively push the Sales Department from now on.

Those of the Society who have occasion to visit in Akron on Wednesdays, are cordially invited to attend the stamp club meeting in Room 600 of the Permanent Title Building, corner Mill and High Streets. The president's gavel descends at 7:30—be there to hear the echo!—ERNEST ELWOOD THOMA, Director of Publicity.

U. S.

Desirable early U. S. submitted to interested parties. Ref. required.

A. H. Schumacher
907 Harold Ave., Houston, Texas.

SELECTIONS ON APPROVAL.

Against deposit or bank references, I will send high-class approvals from my large stock of rarities and middle-priced stamps of all countries. PRICES VERY MODERATE. Try me with your want lists and you will come again.

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Goethestrasse 2.
Member: American Stamp Dealers Association.

REPORT of the SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 1. **September 1, 1923.**

Applications Pending.

Anderson, E. W.
Burfeind, Geo. H.
Ehlers, J. E.
Lacks, Henry
Manning, W. F.
San Francisco Stamp Soc.
Bainbridge, G. Philip
Borhek, B. F.
Breidau, Walter G.
Busck, Dr. G. J.
Dillon, Cap. L. S.
Christensen, H. F.
Doyle, Jas. V.
Frost, Geo. D.
Forsblom, Elmer F.
Garcia, M.
Gowen, J. B.
Harvey, A. H.
Hill, Walter C.
Kapur, H. N.
Landenberger, H.
Lucio, Victor
Manning, Lawrence W.
McClaskey, Dan M.
McClellan, Lancelot
Neddermann, Hermann
Mepham, Walter R.
Nelson, E. T.
Richardson, Emma B.
Riedel, I. L.
Rife, Thos. A.
Rose, John
Ruben, James
Sandberg, H.
Spence, Daniel C.
Stiles, Nathan R.
Swartz, Maury
Turner, R. A.
Walters, C. E.
Yeghiaian, Dicran D.

Application for Reinstatement Pending.

455 Lang, Lewis M.

Applications Posted.

Anthonisen, Thos. J., 64 Palisade Ave., West Hoboken, N. J.; Age 47; Clerk; Reference: Independent Stamp Co., Omaha, Neb.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Ashton, Emmett Raymond, 1107 E. Lynn St., Seattle, Wash.; Age 22; Student; Reference: Washington Mutual Savings Bank, Seattle, Wash.; Proposed by William A. Russell.

Broadbent, H. W., Sulphur, Okla.; Age 53; Atty. at Law; Reference: Park Natl. Bank, Sulphur, Okla.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Buskirk, Allen V., 321 N. Walnut St., Bloomington, Ind.; Age 30; Lawyer; Reference: Wm. Graham, Motor Sales Co., Bloomington, Ind.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Castro, Albert de, 74 Bruce Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.; Age 43; Mgr. Export Dept. P. D. Co.; Reference: Park Davis & Co., 181 Hudson St., New York City; Proposed by A. D. Fennel.

Caudell, Andrew Nelson, National Museum, Washington, D. C.; Age legal: Entomologist U. S. Govt.; Reference: H. F. Colman, Washington, D. C.; Proposed by Harry B. Mason.

Coburn, Grace Lydia, 215 Mammoth Rd., Lowell, Mass.; Age 16; Student; Guaranteed by Arthur G. Lyon Jr., 113 Varnum Ave., Lowell, Mass.; Reference: E. N. Taisy, Old Lowell National Bank, Lowell, Mass.; Proposed by Arthur G. Lyon Jr.

Comings, O. L., 320 Elm St., San Mateo, Calif.; Age 66; Insp. New York Life Ins. Co.; Reference: H. T. Lunt, 3201 16th St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Ross O'Shaughnessy.

Cupp, Walter R., 2120 Conn. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.; Age 43; Lawyer; Reference: W. P. Lyon, 1st Natl. Bank, Caldwell, Idaho; Proposed by Harry B. Mason.

Davenport, Leslie A., 198 Delaware Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada; Age 29; Approval Dept. Marks Stamp Co.; Reference: Eugene Costales, Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York City; Proposed by J. M. Bartels.

Ewing, Ralph P., 82 N. Union St., Akron, Ohio; Age 36; Jr. Member Ewing Mantel Co.; Reference: The Stamp Shoppe Inc., Washington, D. C.; Proposed by H. A. Kruse.

Fister, Harold J., 1411 Linden St., Allentown, Pa.; Age 17; Student; Guaranteed by John D. Fister, Merchant, 1411 Linden St., Allentown, Pa.; Reference: Fink Grocery Co., 242 Lehigh St., Allentown, Pa.; Proposed by Chas. A. Reber.

Fuld, Dr. B. A., 3974 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.; Age 30; Dentist; Reference: Hemnel-Spackler R. E. Co., 7th & Chestnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Gabriel, Thos. J., 33 Drift St., New Brunswick, N. J.; Age legal; Metal Pattern Maker; Reference: Joseph Hoffman, 111 W. 190th St., New York City; Proposed by Frank E. Hadley.

Gay, A. Bartley, Princeton, Ill.; Axe 17; Printer; Guaranteed by Mrs. Edith S. Gay, Princeton, Ill.; Reference: Jno. S. Skinner, Atty., Princeton, Ill.; Proposed by Walter W. Anderson.

Giron, Leon, St. Domingo 19, Tacubaya, D. F., Mexico; Age 57; Prof. of Music, Violinist; Reference: John G. Jewett, 274 Charlton Ave., South Orange, N. J.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Gormley, Raymond A., P. O. Box 83, Omaha, Neb.; Age 29; Insurance Salesman; Reference: Geo. Swartz, 101 S. 15th St., Omaha, Neb.; Proposed by C. Lam.

Heinly, Burt A., 4543 Avacoda St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 40; Secy. Greater Harbor Com.; Reference: Chas. B. Reed, 612 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by James Guy.

Hess, Paul L., 3636 Harrison Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.; Age 56; Pharmacist; Reference: Wm. M. Federman Drug Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Proposed by Carl S. Davis.

Hill, Charles S., 24 Milk St., Boston, Mass.; Age 52; Lawyer; Reference: W. S. Barker Jr., 45 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by B. L. Drew.

Hoover, Norman R., Sorindview Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.; Age 43; Newspaper; Reference: Max Ohlman, 77 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by Joseph Hoffman.

Hopkins, Arthur F., 64 Bowers St., West Medford, Mass.; Age 32; Wholesale Feed & Grain; Reference: M. S. Kale, West Medford, Mass.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Kingman, Robert, 67 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Age legal; Retired; Reference: Mechanics Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Proposed by Carroll Chase.

Klinger, Otto J., Kennard, Neb.; Age 21; School Teacher; Reference: Bertha Foster, Co. Supt., Beatrice, Nebr.; Proposed by C. Lam.

Kohen, Charles, 615 15th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; Age 37; Stamp & Coin Dealer; Reference: Jno. A. Klemann, 116 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by Harry B. Mason.

Mars, Clinton E., Florida, N. Y.; Age 24; Bank Teller; Reference: C. P. De Kay, Cashr. Florida Natl. Bank, Florida, N. Y.; Proposed by Barton D. Pattie.

McLellan, Hugh, Champlain, N. Y.; Age 48; Retired; Reference: Jas. D. Burroughs, Champlain, N. Y.; Proposed by Malcolm N. McLellan.

Motz, P. H., Box 174, Aberdeen, Wash.; Age 38; Grocery Clerk; Reference: H. M. Crothers, 318 E. Heron St., Aberdeen, Wash.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Oliver, Walter T., 813 Richmond Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.; Age 32; Treas. W. W. Oliver Mfg. Co.; Reference: L. L. Lancaster, Exporter, Prudential Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Papazian, Anna B., 512 W. 168th St., New York City; Age 22; Milliner; Reference: Chas. J. Gregory, Rutherford, N. J.; Proposed by Vahan Mozian.

Salis, John, c/o Civic Opera Co., Chicago, Ill.; Age 54; Artist Musician; Reference: Ossip Gabrilowisch, 500 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by Vahan MHozian.

Schoch, H. K., 604 Central Ave., Johnstown, Pa.; Age 33; Salesman Modernola Co.; Reference: D. M. S. McFeaters, Johnstown Trust Co., Johnstown, Pa.; Proposed by Harry B. Mason.

Simpson, J. D., Box 277, Raleigh, N. C.; Age 65; Wholesale Druggist, W. H. King Drug Co.; Reference: Sam Berwanger, Clothier, Raleigh, N. C.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Smith, Roy B., Jr., Box 713, Lynchburg, Va.; Age 31; Credit Mgr., J. R. Millner Co.; Reference: J. R. Gilliam, Lynchburg Trust & Savings Bank, Lynchburg, Va.; Proposed by A. D. Fennel.

Stromberg, Sten S., 411 35th St., Oakland, Calif.; Age 29; Letter Carrier; Reference: Chas. Hackmeir, Burlingame, Calif.; Proposed by Ross O'Shaughnessy.

Worth, Herman, 5 Ann St., New York City; Age 47; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Nassau Stamp Co., 116 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by Geo. B. Sloane.

Applications for Reinstatement Posted.

5757 Dull, Christian L., 5853 Willows Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 21; Artist; Reference: Louis T. Byers, 1123 S. 48th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Recommended by Carl Young.

4230 Freeman, N. McD., 7720 Emerald Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Age 51; Accountant; Reference: C. E. Severn, 713 Oxford Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Recommended by The Secretary.

3772 Taite, H. L., 64 W. Winter St., Delaware, Ohio; Age 40; Horticulturist; Reference: P. M. Wolsieffer, 22 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Recommended by The Secretary.

New Stockholders.

6946 Abels, Ben H., 1508 Tyler St., Topeka, Kans.
6947 Barrett, Dr. Albert M., 630 Oxford Rd., Ann Arbor, Mich.
6948 Bensinger, Clarence A., 635 Crouse St., Akron, Ohio.
6949 Bond, Henry Herrick, 207 Kimball Bldg., Boston, Mass.
6950 Buser, Edy, 327 Bergerline Ave., Union Hill, N. J.
6951 Castro, Dr. Rafael, 11a Calle P O Wiente No. 3, San Salvador, C. A.
6952 Davis, Harry D., 28½ Myrtle St., Boston, Mass.
6953 Davis, Joseph T., 12 Pine St., Glens Falls, N. Y.
6954 Englehardt, Walter, 930 McClure St., Victoria, B. C., Canada.
6955 Evinger, Stephen, 159 Jewell St., Garfield, N. J.
6956 Feeman, Jno. H., 4948 Maple Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
6957 Geissel, H. M., 1028 Elizabeth Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
6958 Girard, Prof. Wm., 1589 LeRoy Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
6959 Goldman, Arthur M., 379 Lafayette St., Newark, N. J.

6960 Gulick, Edw. L. Jr., 77 Addington Rd., Brookline, Mass.
6961 Herbert, M., 120 Broadway, New York City.
6962 Hollis, Philip D., U. S. Veterans Hospital, New Haven, Conn.
6963*Horton, Theodore Jr., 206 Lancaster St., Albany, N. Y.
6964 Junker, Edw. C., 192 Birr St., Rochester, N. Y.
6965 Kasper, Jno. P., 4466 Denison Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
6966 Kelley, P. H., 153 Hollinger Ave., Akron, Ohio.
6967 Kelton, Chas. C., 315 E. 19th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
6968 Kelton, Evelyn S., 315 E. 19th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
6969 Kennedy, J. C., 517 Main St., Peoria, Ill.
6970 King, William, 5323 Cabanee St., St. Louis, Mo.
6971 Lucena, Paulo de, Rua Fernando Machado 2A, Florianapolis, St. Cath., Brazil.
6972 Mueller, Ralph E., Box 24, Edwardsville, Kans.
6973 Murphy, Capt. Jas. P., c/o Adj. Gen. of the Army, Washington, D. C.
6974 Neal, B. F. Jr., Maple Ave., Camp Hill, Pa.
6975 Ogden, Warren G., 162 Monroe Rd., Quincy 69, Mass.
6976 Pearce, Earl, Moorhead, Iowa.
6977 Phillips, Chas. J., 151 Central Park West, New York City.
6978*Phinney, William R., 235 Meadow St., Willimansett, Mass.
6979 Piva, Celestino, 37 Washington Square, New York City.
6980 Roe, L. Scott, Box 2804, Boston, Mass.
6981 Schoenberger, John, 201 E. 96th St., New York City.
6982 Smith, Geo. Wm., 115 Addison Rd., Brighton, England.
6983 Smith, Trafton C., 511 N. 10th St., Saginaw, Mich.
6984 Stanton, Jno., 1218 N. Chester Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
6985 Stover, E. P., 2830 Whitney Ave., Mt. Carmel, Conn.
6986 Troendle, Eugene, 926 Wildwood Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind.
6987 Tucker, Arthur S., 57 Walnut St., Newton Lower Falls, Mass.
6988 Vibert, Mrs. S. H., 32 Conshohocken Ave., Bala, Pa.
6989 Wingrove, Basil, 185 Wills Ave., Akron, Ohio.
6990 Young, C. M., 5872 Julian Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Reinstated.

1269 Henry, Knox W., Box 1317, Charlotte, N. C.
3275 Holmes, Dr. L. Seale, Clinic Bldg., London, Ont., Canada.

Resignations Accepted.

6116 Adams, Saml. M., Denver, Colo.
2865 Bain, Robt. E. M., St. Louis, Mo.
4848 Burnett, Douglas, Ryderwood, Md.
5838 Ohlund, Fred O., Mattapan, Mass.
4283 Parrish, H. Fred, Rochester, N. Y.
4375 Roberts, Geo. C., Sharon Hill, Pa.

Resignations Received.

1924 King, Francis, Alma, Mich.
5005 Leber, H. L., Melbourne, Victoria.
6452 Zunz, Henri, 77 rue del Abbaye, Brussels, Belgium.

Notice of Death Received.

2356 Boisselier, R. W., R. Y. Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

2780 Heydon, Frederick E., 5418 9th St. N. W., Washington, D. C., Aug. 5, 1923.
39 Lawrence, A. E., Yonkers, N. Y., June 22, 1923.
6065 Neufeld, Julius L., 1524 Poplar St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Change of Address.

5574 Boone, L. A. from Meridian, Tex. to Weslaco, Texas.
6321 Braga-Guerreiro, C. from New York City to 39 Bernardin St. Pierre, Le Havre (Seine-Inferieure), France.
5506 Brown, Edwin C. from 1408 W. 28th St. to 1918 Queen Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
6119 Chamberlain, Thos. F. from 4728 Kenwood Ave. to 4633 S. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
6686 Davis, A. M. from Box 362 to Box 304, Williamsport, Pa.
6656 Hamilton, L. Grant from 2906 W. Euclid Ave. to 8030 Merrill Ave., Detroit, Mich.
2553 Hawkins, Harry M. from Homer, La. to 705 Pickering St., Ogdensburg, N.Y.
5332 Humrickhouse, Ralph R. from Cleveland, O. to 1423 Lincoln Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.
6211 Marsh, Jas. P. from Ocean Point, Me. to 1828 5th Ave., Troy, N. Y.
3550 Mears, H. A. from 120 Tremont St. to 62 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
6840 Metcalf, Franklin P. from Washington, D. C. to Fukien Christian University, Foochow, China.
6666 Morrison, E. E. from Houston, Tex. to 1010 E. 2nd St., Long Beach, Calif.
6501 Robinson, H. H. from 92 Greenway N. to Tennis Place Apts., Forest Hill Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.
3527 Schmidt, Frank J. from Brooklyn, N. Y. to 91-41 Chicot Court, Woodhaven, N. Y.
6532 Skinner, H. E. from 177 Oakwood Ave. to National Research Council, Washington, D. C.
4106 Whittemore, Audenried from St. Louis, Mo. to 100 E. 42nd St., New York City.

Membership Directory Correction.

Page 69 Weso, #6642 should be corrected to read as follows: 6642 West, Clarence J., National Research Council, Washington, D. C.

Membership Summary.

Membership August 1, 1923		2565
New Stockholders		44
Reinstated		2
		2611
Resignations accepted	6	
Deceased	4	10
Total Membership September 1, 1923		2601

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

BIDS FOR PRINTING.

Bids are asked for printing the American Philatelist and other publications of the American Philatelic Society for the fiscal year 1923-24.

Bids should be in the Secretary's hands on or before November 1st, 1923. Specifications will be sent to reliable printers and publishers on request. Address the Secretary, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO ALL BRANCH SOCIETIES.

The Board of Vice Presidents respectfully calls the attention of the Branch Societies to Article 10, Section 4, of the constitution of the American Philatelic Society, which reads in part as follows:

"Branch Societies may admit to membership persons not stockholders in the American Philatelic Society, but such members shall have no vote on matters pertaining to the American Philatelic Society, or be eligible to hold the office of president, secretary or member of the governing board." * * * "Upon request of the Board of Vice Presidents, the secretary of any branch shall furnish any information which the Board may request pertaining to the membership and work of said branch."

In accordance with the above provisions in the By-Laws the Board of Vice Presidents respectfully requests that the secretary of each and every branch society mail to the Board a copy of their constituiton, a full membership list, and names of officers.

THE BOARD OF VICE PRESIDENTS,
Otto F. Moses, Recorder, 514 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

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Catalog over $800.00.

Contains 6c Proprietary unused O. G. and other Rarities.

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and a bargain to the man who buys it.

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Hippodrome Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio

NEWFOUNDLAND

A few SUPERB Postally used BLOCKS (4). All scarce.

Scott's		
#61	1c "Cabot"	$ .55
62	2c "Cabot"	.50
69	12c "Cabot"	1.00
70	15c "Cabot"	1.40
71	24c "Cabot"	2.20
72	30c "Cabot"	3.00
74	60c "Cabot"	4.80
87b	1c "Guy" (the 12x14½)	.60
120	6c "Caribou"	2.50
121	8c "Caribou"	2.50
125	24c "Caribou"	2.50
126	36c "Caribou"	3.00

Rev. E. A. Butler
St. Georges Newfoundland

SUMMER BARGAINS.

To keep up business during the hot days I am offering EARLY U. S. and EARLY Foreign in average condition at BIG Discounts.

Check up your wants in stamps cat. from $1 to $20 and send me the list.

R. H. MOWER
12 GEARY ST.
San Francisco, Calif.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS
151 Central Park West, NEW YORK

Specialist in Postage Stamps Issued Before 1880 of

British North American Colonies
Confederate States of America

And All Eearly Issues of South America and Mexico.

I have now arranged some hundreds of small approval books of choice copies of the issues before 1880 only, of the following countries, which I shall be pleased to submit to serious collectors, after the receipt of usual business references:—

Canada.

I can send books of "pence" issues, on covers, "cents" issues of 1859 and 1868-80 on covers. The stamps of 1851 to 1875 not on covers, are divided into unused and used in separate books. These include 12d. on laid paper, about 80 of the 6d. on wove and laid, 25 of the 10d. blue, 15 of the 7½d. green, and a grand lot of all other issues.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland.

A grand lot of unused and used including superb series of the "pence" issues, unused and used with over twenty of the various 1 shilling stamps in stock and many bisections.

Confederate States.

I have recently bought a grand collection made in the Southern States in last fifteen years. This includes a great number of all issues on original covers, and a few of the provisional local issues. I have made up some 70 approval books of unused, used and especially stamps on covers. I have also a large stock of uncut panes with many different imprints and will be glad to correspond with specialists in these very interesting issues and to quote prices.

United States.

I have a few dozen approval books of the issues before 1870, and a number of books of stamps on covers, blue, red, green, cancellations, etc.

The following books are from the last "Ferrari" sale in Paris:—

Western Australia—1854 to 1879, very fine.
Grenada—1861 to 1883, grand lot early issues.
Jamaica—1860 to 1875, special lot "pineapple" Wmk.
Afghanistan—1870 to 1878, one of the finest stocks in the world, superb copies of these rare and interesting stamps.

The other books I have ready to send on approval are:—

Mexico—A superb lot up to 1872, many on covers, rare District names and fine bisections.
Chili—The finest stock in America. First type only, several hundred on covers.
Colombia and States—A superb lot of early issues unused and postmarked only. No penstroked.
Argentine and Uruguay—A fair lot of early issues.
France—Very fine lot with rare tete-beche, and fine lot of rarest types postmarks.
French Colonies—Some fine early issues.
Shanghai—Superb lot of the scarce first issues.
Australians—Some nice books of Fiji, New Zealand, South Australia, Tasmania and Queensland.
Greece—Nice lot of first type only.
German States—A few nice things in all the older issues.
West Indies and British Guiana—Some good books.

My prices will be found very moderate considering the quality of the stamps in which I specialize.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS
151 Central Park West, NEW YORK

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST
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Supplementary Mail Cancellations of the New York City Post-Office.

By WARREN L. BABCOCK, Detroit Philatelic Society.

Illustrations by Julius Hartenstein, Detroit Philatelic Society.

The supplementary mail cancellations of the New York City Post Office have long commanded the interest of U. S. collectors and cancellation specialists. The paucity of data and lack of information as to the significance and history of this cancellation is readily conceded. As far as known it has no bibliography; at least the writer has been unable to find in philatelic literature any record other than in auction catalogs. The reasons for its existence, its birth date and history, remain to be written.

This cancellation, as originally applied, was used only on first class foreign mail, and therefore, the source of our supply must be abroad. The character of its use, when understood, accounts for its scarcity, especially in the early periods.

A fortuitous trip to Liverpool in July 1922 brought into the hands of the writer over 100 copies, some in blocks, pairs, and strips, including several duplicates of stamps bearing this cancellation. This lot, supplemented by a stray addition here and there, notably several found in Hamburg, comprise the basis of this study. Prior to this time less than a score of copies bearing the cancellation had come to my attention, of which a meagre half-score had been mounted in my collection. The data recorded here has therefore been brought together around approximately 130 copies of the first two types of this cancellation. A few copies were loaned by friends and have been useful in comparison.

Let me emphasize in the beginning that this obliteration is a cancellation, and not a postmark, though during one period it served for both. A stamp of the issues prior to 1870 has not come to my attention with this cancellation, in association with any second obliteration other than an adventitious foreign cancellation. One favorite in my collection, a ten cent 1861 (#68a) represents our honored Geo. Washington as receiving, on his departure for abroad, the carmine kiss of the "supplementary mail" cancelling stamp on one cheek and his welcome overseas is heralded by the blood red smack of a French Receiving cancellation on the other cheek.

"Supplementary mail" may be defined as first class mail that pays a supplementary fee for transmission. At present, as for some years past, this fee represents a double rate, hence the scarcity of the cancellation on stamps of lower

denominations. There is every evidence to show that this double rate has been in existence since about 1871 though the records of the Post Office department are silent on this subject. Information is also lacking as to the rate prior to that year, though we do find it most generally used in the period 1857 to 1861 on the 24 and 30 cent stamps which represents double the well-known current rate of the period to England and France respectively.

The supplementary mail rate was paid in order to provide transmission of first class mail destined for points abroad, that was deposited at the General Post Office after the closing of the foreign mails. This hand stamp was only used on double-rate, first class mail, forwarded to the steamship pier, to be placed aboard the steamer after the despatch of the regular mail bags to the ship. It has been supposed for some time that this cancellation was used on letters sent out on the pilot boat that took the pilot off in the outer harbor, but such is not the case.

The writer is familiar with some of the cancellations used on foreign mail in the pre-stamp period, or prior to 1847. No evidence exists however, in these cancellations, that they paid double rate or were considered supplementary to any other rate.

Such evidence as we have at our command indicates the birth of this cancellation and rate in 1857 or 1858. Prior to this time the use of stamps on first-class foreign mail was not obligatory. Indeed, we know with a fair degree of certainty that prior to 1857 the bulk of foreign mail especially from the importing and exporting merchants of New York went stampless. The writer has in his possession nearly a hundred covers found in Plymouth, England, all dated from 1851 to 1856, from three New York merchants. These covers are stampless, having paid a single rate, as indicated by the hand-stamp. In the same lot are also several stampless covers mailed abroad in 1860 and 1861. When the original "supplementary mail" handstamp was first placed in use, letters for late delivery to the boats had to be presented for mailing at the General Post Office, or as stated in the letter quoted elsewhere, "The G. P. O. was the only point at which supplementary foreign mail was accepted." There are now many offices known to the Post Office Department as supplementary mail offices, located on several steamship piers, solely for the receipt and despatch, after cancellation, of first class mail, up to the time the boat sails. A description of this cancellation and services now in use will be found with the description of the cancellation described as type "C".

Before taking up the types of cancellations in use, a list of the stamps on which the cancellation is known is presented. It is by no means presumed that this list is anywhere near complete. In fact, the writer is convinced that the cancellation exists on many stamps not listed here, as will be discussed later. It is hoped that the presentation of this list will enable collectors to check their collections and notify the writer of additional specimens. When Scott's number is followed by an asterisk it indicates that the stamp is not in the writer's collection:

BRITISH COLONIALS.

I make a specialty of Rare British Colonials. My stock consists of stamps only in the finest possible condition. Selections Willingly Sent on Approval. Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention.

T. ALLEN,
"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG-

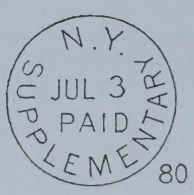
Scott's No.	Value	Year		Cat. Price
43	3 cent	1857	type I (Chicago 1)	$10.00
44	3 cent	1857	type II (Chicago 1)	10.00
48a	5 cent	1857	type II	
50*	10 cent	1857	type II	12.50
51*	12 cent	1857		15.00
52	24 cent	1857		35.00
53*	30 cent	1857		
63	1 cent	1861		9.00
65	3 cent	1861	(Chicago 1)	7.50
67	5 cent	1861		
68	10 cent	1861		
69	12 cent	1861		
70	24 cent	1861		20.00
70b	24 cent	1861		
71	30 cent	1861		
78	24 cent	1862		
100	30 cent	1867		
116	10 cent	1869		15.00
121	30 cent	1869		
150	10 cent	1871		4.00
152	15 cent	1871		
155	90 cent	1871		
159	6 cent	1873		
161	10 cent	1873		1.50
163	15 cent	1873		6.00
165	30 cent	1873		3.00
166	90 cent	1873		
178	2 cent	1875		
179	5 cent	1875		
184	3 cent	1879		
185	5 cent	1879		
186	6 cent	1879		
188	10 cent	1879		1.50
189	15 cent	1879		
189a	15 cent	1879		
190	30 cent	1879		
191	90 cent	1879		
205	5 cent	1882		
209	10 cent	1882		
216	5 cent	1888		
217	30 cent	1888		

Type "A" of the cancellation appears on all stamps from #43 to #121.

Type "B" is found on #150 to #217, almost invariably in conjunction with the machine numeral cancellation shown in Fig. BD.

Type "A" (Fig. A.) This is an oblong octagon approximately 12x22 mm. On all specimens that I have seen, it appears in two shades of dark red and carmine-red ink. The words "supplementary mail" appears in this cancellation alone, the first word being arched in a slight semi-circle, with the word "mail" centered horizontally below it. This type has been seen on the issues of 1857, and 1861 to 1869 only, and for practical purposes its period of use can be set

BD



B

A

C

down from 1857 to 1871. This is the classical type of the supplementary mail cancellation and the one most commonly visualized when the cancellation is mentioned. Nevertheless it is far scarcer than type "B", which has often been overlooked or considered a town cancellation. Type "A", appearing, as is well known, usually on the 24 and 30 cent 1857 and the 5 and 12 cent 1861, adds decided value to stamps of themselves scarce and high priced with ordinary cancellations. I have not seen this cancellation on a pair or block.

The color of ink ranges from a bright carmine to a dark red or maroon. It does not appear in black or blue on any of my specimens with this type. On the gray and black stamps is shows up to the best advantage, notably #52, 59, and 78. It also is conspicuous on the 30c orange of 1857 and 1861 (#53 and 71).

Type "B" (Fig. B.) Though less known than type "A" this is really the commoner cancellation and exists on issues of 1871-1888. (Scott's #150 to #217), as may be seen by the check list preceding. It was in use for about 15 years, running through the Bank Note printings of the late National, the Continental and the American Companies, though more commonly seen on the latter. I have never seen it on a Bureau printing. The earliest copies of this type are found on the 10 cent and 90 cent National. The year date appears with this cancellation at times on the stamp but more often on the envelope. Its tenure of life can also be judged by the stamp on which it appears. The latest on which it is seen, the 30 cent of 1888 (#217) was a stamp which appeared as late as the middle nineties in the stocks of many offices, though probably early out of stock in the New York Post Office.

This type is a circular hand-stamp cancellation, used invariably with black ink, 23 mm. in diameter with "N. Y. Supplementary" within a single line circle and the month date and "paid" in two horizontal lines in the center of the circle. The year date appears outside of the circle, opposite the letter "E" of "supplementary" (See figure "B").

Stamps with Type B cancellation studied show the year and month dates as below. In this cancellation, it is to be remembered that generally only a part of the cancellation is on the stamp and the year date is outside of the circle. For this reason only a minority of the stamps studied showed any year date. Not one of a score or more of the issues of 1873, revealed a year date.

#178	2 cent	1875—dated July 3, 1880
179	5 cent	1875—dated 1880
185	5 cent	1879—dated November 6, 1880
188	10 cent	1879—dated 1880
189	15 cent	1879—dated Sept. 7, 1881, 1882, 1883, Feb. 23, 1889
190	30 cent	1879—dated 1883-1888
191	90 cent	1879—dated July 30, 1883
205	5 cent	1882—dated 1883

209	10 cent	1882—dated 1884-5-6-7-8, Jan. 12, 1889
216	5 cent	1888—dated Feb. 23, 1889, Jan. 9, 1890
217	30 cent	1888—dated November 1888

This type is generally associated with the machine cancellation shown in Fig. BD, the numeral usually being 1 or 2. The machine cancellation is usually superimposed over the "supplementary" hand-stamp impression, showing that the letter was first hand-stamped and passed thence to the cancelling machines before being despatched to the boats. The writer has this cancellation on blocks, pairs and strips of #159, 184, 188, 189, 190, 205, 209, 216. Types "A" and "B" were produced by a metal hand-stamp.

Type "C" (Fig. C.) This is the design now in use for cancelling "supplementary" mail. As stated heretofore, late mail is despatched to the steamship piers where the first class letters receive this cancellation. It is called the "gum stamp" by the Post Office clerks. These cancelling stamps are exactly similar in all supplementary pier offices except as to number, the numeral designating the pier. The numbers are of course a means of identifying the pier and boat on which forwarded. The postal stations on the piers are simply office space allotted by the steamship companies for the use of clerks who are sent down to the docks prior to sailing. They are sent from the Foreign Station of the General Post Office located at Morton, Washington, and West Streets, and reach the dock only a short time before sailing.

This type is made by a rubber-faced hand-stamp, 33x26½ mm.—the long axis horizontal. "New York" appears at the top in a double ellipse, with the postal numeral designating the number of the pier station in the elliptical band below. Month and year date appear in the center in two horizontal lines. A steel-gray ink is used. The cancellation more often appears on the envelope than on the stamp, although some of it is often on both. It has not been possible to ascertain definitely the number of pier stations, but from evidence at hand it is believed the number is not less than 22 or more than 28. There are, therefore, a score or more "gum" stamps, differing only in the pier number.

Comparative Scarcity. Scott's specialized catalog represents the first attempt to catalogue or price these cancellations. Their list is incomplete and comprises 16 of the 41 numbers on my check list. My own list is ridiculously incomplete. Note that Scott's #46, 47, and 49 do not appear in the list, yet we know these 5 and 10 cent stamps were most commonly used on mail to France in this period. Three stamps, #43, 44, and 65, representing a domestic rate, and seldom used on foreign mail, are chronicled by Scott, though I have never seen them with the N. Y. supplementary mail cancellation. (See Note "A".)

In my opinion these three represent the Chicago supplementary mail cancellation which commonly occurs on the 3c of 1857 and 1861. As these stamps paid a domestic rate they probably were seldom used on foreign mail though there was nothing to prevent their use in sufficient number to make up the foreign rate. It is interesting to note that the 1c 1861 (#63) appears in the list with a clear bona-fide type "A" cancellation, as may be seen in my collection. The cancellation should also be found on the 5, 15, and 90 cent 1861.

Notice also the absence of stamps in the check list between #78 and #100. (1867 grills.) The denominations of stamps used for foreign postage of this period were the 5, 10, 12, 15, 24 and 90 cent. The cancellation is therefore, to be sought on #89, 90, 91, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99 and 101. These values were all used on correspondence to France (#89, 91, 95, 96, 98, 100, 101) and to England (#90, 97, 99). Yet of the grills of 1867 the only known copy is on a 30 cent (#100)!

The 1869 issue is only represented by two specimens, #116 and 121, the former catalogued by Scott and the latter in my collection. Nevertheless the cancellations should be found also on #117, 118, 119, and 120. I have scarcely the temerity to add #122 (90 cent) to this list, owing to its infrequent use.

The grills of 1870 have no representation in the check list and the National printings without grills introduce the Type B Cancellation. From this date, for a period of seventeen years or more, the new type appears with greater frequency on the 5, 10 and 12 cent Stamps and their multiples. Moreover, the stamps of both the National and Continental printings exhibit the cancellation so seldom as to class it scarce or even rare as compared with the American printings. It appears most commonly in the Continental, on the 30 cent. In general, this value was uncommonly used for postage and its postal use probably extended over into the period of the American printings for months or years. Scott's Specialized Catalog only lists the 10 cent in the National and the 10, 15, and 30 cent in the Continental and undervalues all of them. In addition to the above, it will be noted that I have in my check list and collection, the 15 and 90 cent National and the 6 and 90 cent Continental. It is also found on the hard paper 2 and 5 cent of 1878 though not listed except in my check list.

From 1879 to 1882 type "B" appears on all the soft paper American printings that were used for foreign postage, namely the 5 to 90 cent values. Of this issue the 10 and 15 cent are most commonly seen, the next most common being the 30 cent black. From 1882 to 1888 this type occurs on all the values from 5 to 30 cents, most commonly on the 10 cent. I have never seen type "B" on the 1890 or later issues. After 1890 we have no evidence of any special cancellations for supplementary mail except type "C". The specialized catalog only prices one stamp of the American printing, the 10 cent (#188) with this cancellation, though the other values noted on the check list are not uncommon. This comparison may be readily understood when it is stated that the collection on which this article is based, contains 94 copies of the American printing. This type "B" closely resembles a town cancellation and for this reason has probably been overlooked by many. It is believed that a careful scrutiny of American printings, in collections purchased abroad, will reveal a few of these cancellations. In many instances, only a part of the cancellation appears on the stamps but usually sufficient to identify.

AUCTION PRICES: In Bartel's 107th sale, $41.00 was paid for this cancellation on the 30 cent of 1857, (#53). This is a scarce item. The 5 cent of the same year has sold for $15.00. The 90 cent 1879 brought the same figure, while the 90 cent 1873 and all 1873 issues with this cancellation are much scarcer. Clearness and completeness of cancellations should add to the value. It is believed that any stamps of the 1867 grills as well as the 1869 issue with this cancellation are even scarcer and should command higher prices at auction. Up to 1870 it is evident that not much advantage was taken of the use of supplemental mail privileges out of N. Y. and but few stamps were saved. A canvas of the collections of a number of U. S. Specialists and the stocks of many dealers has revealed a copy here and there, among the former, not to exceed six or seven in any one collection and practically none in the hands of dealers. It is therefore, the "summum desiderata" of Cancellation specialists.

REFERENCES.

The following notice will be found posted in the New York General Post Office and the Foreign Station, as well as most branch offices.

"FOREIGN MAILS.

(Should be read **daily** by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending ..... will close **promptly** as indicated below. The hour stated is, in every instance the latest time ordinary or unregistered letters (including post-cards and commercial papers placed in "letter" drops) may be mailed at the General Post Office and City Hall Station and connect with the steamer mentioned. Ordinary prints, samples, parcel-post packages and registered articles close **two hours earlier,** except that registered articles have to be mailed between the hours of 8 A. M. and 12 P. M. At the **Foreign Station** (corner of Morton and West Streets) foreign mail closes half an hour later than at the General P. O. and City Hall Station.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL.

At the Post Office. Double postage required. Articles must be deposited in the drops marked **"letters for foreign countries"** or handed in at the **"supplementary mail"** window, and **double** the regular postage must be prepaid in all cases. Articles deposited in said drops **after the closing of the regular mail,** for despatch by a particular vessel, will **not** be so forwarded unless such **additional postage is fully prepaid** thereon by stamps and the articles are mailed before the supplementary closing time. At the foreign Station supplementary mail closes half an hour later than the supplementary closing time shown below, except that supplementary mail for European countries and for Central America, etc., via Cristobal, closes one hour later.

On Steamship Piers. Double postage required. Whenever mail vessels of the American, Red Star, White Star, Cunard, French, United States Lines, Norwegian-American, Scandinavian-American, Swedish-American, Holland-American, New York and Cuba Mail, United Fruit, Lamport and Holt, Panama, Red "D", New York and Porto Rico, Munson, Grace, Royal Mail, Pacific Steam Navigation, Clyde, (Santo Domingo) and Quebec lines, sail between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., the supplementary mail post office on the steamship pier is open to the public 1½ hours before the scheduled sailing time and closes 10 minutes before the scheduled sailing time. The steamers for which supplementary mail is accepted on the pier at time of sailing is shown below by means of a dagger (†) following the entry in the "Supplementary" column.

Location of Piers—Manhattan. N. Y. & Cuba Mail, Wall St.; United Fruit, (Pier 16, E. River) and Rector St. (Pier 9); Royal Mail & Pacific Steam Navigation, Morton St., (Pier 42); Cunard, W. 14th. St., French, W. 15th St.; American, Red Star, and White Star, W. 19th. St.; Pacific Mail (Pier 45) foot of Christopher St.; Panama, 27th. St.; Swedish American, W. 57th St.; United American, W. 46th. St. **Brooklyn.** Red "D", Pier 11; Grace, Pier 33; Clyde, Pier 34; N. Y. & Porto Rico, Pier 35, Atlantic Basin; Bull Insular, Pier 27; Quebec, foot of Amity St.; Norwegian-American, ft. of 30th. St. **Hoboken.** Holland-American, 5th. St.; U. S. Lines, Piers 3 and 4; Lamport & Holt, 14th. St.; Scandinavian-American, 17th. St., Munson, Pier 1."

Letters From New York Postmaster.

"Dear Sir: 10/12/22

"With further reference to your communication dated Sept. 26, submitting therewith the accompanying postage stamps cancelled with a hand stamp read-

ing "N. Y.—(Date)—Paid Supplementary"; you are informed that a careful search was made of the records of this office with a view of obtaining information as to when such hand stamps were placed in use, but no information on the subject was obtainable. However, it has been ascertained that the hand stamp in question was used at the old General Post Office (now the City Hall Station) of this city for the cancellation of postage stamps affixed to supplementary mail deposited at that point; that is, mail deposited after the regular mails had closed and on which the supplementary fee had been paid. Such hand stamp was used only on letter mail which was forwarded to the pier to be placed aboard the steamer and not sent to outgoing steamships by the pilot boat.

The use of this particular "supplementary" hand stamp, it is believed, was discontinued sometime between 1890 and 1900, when it became unfit for further use. A new hand stamp of this type was, at that itme, not considered necessary, as supplementary foreign mail was being received at points other than the General Post Office; that is, at a number of other stations of this office, and the postage stamps thereon cancelled without the use of a special supplementary postmarking stamp. When the supplementary hand stamp referred to was first placed in use, the General Post Office was the only point at which supplementary foreign mail was accepted.

At the present time a special cancelling stamp (impressions herewith) is used at the supplementary post offices located on a number of piers of steamships conveying U. S. mails abroad. Each steamship line is assigned a number and the stamp used on the piers of such lines are numbered accordingly. For further information regarding this service, please see marked item on the accompanying copy of "Foreign Mails" bulletin issued by this office."

Sincerely yours

(signed) E. M. Morgan. (Postmaster)"

10/25/22

"Referring again to your communication of the 16th. inst., you are informed that the gum stamps used for cancelling stamps affixed to supplementary mail articles deposited at the offices on steamship piers are exactly similar except as to number. The different numbers used are simply a means of identification by which this office, in case of complaint concerning delay or other mistreatment, can readily determine whether or not the article in question was despatched by a certain steamer. The stations (as mentioned in your communication) on the piers are simply office space provided by the steamship companies on the piers for the use of clerks from this office in accepting supplementary mail. This space is used only for a short time prior to sailing time of vessels."

Sincerely yours

(signed) E. M. Morgan (Postmaster)"

Other Supplementary Mail Cancellations.

NOTE "A".

The "Chicago Supplementary Mail" cancellation known to most U. S. specialists has even a more obscure history. It is featured only as a domestic rate of postage and is far scarcer than the N. Y. cancellation. The writer has accumulated a little data on this cancellation which will be published as a preliminary note, later. It occurs in two types.

Recently I found what appears to be a Boston "Supplementary Mail" cancellation used on foreign mail. It is in red, and fragments of the cancellation

appear on two copies of the 24c 1871 (#153). I merely make note of it here in the hope that some specialist may show me an entire that will make clear its status.

A reference to the check list will show that three Chicago supplementary mails appear with the New York cancellations, notably Nos. 43, 44, and 65, all of which are listed by Scott's specialized catalog.

The Pony Express.

By GEORGE STERLING.

Oh West, dear West! the old romance is fading,
In the afterglow upon the hills of Time.
Slowly the shadows of the night, invading,
Upon the mountains climb.

Far days and deeds, far perils and far glory!
They who remember still are going fast,
And soon the voice alone of song and story
May tell us of the past.

From out those years that every year grow stranger,
Brightest, I think, the fearless riders gleam
Who took their part in all that joyous danger,
To serve the human dream—

Who bore the mail by desert or by fountain,
Braving the savage and the tempest's wrath,
Across the plain, across the midnight mountain,
Taking the lonely path.

Not of themselves they thought, but of the duty
That bound them to the work that must be done—
The stern resolve, the spirit's hidden beauty
By which the race is won.

Trails of the mountain, you have known them, feeling
For foothold in the long and starless night!
Suns of the desert, you have seen them, reeling
Across the leagues of light.

But neither hill nor plain beheld them scatheless
From anxious starting point to journey's end;
And neither sun nor moon beheld them faithless
To master or to friend.

Theirs was no voice to cry to men their peril;
Theirs was no bard to term their toil sublime;
But through the desolations, vast and sterile,
The mail came in on time.

Now have they rest from that intrepid riding;
Now have they peace of grave or fireside, they
Whom failing memories are still dividing
From our forgetful day.

The courage that was theirs may Time make stronger,
As now the new romance begins its reign
And high above the trail they take no longer
Flashes the aeroplane.

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

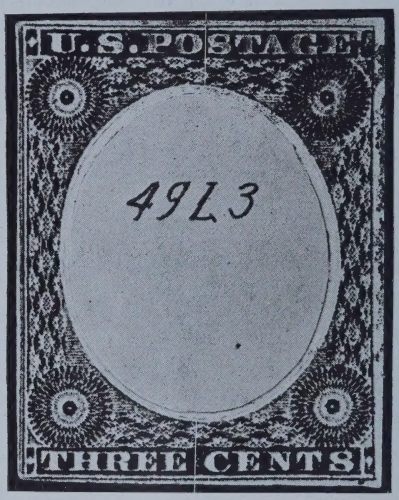


FIGURE 64.

49L3. From transfer roll relief B, has a rather large guide dot below and just touching the bottom frame line, opposite the right end of the lower label block. The bottom frame line extends a bit to the right of the right frame line. There is no inner line at the right, its place being taken by the right frame line, three dots from the lower right rosette showing a trifle to the right of it. This line touches both the upper right and lower right diamond blocks. If the extra line at the left be divided into quarters, the top and next to the bottom quarters are close to the frame line, while the lowest and next to the top quarters are further away. The most marked characteristics are the lower right corner and the extra line. (See Figure 64.)

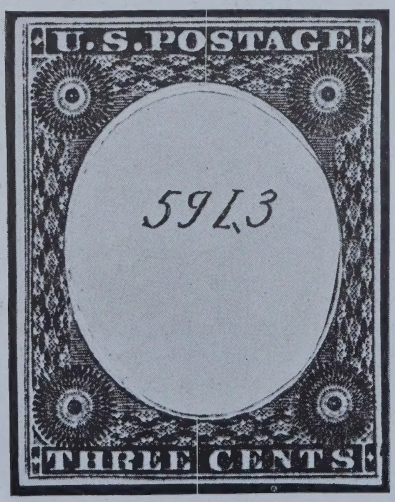


FIGURE 65.

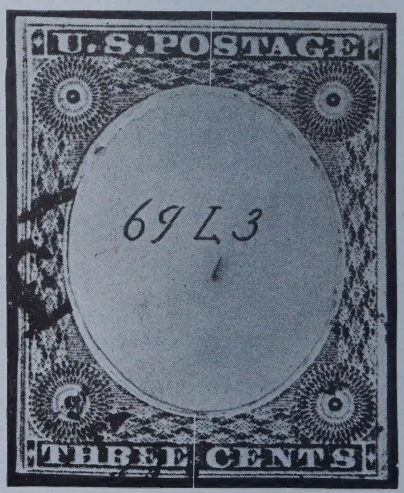


FIGURE 66.

59L3. From the A relief; shows no guide dot. The left inner line bulges noticeably to the left from opposite Washington's brow to a point slightly below the level of his chin. This is the most marked characteristic of this plate position. The top frame line runs a bit beyond the right frame line. The bottom frame line bends upward and is slightly doubled under "THRE" of "THREE". The right and bottom frame lines both run a tiny bit beyond their point of meeting. There is no right inner line, its place being taken by the right frame line, which touches the lower right diamond block, and touches, or very nearly touches,—depending on the inking,—the upper right diamond block. Three dots of the lower right rosette show a tiny bit to the right of the frame line. The extra line at the left is very nearly straight, being almost an even distance from the frame line throughout its length. (See Figure 65.)

69L3. From the B relief; shows a guide dot on and extending below the bottom frame line, even with the right end of the lower label block. The left inner line runs up through three dots in the upper left rosette, and if continued upward, would pass to the right of the dot to the extreme left. The top frame line runs a bit to the right of the right frame line. The left frame line is notable because of the wide distance separating it from the upper left rosette, and the upper diamond block, the distance between it and the upper right diamond block being about twice the distance found between this diamond block and the label block. There is no right inner line, its place being taken by the right frame line, which is close to but does not touch either of the right diamond blocks. Three or four dots of the lower right rosette touch the frame line, but do not show to the right of it. The extra line at the left is comparatively close to the design at the top, opposite the label block, and at the bottom, from a point even with the top of the lower left rosette, downward. The most marked characteristics are found at the upper left and lower right corners of the stamp. (See Figure 66.)

79L3. From transfer roll relief A, and has no guide dot. The left inner line touches one or two dots in the upper left rosette, and, if continued upward, would cut directly through the center of the dot to the extreme left. The top and right frame lines do not quite meet. The bottom and right frame lines run a bit beyond

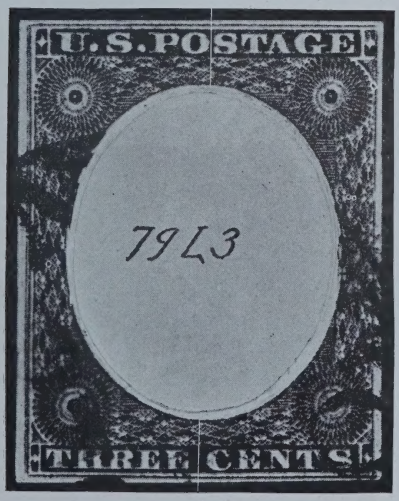


FIGURE 67.

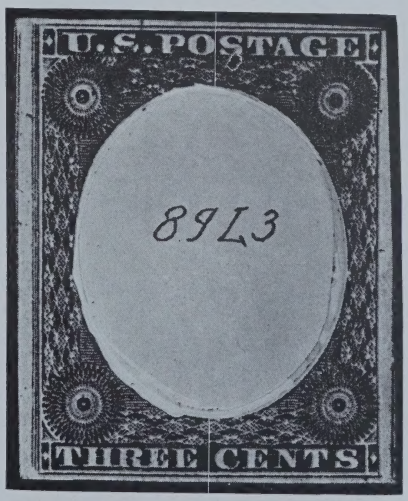


FIGURE 68.

their point of meeting. There is no right inner line, its place being taken by the right frame line, which is very close to but does not touch either the upper or lower right diamond block, except in heavily inked specimens. One or two dots of the lower right rosette show just a trifle to the right of the right frame line. There is just about the same wide distance between the left frame line and upper left rosette and upper left diamond block, as with 69L3. The extra line at the left bulges outward slightly opposite the lower half of Washington's face. The most marked characteristics are the upper left corner and the left inner line. (See Figure 67.)

89L3. From a B relief; shows a large guide dot just below and touching the lower right frame line, opposite the right end of the lower label block. The left frame line touches three dots in the upper left rosette. The top frame line runs quite a distance beyond the right frame line, and the bottom frame line runs a very tiny distance beyond it. There is no right inner line, its place being taken by the right frame line, which touches both the upper and lower diamond blocks. Three or four dots in the lower right rosette show just to the right of the frame line, but all touch it. There are two extra lines at the left of the left frame line, both of which are comparatively straight. The most marked characteristics are found at the lower right corner of the stamp. (See Figure 68.)

99L3. From the B relief; has no guide dot, but may show the sheet margin at the bottom. The left inner line runs up just to the upper left rosette, hitting only one dot. The top frame line runs a tiny bit beyond the right frame line, and the bottom frame line runs considerably further beyond the right frame line. There is no right inner line, its place being taken by the right frame line, which touches both diamond blocks. Three dots of the lower right rosette show entirely outside of the right frame line. There are two extra lines at the left, the inner of which is crooked, bending toward the frame line at its upper extremity, and again opposite Washington's forehead. (See Figure 69.)

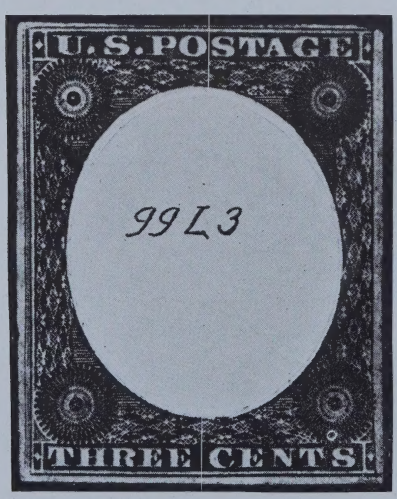


FIGURE 69

FIGURE 70

70L3. From transfer roll relief B; shows no guide dot, and may show a white margin at the right which, if it is 6 mm. or more in width, will show the center line of the sheet. The right inner line is very nearly straight, though it bends a trifle to the left at the bottom. It runs up a tiny bit into the upper right triangle. The top frame line bends down a bit over "U" of "U. S." The bottom frame line bends

up just a bit under "HRE" of "THREE". The right frame line is comparatively far from the lower right diamond block. There is no left inner line, its place being taken by the left frame line, which is close to but does not touch either of the left diamond blocks. The top and left frame lines both run a tiny bit beyond their point of meeting. The most marked characteristics are found in the upper left and lower right corners of the stamps. (See Figure 70.)

(To be continued.)

Eighth Ferrary Sale.

The sale of the Ferrary collection will be resumed at the Hotel Drouot, Paris, France, on November 7th, 8th and 9th and in this installment 662 lots will be disposed of. That the cream of this collection has not yet been sold is apparent at a moment's glance at the catalog of this sale. Among the 121 lots of Austria and Lombardy to be offered, there is a very fine unused copy of the 9 Kr., 1850 Type 3, also a 12 Kr. essay with pen line drawn through and many unused and used blocks with St. Andrews crosses attached. Of the rare yellow Mercuries there are no less than 36 copies together with 21 of the rose and 9 of the scarlet color. The Lombardies include 3 unused copies of the rare 4 Kr. newspaper tax.

While there are only 2 lots of Baden, 1 of these is the 3 Kr. green error on original cover, there are only 3 copies of this stamp known. Belgium is represented in 13 lots with some very nice early blocks and the 6 lots fo Brunswick include a copy of No. 1 unused. Dominican Republic is represented with 15 lots, among them several of the very rare blank labels or missing inscriptions. Spain is again well represented and behold, here is another 2 Real 1851 blue error, but not se tenant this time. The 1865 12c inverted centers appear perf. and imperf. and there is a block of 8 imperf. in used state. Next we have Grenada with 11 lots including some rare surcharge varieties followed by 13 lots of Hungary including some superb lithographs. The following lots of German, English, Austrian and French Levant contain nothing startling except the French "piastte" error se tenant. The Russian Levants include a pair of the 20 K. of 1865. The 23 lots of Oldenburg that follow are very attractive and contain the 3 G. yellow on white paper in a pair with the error se tenant. An extensive lot of Orange Free State follows with most everything possible. There is also quite an extensive showing of Peru with 6 copies of a half peso error in rose of 1858 and 27 copies of a half peso buff. Then we have an uninteresting lot of Transvaal which, however, contains many valuable pieces, among which the most notable is an entire sheet of 60 of 1879 1 Penny black surcharge showing all the varieties. Fifteen lots of Turkey follow including 2 copies, one se tenant, of the 1876 25 piastre error, Scotts No. 57 B and the rare 25 piastre postage due of 1867. The sale closes in fine style with an almost unbelievable number of early Victoria. There are ONLY 53 copies of the 1850 1d. rose or red unused including a block of 10, a block of 4, a strip of 3 and a pair. Of the 2d. lilacs there is a modest showing of 44 unused copies and of the 3d. blues 52 copies. Someone with plenty of money and Lathrop Pack's book ought to have a fine time when these lots are put up. While this sale does not offer the same number of outstanding rarities as have previous sales, the material offered is extremely unusual and desirable.

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST

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EDITOR'S COLUMN

Elsewhere in this number will be found a notice relative to an increased charge to be made in the insurance rate on books entered in the Sales Department. Those who submit stamps or expect to do so in the department should carefully read this notice which further restricts, for the time being, the class of stamps that will be accepted for circulation. There is now a surfeit of a certain class of stamps, issues of New Europe, Seebecks and purely speculative issues, for which there is no ready sale and on which in many instances the catalogue prices are deceiving. In this connection there has been considerable comment on the wide discrepancy between the prices of wholesale offerings and the quotations of the Standard catalogue on a number of issues and entire countries. While we feel that the publishers of the catalogue are doing their very best to have their publication accurate as far as possible and fairly reflect the market, there is no doubt that unusual discrepancies now exist. Much of this is no doubt due to unsettled conditions abroad and we hope shortly to publish an article on these conditions. We would, however, in the meantime, appreciate the aid of the membership in calling our attention to "underpricing" and "overpricing" on the new catalogue as they see it. We will then publish a list of these stamps and we know none will more value accurate information secured in this wise than the publishers of the catalogue. Mr. Dealer, this is of great importance to you and we look forward to your help in this work!

Branch Societies should strictly obey the regulation of the Society that requires the officers of Branches to be members of the Society. The reason for this rule is too obvious to require comment and the Board of Vice-Presidents

requests us to specially call the attention to the Secretaries to the notice in last month's issue requiring a copy of the Constitution, membership list and list of officers of all branches. This is a matter of mutual protection and should be unhesitatingly carried out.

Collectors that appreciate philatelic literature and who are keen enough to know the value in pleasure and money that is offered them in the publication of the results of the studies of advanced and scientific collectors will delightedly welcome the revival of "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal" which has just, after a retirement of about five years, been revived under the editorship of Mr. Lionel W. Fulcher, F. R. P. S. L. and Mr. Stanley Phillips. This time honoured publication which achieved such a notable success under the leadership of the late Major E. B. Evans, we feel confident will, under the guidance of the new Editors, attain an equally high standing and we extend to them our heartiest good wishes in the success of their enterprise.

We received a short time back, a copy of Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack's "Victoria" which covers the Half Length "Portrait Stamps" and the Two Pence "Queen Enthroned" in a most thorough and scientific manner.

Though the book has been so carefully and expertly reviewed in the philatelic press by specialists both here and abroad that a technical review here would be but repetition we feel that we would be amiss in not voicing the high praise deserved by the author and The Collectors Club of New York City, which secured this wonderful work for distribution among its membership. No handsomer volume has graced the philatelists book shelf and no finer study of classical stamps has ever been given to Philately. Mr. Pack's fame as a serious and painstaking student of stamps has been established these many years but in this truly wonderful volume he has outdone all his former highly creditable achievements and still more, in giving it to the Collectors Club, has made it a truly American product. We hope, some day in the not too distant future, that Mr. Pack will contribute to these pages and so give the widest distribution to his interesting stamp researches.

From the number of news clippings sent us every month one would suppose that the proposed publicity campaign was in full force and at present there is no apparent need for spending money to put stamps before the news reading public. Many of the accounts are quite amusing and one can forgive the inaccuracies for the journalistic thrill that seems a required ingredient in a news item. We are indebted to a great number of our readers for items of this kind and regret that the stress of business prevents us from always replying to each of these but assure them that our appreciation of their thoughtfulness is none the less sincere in making achknowledgment here.

Through Mr. George W. Angers, we learn of the formation fo a society for the special needs of collectors of "Air Mail" stamps and covers under the name of "The Aero Philatelic Society of America." All amateur philatelists over 21 years of age are eligible and the Charter will remain open until January first 1924. After that time an initiation fee of $2.00 will be required in addition to the annual dues of the same amount. All interested are invited to write Mr. Angers at 888 Worthington Street, Springfield, Mass., for details or application blank.

REVIEWS.

GROSSER GANZSACHEN KATALOG, 1924, Dr. S. Ascher, Editor (Robert Noske, Borna b. Leipzig, Germany, Publisher, Price 25c per section). This catalogue, published in German, proposes to list in five sections, the first of which is now ready, all the entires, post cards and wrappers in a detailed manner similar to the standard postage catalogs. The listing includes all the new countries and is highly specialized and priced. No list of this kind has been published since 1913 and this work will be extremely valuable to general collectors and indipensable to collectors of these too much neglected adjuncts of the postal service.

PROVISIONAL ISSUES OF THE IRISH FREE STATE by F. F. Freeman and T. T. Stubbs, (Mint Stamp Co., 74 Grafton St., Dublin, Ireland, Publisher, Price 2sh6d, Post free). A brief handbook covering the provisional issues of the Irish Free State issued Feb. 17th, 1922 and thereafter, illustrating the types of surcharges on the current stamps of Britain, the numbers printed and a long list of printing and type errors and varieties. A second edition of this work in enlarged form is offered by the same publishers for eight shillings post free. We know of no provisional issue that has been as highly specialized as these first stamps of Ireland and nothing seems to have escaped the eyes of the writers of this interesting volume who pursued their researches right into the printing establishments that made the overprints.

YVERT-TELLIER-CHAMPION CATALOG, 1924 (Theodore Champion, 13 Rue Drouot, Paris, France, Publisher, Price 22 France, Post free). The second arrival of the annual catalogue deluge is the famed French standard of Yvert-Tellier-Champion which awakens the same lively interest as have its many predecessors. To improve a catalogue of an admitted high type of excellence such as this has always been seems well nigh impossible but the Editor has again this year demonstrated Gallic cleverness with what he calls a "petite innovation" that furnishes a pleasing surprise other than the usual price changes. This new idea, like many other meritorious innovations, is quite simple and while perhaps of minor importance to the advanced collector should prove of considerable aid to those not yet fully up on that troublesome desiderata "knowledge of condition." The Editor has indicated in this years list, by parallel lines, the width of the space between imperforate stamps of the 19th century, showing also extremes where these spaces are variable and also differences between the horizontal and vertical spacings where such exist. It is naively explained that this system is not carried out for 20th century imperforates as these are "philatelically cut".

The price changes are, with few exceptions, higher than the 1923 catalogue but relative advances are difficult of comparison account the fluctuation of the exchange rate of the French franc. Last years catalogue was figured on the basis of slightly less than 10 cents to the franc while this year the prices are based on the rate being about 6¼ cents to the franc. Generally however the prices are higher and there is, due to the Ferrary sales, a filling out of the many previously "unpriced" items. Oddly enough we find in some of the rare items that the Editor has placed his price less than the Ferrary sale price, or at least has not added on anything to take care of the difference in exchange. The famed 1c British Guiana, sold for 352,000 francs is quoted at 350,000 which at the present rate of exchange figures many thousand of dollars less than the owner paid for it and the unused Milbury, which the fortunate buyer at the Ferrary sale

got at a bargain price is quoted at only 2500 francs and the same price USED! Still these are trifles to the majority of us who are content with just a view of these celebrities of philately and who are happy to know that the 10 shilling Malta of 1913 has gone to 1600 Francs and the greater part of Neurope is holding its own. The catalogue, needless to say, maintains its previous high standard of excellence in typeography and illustration and is, especially on new issues, one of the best guides provided the collector.

Arranging the Specialized Collection of U. S. 1870-88.

By W. BATES.

PART III.

Cancellations.

This article is not a guide to the collection of cancellations, merely to their arrangement in an orderly manner, following the form of the last two articles on arranging the stamp varieties of 1870 to 1888.

Like the previous articles it does not give rules for the proper arrangement of a cancellation collection—merely a description of how one collector handles his cancellation collections on the various lower values of the issues of 1870 to 1888. As I have said before, I will welcome corrections and suggestions for other methods of classification or arrangement.

I divide cancellations into the following divisions: Odd and unusual, grids and bars, quarterings and corks, checkered, crosses, stars, leaves and flowers, sprays, whorls, wheels, etc., targets or concentric circles, numerals, letters, colorless numerals and letters, parcel and registration cancellations, railroad and steamship, pen and pencil.

My method of grouping cancellations by logical periods of use was outlined in the first article. In a collection of any one period the red, violet, brown, yellow, orange and green cancellations come first and are grouped together. These are too rare to be subdivided. Next come purple and magenta cancellations grouped together and, in some cases, such as the three cent green of 1873 and 1879, subdivided according to the classification given in the preceding paragraph. Next come the blues also classified according to form. And last of all the blacks which are always fully classified except in the case of a few of the more rare stamps.

1. Odd and Unusual.

The name is self explanatory. Everything not otherwise classified goes under this division. There are, for instance, O. Ks, shields, hatchets, plug hats, flying birds, caricatures, square and compasses, Masonic emblems, the Fredericksburg arrows, the Waterbury Ws, monograms, Paids, "Dont-U. S. Mail, Jack o'Lantern's, etc., and The Kicking Mule.

2. Grids and Bars.

The grids are the type that was common on the first issues of United States stamps but which become fairly scarce when you get to the 1883 and later is-

sues. These are parallel lines grouped in the form of a circle, usually. Where the lines do not form a circle I call them bar cancellations.

3. Quarterings and Corks.

Any cancellation that has four equal parts I call a quartering. The so-called "crossroads" cancellations comes under this head. These quarters have colorless spaces between them in the form of a cross and I have seen them described as colorless crosses but I would not call them that unless there should be a line of color all around the outside of the circle so as to form a complete cross inside. Corks are round spots of color sometimes with a colorless strip through the middle dividing the cancellation into two hemispheres. These come in various sizes and shapes, and vary chiefly in the width of the colorless lines inside.

4. Checkered.

Any cancellation that consists of small or large blocks of color arranged in the form of a checker board I list as checkered. Where the checkered spots are in the form of diamonds they fall properly under the head of lozenges, a subdivision of this class.

5. Crosses.

A fine variety of crosses from the Maltese cross through all the grades to the Christian cross, which is rare, exists among the cancellations of this era. Some are solid blocks of color and others in outline. They make pretty pages.

6. Stars.

Stars are found in large variety and make one of the most pleasing selections of such a collection. Some are colorless stars within blocks or circles of color.

7. Leaves and Flowers.

These cancellations are commoner on the issues of 1870-71 and 1873 than on the later issues. The leaves usually have colorless midrib and ribs.

8. Sprays, Wheels, Whorls, Rosettes, etc.

This is a classification I invented to cover a number of forms which are more or less related. Under this head come some forms that I would call quarterings only that they have more than four divisions. Another form consists of a series of bars that are not exactly parallel—they are gathered in at the bottom and spread out fanlike at the top. Some sprays are very fanciful.

There are several varieties of wheels, which are circles enclosing outline stars and other fancy forms, a number of which were illustrated in Mr. Sampson's article on The Seven Cent Vermillion, Mekeel's Weekly, May 20, 1922.

I give the dictionary definition of a whorl: "A turn, as of a spiral shell." A rosette is an ornamental form having a resemblance to the clustered petals of a flower viewed from the top.

9. Targets or Concentric Circles.

This is a very common and large class of cancellations but anything showing more than four of the concentric circles is somewhat scarce on these issues.

10. Numerals.

Here is the largest section of all if one goes deeply enough into it. In my 1873-79 collection of cancellations on the three cent green I begin with several pages of the New York type of numeral within a small circle surrounded by horizontal parallel bars on pieces of cover. These are all cut one and five-eighths inches deep by two and seven-eighths wide so that eight of them fill a page of my albums. These show, in addition to the numeral on the stamp, the New York postmark, usually with date.

Then follow pages of singles of the New York type, with variations, running from one to thirty-odd. On later issues I have numerals as high as fifty-odd. Then come numerals of the Philadelphia type, Cleveland, etc.

Numerals with vertical instead of horizontal bars are scarce but the reverse is true of letters.

Then follows the section of letters of various ytpes.

12. Colorless Numerals and Letters.

These are interesting and not any too common, especially on the later issues. I use a few covers to show where some forms were used.

13. Parcel and Registration Cancellations.

This form usually consists of a letter or numeral within a double ellipse which sometimes has bars within the spaces between the double ellipse. Registrations usually follow the same form with the abbreviation "Reg."

14. Railroads and Steamships.

These are rare on any stamps and a page of them is valuable indeed. Some of mine are necessarily on cover because the railroad cancellation shows more on the cover than on the stamp.

15. Pen and Pencil.

Pen and pencil cancellations seem to be in disrepute with many collectors of United States and yet they are a perfectly legitimate and often an interesting cancellation. On the earlier issues the pen cancellations are the most common varieties but are comparatively scarce when you get to the issues of 1870 to 1888. I save a few oddities among these, including initials of postmasters, dollar signs, town names and dates.

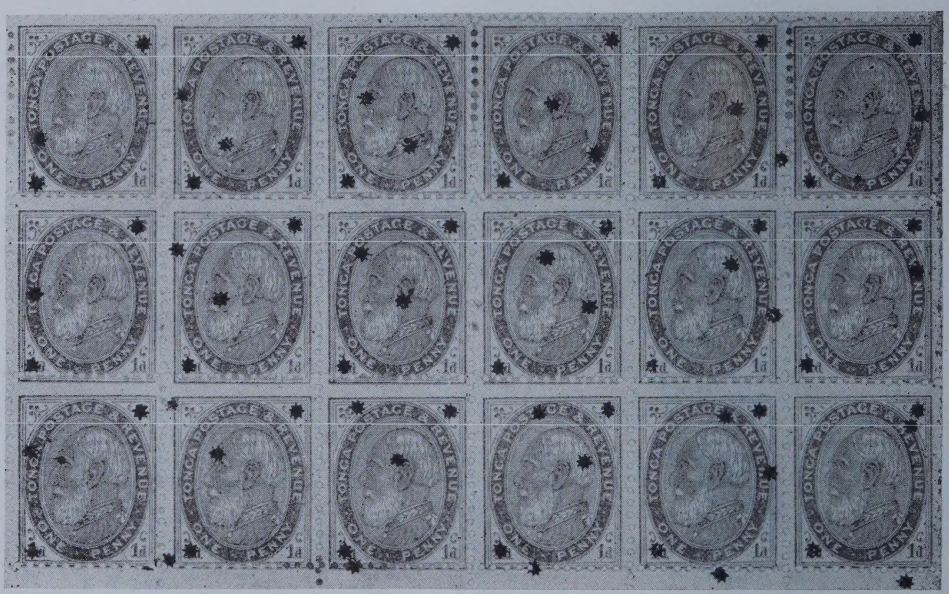
16. P. O., C. R., Etc.

These cancellations are usually similar to the parcel type and perhaps ought to be grouped under that section. At any rate, they consist of the above and other groups of letters surrounded by ellipses, or circles and bars and quite a collection may be made of the different varieties.

The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

Our illustration this month shows a block of eighteen of Scott's No. 8 Tonga containing the rare "a", "b", and "c" varieties of that stamp. The overprint is an unusual one in that it indicates no increase or decrease in postal value or change in the issuing country but is only a precaution of a careful and thoughtful postmaster against the wiles of the unscrupulous counterfeiter. When Mr. Campbell, the Postmaster, found the postal needs required an anticipation of the four and eight penny stamps that had been ordered and which were issued in Tonga in November 1892 he naturally thought of making use of the large stock of one penny stamps on hand by overprinting some with the words "FOUR PENCE"



and likewise creating a new eight penny stamp by overprinting the two pence violet of the current issue "EIGHT PENCE". This simple way of providing the public with a needed value was not a new thing at that time but it had generally been the practice to reduce the value of the overprinted stamp instead of increasing it and Mr. Campbell, no doubt of Scotch ancestry, was quick to see that by quadrupling the value of the common stamps of the colony he was offering the forger a wonderful opportunity to make some "easy" money. The one penny and two penny stamps being necessarily on continued sale he thoughtfully evolved a plan to make their indiscriminate sale safe against private overprinting and consequential loss to the Government by having a star printed in the lower left and upper right corners to serve a double purpose, that is to put an obsatcle in

the way of the forger and to distinguish the low values sold after the making of the increased value stamps from those sold prior to that time. By this simple expedient born of a high degree of caution, uncommon in officialdom, the Government revenue was safeguarded and philately given an odd variety of overprint. Now the official printer, perhaps being an artistic soul or perhaps by reason of an acquaintance with the formerly well known "Hennessy" of "Three Star" fame, scattered a few extra stars around on his overprint plate so that some of the stamps were three starred, a few four starred and a three bore a regular firmament of five stars. After this effervescence of celestial liberality Mr. printer ran out of stars and rather than disturb his heavenly creation descended to use the lowly but equally efficient asterisk to finish out his work thereby going the worthy postmaster four times better in creating philatelic varieties. The excess star varieties, appearing in only one part of the plate, are extremely scarce and blocks showing the several varieties are many times rarer than the catalogue quotations for the single stamps would lead one to believe.

The "Kickin Mule" is still a kicking and many of our readers have favored us with a view of covers bearing this cancellation, among them one, shown us by Mr. Selianoff, bearing no less than eight mules on the same number of stamps on a large registered cover. A regular Mule corral!

Mr. H. B. Phillips of San Francisco surprizes us with note of what he claims to be "cold fact" that upsets the theories of previous writers concerning the origin of this cancellation. He says "At the time that cancellation was used at Port Townsend, Washington, there was a brand of plug tobacco much in vogue in the Northwest that was manufactured by J. B. Pace Company of Richmond, Va., for a firm of wholesale tobacconists of Portland, Oregon under the latters firm brand which was called the "Kicking Mule" in the same manner as the "Star" and other brands of today. The tin tag representing a Kicking Mule made a very neat canceller when taken off the tobacco and placed on the end of a cork! It is very likely that the P. M. at Port Townsend carried a plug of this brand in his hip pocket as that was and still is a lumbermans town and the Kicking Mule brand was very popular among the lumber workers of the north western states. If anyone has a collection of tobacco tags he ought to find the original from which the genuine canceller was made. Our fellow member, Roll Nr. 2810 was a resident of Portland, Oregon at this time and will no doubt recall the name of the firm that used this brand. I claim that copies supposedly coming from Santa Barbara County, California are fakes applied to genuine covers used at the correct period."

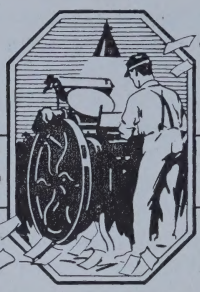
Now there is something to start the "kicking" all over again!

BRITISH COLONIALS—Superb Copies

I have just bought the entire stock of PAUL DORN, of Berkeley; this with my stock allows me to offer you almost complete 20th Cent. used and unused British Colonials. The condition can't be beat; take for instance the 5sh Jamaica #49 cat. 1924 $2.50 which I offer for $1.75. If it was Neurope you could say cancelled to order, but these have been actually picked from hundreds of copies and are a bargain at any price. This is true of hundreds of varieties from 1d thru £1.

R. H. MOWER

12 Geary Street, San Francisco, Calif.



NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

AUSTRIA. Two values have been added to the current set in the type and large oblong format of the "Art & Industry" series. 3000kr. chocolate brown, 5000kr. slate blue.

Also two postage dues, 600kr. claret, 1200kr. claret.

BELGIAN CONGO. Mr. Henry Hooreman has shown us four additional values to the new series engraved and printed by The American Bank Note Co. These are in the same style as the first values chronicled and illustrated in a recent issue and are very fine examples of engraving skill and artistic design. All values depict native characters and industries. 5c yellow, 50c blue, 75c orange and 1 franc brown.

CURACAO. A set of stamps commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reign of Queen Wilhelmina has been issued for this colony. The stamps, large vertical oblongs, bear a portrait of the Queen after a photograph by M. Deutman, engraved and printed by Enschede & Sons of Harlem and perforated 11. The stamps will be in use only temporarily. 5c blue green, 7½c olive, 10c black, 1 gulden puce, 2½g gray black and 5g brown.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA. Mr. F. S. Poteet advises us that a new set of four values is in preparation to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the republic. The values will be 60, 100, 200 and 600h. with portrait fo President Masaryk after a painting by Svabinsky.

DANTZIG. Theodore Champion shows four values in the handsome Arms type but in reduced size, 1000m brown, 5000m carmine, 20,000m pale blue and 50,000m green.

DENMARK. Mr. A. E. Pade has shown us a change of color in the 5 ore Official stamp which is now a dark brown.

DUTCH INDIES. Specimens of the Jubilee series for this colony have been shown us by The Economist Stamp Co. The design is very similar to the set issued for Curacao. 5c blue green, 12½c carmine, 20c indigo, 50c orange, 1g mauve, 2½g black brown and 5 gulden brown.

GERMANY. New high values and provisional high values have been issued helter skelter with the fall of the mark and now that the mark of the mark

is zero we are advised that postage stamps have been dispensed with and we have received covers bearing a circular handstamp indicating the payment of postage. Mr. Warren Gross has shown us a letter received a short time back bearing the high sounding and astounding postage of 640,000 marks. In addition to the handsome pictorial stamps of 5000 mark blue there has been issued a 10,000 mark brown with a fine view of the Cologne Cathedral and these values being too low to fill postal needs there were in use but a short time and are being much sought in Germany today. Values of 4000 (dark lilac), 5,000 (green) and 100,000 mark (carmine) followed in the oblong numeral type together with a number of provisionals produced by surcharging current stamps with new and highly increased values. We have seen, 5000 M. on 40 pf. orange (Numeral type), 15000 on 40 M. green (Harvester type), 30,000 M. on 10 M. blue (Harvester type), 30,000 M. on 200 M. blue (Numeral type), 75,000 M. on 400 M. yellow green (Numeral Type) and 75,000 M. on 1000 Mark yellow green (Numeral type). It is said that a new definite set is in preparation and that at least one value will be a million marks which we figure will hardly cover the paper cost. Mr. J. Almar has kindly sent us several of these provisionals all the overprints being similar, that is, a bar obliterating the old value, large numerals of the new value and the word "Tausend" below in gothic characters.

GRENADA. Messrs. Bright & Son's have sent us copies of the 5d, 9d and 5 shilling values with script watermark.

IRELAND. A new and very neat design appears on the 2½d value just issued, a shield surrounded by shamrocks with "Eire" in the upper tablet and value in lower corners. 2½d brown.

LEBANON. Some more bad news, "The Stamp Collectors Fortnightly" announces that a set of 19 stamps are being prepared for this district of Syria as well as for Syria proper. "Stamp Collecting" reports a forerunner to this new set, a provisional in the shape of the current 2c France overprinted in three lines, "SYRIE, GRAND LIBAN, 10 centimes". If the French keep up to their previous standard there will be a long list of these provisionals, some inverted overprints and some exceedingly rare varieties.

NETHERLANDS. On August 31st, 1923, the birthday of Queen Wilhelmina, there was issued, to commemorate the twenty fifth year of her reign, a set of five stamps prepared by Enschede and Sons of Harlem, perf. 11½. The 5c value at first glance reminds one of the famed "Queen Enthroned" on the stamps of Victoria, but it would not be fair to compare the respective stamps as the engraver of this latest work evidently was handicapped by lack of tools and probably used a hatchet to carve out this crude typification of sovereignty. The other design, a profile portrait of the Queen, is better done but hardly up to the previous standard of this nation's commemoratives. 5c green, 10c vermillion, 1g vermillion, 2½g black and 5 gulden brown.

NEW ZEALAND. Messrs. Wilcox, Smith & Co. advise us that on October 1st the Dominion reverted to penny postage and issued a new penny stamp to celebrate the event. The design is a map of New Zealand. 1 penny, flesh.

PALESTINE. "Stamp Collecting" reports five denominations of locally printed Postage Due stamps on thin white wove paper. No watermark, perf. 11. 1 milliemes brown, 2m. green, 4m. pink, 8m. violet and 13m. dark blue.

RUSSIA. Mr. Karl Koslowski shows us an interesting cover bearing the four values of a new issue to commemorate the 1923 All Russian Industrial and Agricultural Exposition in Moscow. The stamps in large vertical oblongs picture various industries and come both perf. 13 and imperf. The cover bearing the stamps was made from a piece of a map and is reminiscent of Civil War Confederate wall paper covers. 1 ruble brown, 2 rubles green, 5 rubles blue and 7 rubles red. Mr. Koslowski also tells us he has seen Scott's Nos. 85 and 133 with inverted surcharge and that the report is that but two sheets were so printed.

SURINAM. A similar set as that issued for Dutch Indies and Curacao to celebrate the twenty fifth anniversary of the reign of Queen Wilhelmina. One type, portrait of Queen with date 1898-1923 above, value and "Suriname" below. 5c green, 10c carmine, 20c black, 50c orange, 1g puce, 2½g black brown and 5 Gulden brown.

URUGUAY. The "Philatelic Magazine" chronicles two changes of color for the "Mercury" type stamps. Lithographed on paper watermarked "Republica del Uruguay", perforated 11½. 2 centisimos carmine, 5 centisimos light brown.

There has also appeared a new series of one design which adds a new bird to the list for those that specialize in zoological designs. The bird is the terutero, a long legged South American flier that makes a decorative stamp design to say the least of his virtues. The stamps are surface printed, perforated 12½, paper wmk. with a caduceus, one to each stamp. 5m grey, 1c yellow, 2c lilac, 3c green, 5c pale blue, 8c carmine, 12c blue, 20c brown, 36c green, 50c orange, 1 peso rose and 2 peso green.

PRECANCELS.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to F. B. Eldredge, Attleboro, Mass. Use Bushnell's types for descriptions when possible.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN DIEGO—(W. 1) no issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.
LONG BEACH—Same type as (W. 20) between lines 11 mm. apart on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent.

CONNECTICUT.

DANBURY—Type I (W. 3) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent.
SOUTHINGTON—Type I (W. 3) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted, 6 cent.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON—Type I on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 3 cent.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—Type II on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 10 cent.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—Type VI (U. 3.) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, double, 1 cent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ATTLEBORO—Type I on issue of 1914-15, perf. 10, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 15 cent.
FRAMINGHAM—(U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, inverted, 5 cent.
HOLYOKE—Type IV (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 10 cent.
MARLBORO—Similar to (U. 3) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 7 cent.
BOSTON—Type same as New York and Chicago, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, 1 cent.

MAINE.

PORTLAND—Type III (U. 1) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 3 cent.

MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY—Type V (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, same type as New York and Chicago, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, 1 cent.
SAINT LOUIS—Type V on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA—Type IV (U. 14) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK—Type LV on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 5 cent, 20 cent.

NEW YORK.

FLUSHING—(U. 18) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 8 cent.
LOCKPORT—Similar to (U. 1) lines 11 mm. apart, letters 3½ mm. high, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11. Similar to (U. 8) letters a trifle smaller, lines 10 mm. apart, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 4 cent.
LONG ISLAND CITY—Type II (U. 5) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.
NEW YORK—Type 12, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 7 cent.
ROCHESTER—Type VIII (U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.
UTICA—Type II (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 10 cent.

U. S. Plate Numbers

ALL IN SUPERB MINT CONDITION
(With Bureau Imprint)

1c Transmississippi #285, Pair	.20
2c Transmississippi #286, Pair	.25
2c 1902 # 301, Strip of Three	1.00
1c 1898 #3996, Strip of Three	.15
2c 1898 #3997, Strip of Three	.15

Other U. S. Plate Numbers and Mint Blocks of Four (plain) on approval. Plate Numbers Bought, Sold, and Exchanged.

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Cash with order. Try our 1, 2, 3c approvals of Bulgaria, Turkey, Levants etc. References please.

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OHIO.

ASHLAND—Type VI on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted, One Dollar.
CLEVELAND—(U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.
DAYTON—Type V (U. 1) on issue of 1918-20, perf. 11, offset, inverted. On issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, 10 cent.
GALION—Similar to (U. 24) between bars 10½ mm. apart and 1½ mm. thick, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent.
TOLEDO—Type IV (U. 2) on issue of 1914-15, perf. 10, inverted, 1 cent.

OKLAHOMA.

TULSA—In two lines, vertical inscription of sans-serif capitals, 3 mm. high, between bars 11 mm. apart and 1¼ mm. thick on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 3 cent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURGH—Type VI on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 10 cent.
SCRANTON—Type V (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.
WILLIAMSPORT—Type II on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 11 cent.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND—Type VI on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE—Type VI (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The One Cent 1851-1857

In order to comply with numerous requests received recently for copies of
THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST of February, 1922,
containing an article entitled "THE TYPES OF THE UNITED STATES ONE CENT OF 1851-1857"
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State whether use or unused required.
Numbers according to Scott's Catalog.
Usual References Required.

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Established Since 1903 in London.

WAUKESHA—Type I (U. 8) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 2 cent.

NOTES.

L. L. BATCHELDER (3667), sends in the following list—

Birmingham, Ala.—1922-23, Type II, 5 cent.
Mobile, Ala.—1917-19, 2c, 3c, surface, 10c double similar to (U. 24) rubber impression.
San Francisco, Cal.—1922-23, Type III, 10 cent.
Bridgeport, Conn.—1922-23, Type IV, 2 cent.
Tampa, Fla.—1922-23, Type IV, 2 cent.
Tampa, Fla.—1922-23, similar to (U. 21) letters closer and shorter than in (U. 10) inverted, 14 cent.
Atlanta, Ga.—1922-23, Type V, inverted, 5 cent.
Louisville, Ky.—1922-23, 5c and 10c inverted, and 25c reading up.
Great Falls, Mont.—1922-23, (U. 18) 10 cent.
Lincoln, Neb.—1922-23, (U. 18) 10 cent.
Omaha, Neb.—1917-19, Type VI, Rotary, normal and double, 1 cent.
Bradley Beach, N. J.—1917-19, (W. 14) 20 cent.
Lodi, N. J.—1917-19, similar to (U. 24) letters have serifs, rubber impression, 30 and 50 cent.
Elmhurst, N. Y.—1922-23, (U. 18) 14 cent.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—1922-23, (U. 18) 5 and 10 cent.
Jamaica, N. Y.—1922-23, (U. 18) 10 cent.
Rochester, N. Y.—1922-23, (U. 18) 10 cent.
Sherril, N. Y.—1917-19, letters shorter and thicker than (U. 23) 1, 8, 10, 13 cent and $1. 1922-23, 25c reading up.
Flushing, N. Y.—1917-19, 3c, surface, 6, 10, 20, and 50 cent. 1922-23, (U. 18) 10 cent.
North Tonowanda, N. Y.—1917-19, (W. 19) 50 cent. 1922-23, (U. 19), 4c, 4c double.
Cincinnati, O.—1922-23, 5 and 10 cent. (U. 14) 10c Special Delivery.
Harrisburg, Pa.—1922-23, (U. 3) 4 cent.
Philadelphia, Pa.—1922-23, (U. 3) 2c, 10c.
Reading, Pa.—1917-19, (U. 25 or 28) 9 cent. 1917-19, (U. 18) 12c, 15c, 20c. 1922-23, (U. 18) 10 cent.
Norristown, Pa.—1917-19, (U. 18) 6 cent.

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St. Anthony Falls Sta., Minneapolis, Minn.

Providence, R. I.—1917-19, (U. 5) inverted, 30c, 50c. 1922-23, (U. 5) 25c reading down.

Cleveland, Tenn.—1917-19, similar to (U. 6) 1c, 1c inverted, 2c, 2c inverted, 3c surface, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c, 30c, 50c, rubber type, 25 impressions at a time.

Memphis, Tenn.—1917-19, (U. 1) 30c inverted. Small type, 1c, 1c inverted, 2c, 4c, 5c, 11c, 20c. 1922-23, 5c.

Nashville, Tenn.—1917-19, similar to (U. 3) but smaller, 6c inverted, 8c inverted, 9c inverted. 1922-23, 5c inverted. 1917 Dues, small type, 1c, 1c inverted, 2c, 2c inverted.

Greenville, Tex.—1917-19, (U. 1) 50c double.

Milwaukee, Wis.—1922-23, 10c, 10c inverted.

GEORGE S. CHAPMAN (4471), writes as follows—

CLEVELAND, OHIO—New type 1 cent, 1½ mm. above the top of the design is the usual perforation 10, 4 mm. above that is another row of perforations, 6½ mm. this time. As the sheet was cut through them I wonder what is the object of that row of 6½? The guide line is between the two rows of perforations. I believe I have seen an old 1c perf. 10, likewise but am not sure.

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SOCIETY ITEMS

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LIFE BRANCH No. 1.—Our September meeting, held on the 19th, was attended by eighteen members and two visitors and we were able to welcome back our fellow member Mr. H. Ruellan, who has been absent in France for nearly a year. His description of his travels was most interesting and members plied him with questions until he was tired. He advised that "pickin's" in the stamp line in France were poor and that prices asked were higher than in this country. All the old imperforate issues of Europe with clear cancellations are being put on one side by many dealers as specialists are expected to turn their attention more and more to that philatelic field as time passes.

It was decided to cancel the date in November for the public exhibit which was to have been held under the auspices of this Society and same will be held in February of next year. A large Society exhibit will, however, be held in November in the regular club rooms and over 20 collections will be on display. The public will only be permitted to enter by special invitation issued by the Secretary, as room will not permit of doing otherwise.

Our former member Mr. R. H. Wilcox was reinstated to regular membership.

Members of the American Philatelic Society will be sorry to learn of the $10,000,000 loss by fire in the town of Berkeley, across San Francsico Bay, as many philatelists lost their entire belongings, including their stamp collections. The fire was on the town so quickly that nothing could be saved. Probably the finest collection in the West, with an estimated catalog value running over $100,000, was destroyed in its entirety, cacording to a report made by Mr. Ott. The collection must have been 50 years in the making and while it contained no great rarities was famous for its large number of uncatalogued varieties and condition.—MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO STAMP SOCIETY, A. P. S. BRANCH No. 53.—The regular annual meeting and election of officers of this Society was held in the new Club Room, Fraternity Hall, B'nai B'rith Building, on Monday, September 17th, 1923. A large and enthusiastic gathering of 40 members and guests were present and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

The regular annual reports from the several officers were submitted and showed a very flourishing condition in each department.

Twenty-two new members were admitted during the year, bringing the total membership list up to date of 91 members.

Seven new members were elected and four new applications were received.

A resolution offered by Librarian C. B. Turrill was passed and odrered to be submitted to the Postmaster General for his approval:

> "Whereas, The United States Government, by the establishment of the Postal Agency as a part of the U. S. Postal Department through which the postal issues of our country may be purchased at face value, thus greatly benefitting Philatelists, a benefit for which all are duly appreciative and grateful, and
>
> Whereas, Certain stamps are issued presumably for specific service, as for example AEROPLANE STAMPS, the philatelic value of which is in

large measure determined by knowledge that the specimens in our collections have been used in the manner for which they are printed; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Society request the Post Office Department to provide special cancellations for such stamps and order that all stamps so used be properly cancelled, to the end that any aeroplane stamps used for air mail be clearly distinguished from similar specimens used for parcel post or other service."

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, A. H. Wilhelm;
Vice President, Dr. F. Fischer;
Secretary-Treasurer, Donald Piercy;
Librarian, Chas. B. Turrill;
Auction & Sales Manager, J. W. Mally;
Executive Committee, E. B. McPherson, S. Hertzmann, C. B. Turrill.

After the meeting, light refreshments were served and an auction sale of stamps was held.—DONALD PIERCY, Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT *of the* $ TREASURER

OCTOBER 1st, 1923.

STOCK FUND.		
Balance	$6615.66	
Stock Certificates	88.00	$6703.66
LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.		
Balance	$3880.00	
New Memberships	340.00	$4220.00
GENERAL FUND.		
Balance	$ 661.75	
Transfer from Suspense	53.65	
Warrants 1689 and 1744 cancelled	18.96	
Receipts—Reinstatements	5.00	
Dues	1517.15	
Interest	51.67	
	$2308.18	
Disbursements	$1183.87	$1124.31
INSURANCE FUND.		
Balance	$3660.26	
Disbursements	11.46	$3648.80

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Receipts			$ .45

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance		$ 64.40	
Dues paid in advance		17.50	
		$ 81.90	
Transfers—General Fund	$ 53.65		
Am. Philatelist Account	19.25	$ 72.90	$ 9.00

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Debit Balance		$1075.65	
Disbursements		812.94	
Transfer from Suspense	$ 19.25		
Receipts—Subscriptions	917.05		
Advertising	168.52		
Interest	20.83	$1125.65	
Debit Balance			$ 762.94
			$14943.28

ASSETS.

Bond Investments	$8500.34	
Cash	6442.94	$14943.28

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Gold Medal Won by John Klemann!

At the International Stamp Exhibition held in Vienna, Austria from September 1-9 inclusive, John A. Klemann was awarded a Gold Medal for his collection of Philippine Islands entered in Class F—Section 36.

The collection was contained in five volumes and among the rarities may be mentioned:

1854, 5c orange, a very fine reconstructed plate of forty, consisting of a block of four, strip of four and thirty-two singles of which two are unused. Also two on roiginal covers.

1854, 10c carmine, a very fine reconstructed plate of forty.

1854, 10c pale rose, five unused, a pair and thirteen singles used and one on original cover.

1854, 1r slate blue, a very fine reconstructed plate of forty consisting of a block of eight, three blocks of six, one with CORROS error.

1854, 2r green, very fine reconstructed plate of forty.

1855, 5c pale vermilion lithographed, four unused, block of four, two pairs and eight singles used.

1863, 5c vermilion, full sheet of one hundred and twenty-eight with left and right lower corners blank.

1872, Habilitados, 2r blue, block of four, used.

REPORT *of the* SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 2. **October 1, 1923.**

Applications Pending.

Bainbridge, G. P.
Burfeind, Geo. H.
Lacks, Henry
Neddermann, Herman
San Fran. Stamp Socy.
Stiles, Nathan R.
Anthonisen, Thos. J.
Ashton, Emmett R.
Broadbent, H. W.
Buskirk, Allen V.
Castro, Albert de
Caudell, Andrew N.
Coburn, Grace Lydia
Comings, O. I.
Kapur, H. N.
Cupp, Walter R.
Davenport, L. A.
Ewing, Ralph P.
Fister, Harold J.
Fuld, Dr. B. A.
Gabriel, Thos. J.
Giron, Leon
Gormley, Raymond A.
Heinly, Burt A.
Hess, Paul L.
Hill, Chas. S.
Hoover, Norman R.
Hopkins, Arthur F.
Kingman, Robert
Kohen, Charles
Mars, Clinton E.
McLellan, Hugh
Motz, P. H.
Oliver, Walter T.
Papazian, Anna B.
Salis, John
Schoch, H. K.
Simpson, J. D.
Smith, Roy B. Jr.
Stromberg, S. S.
Worth, Herman
Gay, A. Bartley
Klinger, Otto J.

Applications for Reinstatement Pending.

5757 Dull, Christian L.
4230 Freeman, N. McD.
3772 Taite, H. L.

Applications Posted.

Anderson, V. M., 306 Amsterdam Ave., New York City; Age 32; Cashier; Reference: Edwin Nilson, c/o L. Richardson Co., 411 5th Ave., New York; Proposed by Warwick C. Moroni.

Barrett, Eidney F., 2747 Sedgwick Ave., New York City; Age 30; Stamp dealer, with Economist Stamp Co.; Reference: J. C. Morgenthau, 87 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by Edward Stern.

Bierbauer, S. L., Box 525, Pasadena, Calif.; Age 39; Banker, Pac. South West Tr. & Sav. Bank; Reference: Jacob Weigel, 1461 N. Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena, Calif.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Bolinger, Donley, 225 E. Seaside Blvd., Long Beach, Calif.; Age 27; Theatre Mgr., Donley & Bolinger; Reference: H. Alfred Anderson, Palace Theatre Bldg., Long Beach, Calif.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Cassinis, Gaspare, Box 819, Alexandria, Egypt; Age 28; Commission Merchant, Cassinis Bros.; Reference: A. Iatrou, 55 Cannis St., Ibrahimieh, Alexandria, Egypt; Proposed by Chris Passalides.

Clark, Chas. M., 801 22nd St., Galveston, Tex.; Age 24; Life Insurance: Reference: J. Schomstein, Galveston, Texas; Proposed by T. E. Flick.

Dean, Henry L., 239 Windsor Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Age 41; Machinery; Reference: Percy G. Doane and J. C. Morgenthau, New York City; Proposed by M. Ohlman.

Duck, A. D., 2616 Standford St., Greenville, Tex.; Age 39; Consulting Engineer; Reference: The Texarkana Pipe Works, Texarkana, Tex.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

d'Easum, Rev. Geoffrey C., 46 Merrivale St., New Westminster, B. C., Canada; Age 53; Clergyman, Rector Holy Trinity Cathedral; Reference: G. H. Jacobson, 308 6th St., New Westminster, B. C.; Proposed by Ronald M. Angus.

Ellis, E. Raymond, 1692 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.; Age 31; Library Asst., Harvard Univ.; Reference: Librarian, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.; Proposed by V. W. Rotnem.

Gere, Albert H., 4 D Kew Garden Apts., Kew Gardens, L. I., N. Y.; Age Legal; Sales Mgr.; Reference: Richey, Halstead & Quick, Traction Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel.

Grand, George, Box 114, Los Angeles, Calif.; Age Legal; Manfgs. Rep.; Reference: Percy G. Doane, New York; B. W. H. Poole, Los Angeles; Proposed by Wm. H. Bloss.

Hahn, G. Adolph, 3829 California Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Age 48; Cement Finisher; Reference: G. W. Sturmfels, 3828 Oregon Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Proposed by Ralph H. Eilers.

Halvorsen, E. J. S., 79 Walnut St., Winchester, Mass.; Age 45; Mech. Engnr.; Reference: Dr. Howard H. Thompson, 589 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., Western Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by H. K. Thompson.

Hickling, Percy H., Box 211, Nanaimo, B. C., Canada; Age 40; Civil Servant, Prov. Gov. of B. C.; Reference: G. P. Bainbridge, 683 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C.; Proposed by Ronald M. Angus.

Hunt, Chas. A., 257 Rosemont Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.; Age 59; Coin Dealer; Reference: Spear & Co., Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Kimball, Geo. R., Haverhill, N. H.; Age 57; Retired Printer; Reference: Hub Postage Stamp Co., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by W. S. Barker.

Kraushaar, Otto, Long Ridge Road, Stamford, Conn.; Age 47; Retired Merchant; Reference: Percy G. Doane, Tribune Bldg., New York; Proposed by Jos. Gallant.

Mangelsdorf, Kurt, Eisenlohrstrasse 30, Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany; Age 36; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Howard L. Spohn, Chas. H. Fuller Co., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by A. O. Tittmann.

Manning, Mrs. W. T., Apt. 5, 1755 Columbia Rd., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Age 42; Philatelist U. S. Natl. Museum; Reference: H. F. Colman, 2nd Natl. Bnk. Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel.

Musser, H. Clay, 441 W. College Ave., State College, Pa.; Age 23; Student; Reference: H. W. Sauers, Allen St., State College, Pa.; Proposed by W. W. Betts.

Pierce, Miss E. C., 38 Russell Ave., Watertown, Mass.; Age 37; Reference: Chas. M. Abbott, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by Bertrand L. Drew.

Norman, Hermann A. D., 9 Sackville St., Freetown, Sierra Leone, W. Africa; Age 54; Retired Telegraphist; Reference: The Colonial Bank, Freetown, Sierra Leone and Bank of Br. West Africa, Freetown, Sierra Leone, W. Africa; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Sarapata, Alex. E., Box No. 12-08, Alexandria, Egypt; Age 43; Accountant, Choremi Beuachi & Co.; Reference: Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London, 391 Strand, England; Proposed by Chris. A. Passalides.

Schmitz, Theodore, 268 Central Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Age 32; Electrician; Reference: H. Chippindale, 35 Warren St., New York City; Proposed by The Secretary.

Schulz, E. A., 3327 W. Commerce St., San Antonio, Texas; Age 44; Pres. Eagle Remedy Co.; Reference: W. H. Bitter Co., 519 E. Houston St., San Antonio, Tex.; Proposed by Edgar Cantrell.

Smith, Raymond C., 10 N. 18th St., Richmond, Ind.; Age 23; Wholesale Coal Dealer, Oak Smith & Sons; Reference: J. M. Bowen, Bowen Shoe Co., Richmond, Ind.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Stewart, Rowe, 652 W. Phil Ellena St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; Age legal; Bus. Mgr. Philadelphia Record; Reference: Bartley J. Doyle, Keystone Pub. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Thompson, Geo. H., 458 Classon Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Age 32; Bank Teller, Seaman's Bank for Savings; Reference: J. Duffield Prince, 164 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Proposed by Daniel A. Bentien.

Ullah, M. E., Siddipett, Huderabad, Deccan, India; Age 48; Reference: H. E. Nizam's Judicial Service, Siddipett, Hyderabad; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Ward, E. Dixon, Box 418, Pierre, S. Dak.; Age 25; Confectioner, Ward's Confectionery; Reference: Bunte Bros., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Woodward, K. N., Kenwood, Blairstown, N. J.; Age 39; Retired; Reference: D. C. Willard, Met. Life Ins. Co., 1 Madison Ave., New York; Proposed by The Secretary.

Dubois, William, Box 887, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Age 43; Architect; Reference: Samuel Idelman, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Proposed by P. Jacob Gauff.

Pierro, Tommaso, Navy Y. M. C. A., Charlestown, Mass.; Age 48; Bandmaster, Boston Navy Yard; Reference: Vahan Mozian, 198 Belford Ave., Rutherford, N. J.; Proposed by Wm. C. Albrecht.

Application for Branch Charter.

New Haven Philatelic Society, M. Ray Sanborn, President; E. A. Young, Secy., 360 3rd Ave., West Haven, Conn.

New Stockholders.

6991 Borhek, B. F., 53 State St., Boston, Mass.
6992 Breidau, Walter G., 10735 Superior Ave., N. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
6993 Busck, Dr. G. J., Westfield, N. Y.
6994 Christensen, H. F., Box 231, Emerson, N. J.
6995 Dillon, Cap. Lee S., Corozal, Canal Zone.
6996 Doyle, Jas. V., 35 Maltby Place, New Haven, Conn.
6997 Ehlers, Jules E., 1007 Burnett St., Wichita Falls, Texas.
6998 Forsblom, Elmer F., Box 177, Hokendauqua, Pa.
6999 Frost, George D., 106 Pleasant St., Newton Centre, Mass.
7000 Garcia, M., 104 Fountain Ave., Dayton, Ohio.
7001 Gowen, J. B., 1644 Tremont Place, Denver, Colo.
7002 Harvey, Augustus H., 311 Bendemere Ave., Interlaken, N. J.
7003 Hill, Walter C., 1647 S. Washington Ave., Saginaw, Mich.
7004 Landenberger, 2234 High St., Denver, Colo.
7005 Lucio, Victor, la calle de Venecia 23, Tacuba, D. F., Mexico.
7006 Manning, Lawrence W., c/o Federal Reserve Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.
7007 McClaskey, Dan M., 100 Oak Ave., Wheeling, W. Va.
7008 McClellan, Lancelot M., 4019 11th Ave. West, Vancouver, B. C.
7009 Mepham, Walter R., 4149 Flora Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.
7010 Nelson, E. T., 5956 S. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.
7011 Richardson, Emma B., Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.

7012 Rife, Thos. A., 3714 8th St., San Diego, Calif.
7013 Rose, John, 199 York St., New Haven, Conn.
7014 Ruben, Jas., 207 Charlton Ave. W., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
7015 Sandberg, H., Sandberg, Calif.
7016 Spence, Daniel Coe, Box 396, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.
7017 Swartz, Maury, 3605 Brothers Place, Congress Heights, D. C.
7018 Turner, R. A., 1522 Garfield St., Denver, Colo.
7019 Walters, C. E., 1540 N. 58th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
7020 Yeghiaian, Dicran D., c/o Havakin Papazian, 92/6 sug el Harage, Bagdad, Mesopotamia.

Reinstated.

455 Lang, Lewis M., Box 476, Philadelphia, Pa.

New Life Members.

195- 42 Gilmore, G. L., Lexington, Mass.
196-4608 Landvatter, Adolph E., 58 Irving Place, Passaic, N. J.
197-2726 Sahm, Wm. N., 3130 M St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
198-1047 Johnson, William, 1713 Eye St., Washington, D. C.
199-5490 Free, Wilson W., 1620 N. 4th St., Sheboygan, Wis.
200-6045 Betts, W. W., County Natl. Bank Bldg., Clearfield, Pa.
201-6931 Morrison, Angus W., 1009 Nicolet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
202-6468 Falk, Myron S., 130 E. 44th St., New York City.
203-6375 Armstrong, Edward E., 2249 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.
204-6288 Stillings, Ernest F., c/o M. C. R. R. Ticket Office, Bangor, Me.
205-6764 Cook, I. Donald A., 21 Victoria St., Simcoe, Ont., Canada.
206-6959 Goldman, Arthur M., Box 323, Brooklyn, N. Y.
207-5301 Northrop, M. E., 63 Grand Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
208-2531 Doyle, G. A., Hotel Drexel, Denver, Colo.
209- 455 Lang, Lewis M., Box 476, Philadelphia, Pa.
210-3416 Osborne, R. C., 128 Yale Ave., Winnipeg, Canada.
211-6238 Radford, Edw. P., 57 Greenacre Ave., Longmeadow, Mass.
212-6519 Clark, B. Preston Jr., Cohasset, Mass.

Replaced on Roll.

5660 Addicks, J. E., Mobile Chamber of Commerce, Mobile, Ala.
3097 Hunter, Thos. C. E., 515 Barwell Ave., Akron, Ohio.
6402 Kirby, P. F., 422 Black Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
4599 Sickenberger, Dr. E. F., Carlstadt, N. J.

Resignations Accepted.

1924 King, Francis, Alma, Mich.
5005 Leber, H. L., Melbourne, Victoria.
6452 Zunz, Henri, Brussels, Belgium.

Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues.

5237 Colman, W. P., 634 Keefer Place, Washington, D. C.

Expelled.

5715 Astmann, Max, 624 E. 17th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Deceased.

6303 Bronchon, Louis R., 833 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.
943 Reynolds, John N., San Diego, Calif.

Resignations Received.

6606 Ceder, Edward, 701 S. 13th St., Tacoma, Wash.
5882 Collins, Henry H., Bryn Mawr, Pa.
6310 Craven, Alex. R., Alta, Placer Co., Calif.
5510 Crosby, Howard, 301 Blackstone Apts., Great Falls, Mont.
5864 Frederick, Jno. H., 9 Belmont Circle, Trenton, N. J.
4381 Godcharles, Frederic A., Milton, Pa.
6123 Goodrich, Augustus G., 2618 Best Ave., Oakland, Calif.
5242 Green, Otis, 1031 Judson Ave., Evanston, Ill.
6545 Herndon, J. C. Jr., 1307 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
6433 Hobbs, A. E., 19 Continental St., Springfield, Mass.
4806 Kinnicutt, W. H., Marshall Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
6212 Merwin, Richard T., 789 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.
6409 Morley, G. Vernon, Clyde, Kans.
5258 Rice, Jno. M., 2617 Marne Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
4852 Roberts, M. D., Hancock, Mich.
6804 Son, Theo. C. Van, 121 Major St., Toronto, Canada.
2367 Voltz, Henry, 81 Nassau St., New York City.
5089 Wallick, Rev. Galen S., Blackburn College, Carlinville, Ill.
5986 Wiles, Geo. E., R. F. D. #1, Box 57A, Stockton, Calif.
6017 Wilson, F. L., 43 Dominion Ave., Sherbrooke, Canada.
3999 Wolcott, Herbert R., 62 Hampden St., Springfield, Mass.
6226 Zanoni, Edw. J., 129 Greenwich St., New York City.

Change in Certificate Number.

1530 Bartlett, J. D., Box 11, El Paso, Tex. Change to
341 Bartlett, J. D., Box 11, El Paso, Tex.

Life Membership Summary.

Membership last report of summary Nov. 1, 1922	178
Admitted Dec. 1922 Report	3
Admitted Jan. 1923 Report	2
Admitted Feb. 1923 Report	7
Admitted Apr. 1923 Report	1
Admitted this report, Oct. 1923	18
	209
Deceased (E. C. Dodd)	1
Total Membership (Life) October 1, 1923	208

Life Membership Record.

Total number members admitted	212
Deceased: Sisson, Craighead, Dodd; Expulsion: Stuntebeck	4
	208

Change of Address.

6543 Harris, Geo. E. from Wellsville, N. Y. to 3707 Lwarence Park, Erie, Pa.
4149 Sharpe, Chas. F. from Detroit, Mich. to Sun Life Assurance Co., Dominion Square, Montreal, Canada.
6738 Wright, Jos. A. from 113 Forest Ave. to 19 S. University Ave., Vermillion, S. D.
6751 Aretz, Frank from Hamilton to 2 Glenmore Rd., Toronto, Canada.
6295 Austin, Grafton T. from Moody Bldg., to 2202½ Ave. B, Galveston, Tex.
4374 Baas, Geo. A. from 11 W. George St. to 105 So. Eastern Ave., Batesville, Ind.
6602 Battey, R. T. from Urbana, Ill. to 112 E. Green St., Champaign, Ill.
6252 Blackney, J. Harold from 200 Water St. to 201 N. 6th St., Saginaw, Mich.
4783 Boecklin, August von, from Box 1235 to c/o Washington Mfg. Co., Tacoma, Wash.
6046 Brehmer, Bert A. from 25½ Merc. Row to 116 N. Main St., Rutland, Vt.
5506 Brown, Edwin C. from 1408 W. 28th St., to 1918 Queen Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
5995 Burns, Al. from 1627 Popular St. to 700 S. 13th St., Terra Haute, Ind.
2988 Chamberlain, Lt. Col. F. V. S. from Adj. Gen. Office to Room 310, Capitol, Jefferson City, Mo.
6574 Cockrell, F. M. from Greenwood, Miss. to 120 Bourbon St., New Orleans, La.
1378 Cobe, Nathan from Waltham, Mass. to 101 Tremont Ct., Boston, Mass.
1427 Cosby, Frank Clark, from 10 P. O. Sq. to 185 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
6051 Dargue, Chas. C. from Box 404 to 209 Maple St., Kittanning, Pa.
3311 Day, Chas. R. from 84 Fort Ave. to 8 Fern Crest Blvd., Providence, R. I.
6313 Demant, Axel from 155 W. 83rd St. to 448 Amsterdam Ave., New York City.
6024 Dennehy, David F. from 8629 108th St. to108 -12 85th Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
6688 DeWitt, Fred J. from 5928 Normal Blvd. to 7121 Euclid Ave., Chicago, Ill.
6825 Duffy, Jas. E. from Chicago, Ill. to 314 Brockwell Arms, Waterloo, Ia.
6206 Farmer, D. M. from 680 to 665 King St. W., Toronto, Ont., Canada.
6026 Fisher, C. C. from Coakville, Tenn. to Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.
5697 Folger, Arthur from Mill Valley to Box 71, Davis, Calif.
6096 Gillardon, Arthur from 50 S. 4th St. to 99 Currie Ave., Lake View Heights, N. J.
6265 Greco, Albert, from 10513 to 10517 Cedar Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
6919 Gulliver, E. W. from 98 Campbell Ave. to 429 Blohm St., West Haven, Conn.
5760 Guy, A. W. from New York to 10 Harvest St., Forest Hills, N. Y.
2141 Guy, James from 213 Mercantile Pl. to R. 200, Currier Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
5065 Heym, William from 360 Farwell St. to 384 Lafayette Pl., Milwaukee, Wis.
5445 Hill, E. O. C. from Fitchburg to R. F. D. #1, Lunenberg, Mass.
6775 Hoeft, Walter from 2336 Rosevelt Ave. to 3102 Grove St., Berkeley, Calif.
5828 Hogle, Fred W. from 32 Seneca St. to 252 N. Johnson Ave., Pontiac, Mich.
779 Hungerford, T. Russell from 222 North St. to 1851 Mintwood Pl., N. W., Washington, D. C.
4925 Jansen, Thos. W. from 126 Danforth Ave. to 100 Duncan Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
5791 Johnson, Carl from 415 to 406 Dill Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

5466 Kaufmann, H. J. from 1358 Seward Ave. to 13544 Stoepel Ave., Detroit, Mich.
5934 Kellogg, Jos. M. from Lawrence, Kans. to 802 4th Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
2359 Kendel, C. E. from 101 High Ave. S. E. to P. O. Box 545, Cleveland, Ohio.
5557 Kiessling, Arno from Wilkinsburg to 155 Morewood Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
4197 Knauer, Cap. J. G. from Manila to Fore Mills, Corregidor, Philippines.
5937 Kuhn, Franz C. from 3404 Seminole Ave. to 1365 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich.
5797 Louson, J. S. from Montreal to 4250 Avenue Road, Westmont, P. Q., Can.
5736 Matheson, Mrs. J. R. from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. to 1336 31st St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
3550 Mears, Henry A. from 120 Tremont St. to 60 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
5766 Miller, B. K. from Wild Rose, Wis. to Milwaukee Club, Milwaukee, Wis.
4753 Michigan Stamp Club, H. J. Kaufmann, Secy., from 1358 Seward Ave. to 13544 Stoepel Ave., Detroit, Mich.
5498 Moroni, Warwick from 57 W. 84th St. to 12 E. 42nd St., New York City.
6213 Morton, A. N. from 495 to 497 Worthen St., Lowell, Mass.
6552 Needham, Fredk. J. from 8 Saunders St. to 27 Shore Ave., Salem, Mass.
5301 Northrop, M. E. from Box 259 to 63 Grand Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
6495 Osier, E. W. from 4740 University Way to 5706 29th Ave. N. E., Seattle, Wash.
6633 Pade, A. E. from 30 Pine St. to 48 Wall St., New York City.
630 Phinney, O. H. from 114 W. 3rd St. to 317 W. 4th St., Santa Ana, Calif.
6500 Pilling, Jno. W. Jr. from Baltimore, Md. to 71 Willis Ave. W., Detroit, Mich.
4698 Preston, W. D. from Cleveland, O. to 13455 Phillips Ave., East Cleveland, Ohio.
6742 Roberts, J. J. from La Vina, Calif. to Whipple Barracks, Ariz.
6219 Rowe, Allan Winter from 295 Commonwealth Ave. to 80 E. Concord St., Boston, Mass.
256 Ross, J. H. from Boston, Mass. to Box 12, Hingham, Mass.
5912 Rubber City Stamp Club from J. E. Crouch, Secy. to D. L. Gibson, Secy., 233 Grand Ave., Akron, Ohio.
4722 Seaverns, Houghton from 2 Canal St. to 2 Highland Rd., Brattleboro, Vt.
6446 Sherlock, R. E. from Canton, O. to 74 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
6165 Simpson, T. W. from San Francisco to 2903 Forest Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
6532 Skinner, Hobart C. from 177 Oakwood Ave. to 621 Salt Springs Rd., Syracuse, N. Y.
4457 Smith, A. Coleman from 552 High St. to 1015 Rambler Ave., Pottstown, Pa.
6112 Stewart, Don W., from Kenosha, Wis. to 340 Arkansas Ave., Fayetteville, Ark.
6596 Unthank, E. R. from 205 S. Hall St. to R. R. #1, Princeton, Ind.
4100 Wallis, Grace C. from 1901 Orange St. to Box 936, Sta. C., Los Angeles, Calif.

SELECTIONS ON APPROVAL.

Against deposit or bank references, I will send high-class approvals from my large stock of rarities and middle-priced stamps of all countries. PRICES VERY MODERATE. Try me with your want lists and you will come again.

S. W. HESS **FRANKFURT a/MAIN** **GERMANY**
Goethestrasse 2.
Member: American Stamp Dealers Association.

6247 Wells, Clifford W., M. D., from 14 S. Munn Ave. to 18 N. Burnett Et., East Orange, N. J.
6248 Wells, M. E. from 49 19th St. to 27 Inwood Pl., Buffalo, N. Y.
38 Wolsieffer, P. M. from 22 S. 18th St. to 2147 N. 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
4942 Ziegele, Wm. J. from Grand Island to 487 Crescent Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Membership Summary.

Total Membership September 1, 1923		2601
New Stockholders		30
Reinstatement		1
Replaced on Roll		4
Error in previous report		1
		2637
Resignations accepted	3	
Dropped N. P. D.	1	
Expelled	1	
Deceased	2	7
Membership October 1, 1923		2630

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

NOTICES.

Recruiting Committee Appointments.

Ronald M. Angus, 1339 Newport Ave., Victoria, B. C.
Joseph Gallant, Box 64, Hempstead, N. Y.
R. Kenneth Milne, Box 499, Sta. G., Los Angeles, Calif.

R. Kenneth Milne Prize, 1922-23.

The R. Kenneth Milne prize of five dollar gold piece was won by LeRoy C. Brown, Olean, N. Y.

R. Kenneth Milne Prize, 1923-24.

Mr. Milne again offers a prize of a five dollar gold piece for the largest number of recruits obtained by a collector. Officers of the Society and Dealers in Stamps are not eligible. The winner must obtain at least 10 recruits.

The A. P. S. Lapel Button (Official).

The Company who made these Buttons have only eight on hand: 4 gold at $3.00 each and 4 silver sterling, gilt at $1.25.

After these are sold, to make them singly the price will be $4.00 for the gold and $1.75 for the silver. They may be obtained of Bailey, Banks and Biddle Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. P. S. Branch Doings.

This promises well to be a lively year among our Branch Societies. A big drive in recruiting is being organized by several of the Branches and late developments tend to show there will be a lively competition along this line.

We realize we have a big job ahead of us to increase our membership to 5000 members. This means we have to almost double our membership as at

present. "Can we do it?", the Secretary is asking the Branches. "You bet we can and will," comes back the answer from several Branches, from workers full of fire, pep and ginger. That's the spirit! I want to thank these members for the splendid cooperation promised.

The Secretary has written all the Branches, asking cooperation from each one. The first detail is to make your Branch 100% A. P. S. Several Branches are going to do this. Which will be the first? Each Branch is to appoint at least one member to serve on the National Recruiting Committee. The names will be announced from month to month.

We have an application from another large Society in the East for a Branch Charter. The Secretary writes: "* * * and we are going to make it 100% A. P. S. * * *". Several other cities and towns are organizing Societies which will be chartered as Branches of the A. P. S. All in all, "things are looking up," details are being perfected and our workers getting into harness.

Our Dealer Members.

In the past, the dealer has been the backbone of our Society in Recruiting. All hail him! and let's be loyal to our A. P. S. dealer members. Many of them have signified their willingness to again get into the game of recruiting. The Secretary will send on request as many application blanks and recruiting folders as you can use. They will be sent you all folded and ready to enclose in your mail. We ask that you check your mailing list for A. P. S. members, so none of the literature will be wasted. Will you all cooperate with us in sending out blanks and folders? How many may I send YOU, dealer member?

Our Collector Members.

Over 200 individuals sent in at least one application during the last fiscal year. Where were the 2400? Have YOU ever sent in a new application? Do not say you are the only collector in your town and you cannot obtain a recruit. I KNOW you CAN. I've been THERE. There are many ways. If you cannot get one in your own town, get one from out of town. Make a collector in your own town and at the same time make him an A. P. S. member. I KNOW whereof I speak, it CAN be done. Read the folder, "What Is Is" carefully and thoroly, then go uot and get your man. GET him.

Report of the Sales Superintendent.

OCTOBER 1st, 1923.

To the Board of Vice-Presidents, American Philatelic Society:

In accordance with the by-laws I tender report of the Sales Department as of this date.

There was on hand at the close of the fiscal year:

6453 Books with a total original net value of $186,819.68

Received since that date

596 Books with a total original net value of ..... $ 18,617.03

Total 7049 Books . . .. Net value $205,437.11

Retired during period

559 Books . . .. Net value $ 17,803.79

Leaving now on hand

6490 Books . . . . . Net value $187,633.92

Statement on retired books:

Retired 559 books ($17,803.79) . . . . Sales		$4184.63
Insurance to Treasurer	$ 181.49	
Commission to Superintendent	523.73	
Remitted to owners	3438.20	
Postage to owners	29.61	
Fines for counterfeits, etc.	11.60	
	$4184.63	$4184.63

Progress is being made in the retirement of the older books as recommended by your Board, especially those books of low net value of which there is still a surplus in the department. Interest is increasing in the department and I surely will reach my yearly goal of $50,000 in sales.

Respectfully,

J. E. GUEST, Sales Supt.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION RE THE SALES DEPARTMENT.

The minimum insurance rate on books was raised from 10c to 25c. This new rate will apply on all books from and after September 1st, 1923.

The Sales Superintendent was given authority, with the approval of the Board of Vice Presidents, to refuse for circulation books of stamps of which there is now a surplus in the department.

In accordance with this ruling, and until further notice, members will please not send in for circulation books of the following classes:

Books in which Neurope, Seebecks, or stamps of speculative value predominate.

Books containing damaged stamps or seconds exclusively.

The above ruling is effective two weeks after the publication of this notice in the American Philatelist. Members sending in books contrary to this ruling must expect their rejection, and send postage for their return.

The Board also instructed that all books that have been in my hands eighteen months or more should be retired regardless of sales.

There is at present a surplus of at least 2000 books of low net value, and containing Neurope and such stamps. Therefore it is not to your interest at this time to enter others.

J. E. GUEST, Sales Superintendent.

Approved at the meeting of the Board of Vice Presidents, Sept. 14, 1923.

W. W. MacLAREN, Chairman,
OTTO F. MOSES, Recorder,
W. H. BARNUM.

RARITIES

Are My Specialty.

T. ALLEN. "Craigard," Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, E. 11.

A CHAT ON STAMP COLLECTING.

By W. W. MacLAREN, A. P. S. 170.

Four years ago this summer, after forty years of collecting, I came to the conclusion that I had in recent years been following wrong lines—that my limited time, eyesight and purse made it impossible to continue keeping pace with a general collection, all countries and issues.

After much study, I decided to collect United States covers used before 1870. My limited means meant that I must obtain them outside the usual manner, so I decided to "go find them."

That they can be found is evidenced by my present collection of many volumes, which I have recently exhibited in Akron, Cincinnati and Detroit, and the thousands of duplicates that have gone into the collections of my A. P. S. friends.

Through extensive advertising in small weekly newspapers, farm and poultry journals, and other mediums reaching the out-of-the-way places, not previously covered by other stamp hunters, I have located many large lots of covers, old collections, "million stamp fraud" accumulations, etc.

I have also appointed hundreds of agents who hunt stamps for me, most of whom have so far been unsuccessful, but some having located a number of good lots.

Needless to say, I have found a ready market for all the nice items I have had for sale, but as I am enlarging my plans for the coming season, also made some large purchases recently, I invite inquiries from members of our Society who contemplate taking up covers, or who wish to add to what they now have. Please don't ask for 47's—I seldom have any, or 3c '51's in any quantity, as I now have over thirty members on my list who want this stamp only.

Covers Before Stamps.

Interest in these is constantly increasing. The odd rates of postage such as 12½c, 18¾c, etc., as well as the great variety of "Paid", "5", "10", odd postmarks, etc., many of which were used to cancel early stamps, are very interesting and a few pages make an excellent preface to a collection of U. S. stamps. I have these in large variety, many duplicates for sale at 5c to 25c each.

To introduce them, I offer a collection of 10, all different for $1.00. Larger selections sent on approval upon request.

Adhesives on Covers.

I have thousands of duplicates used prior to 1870, priced 5c to $1.00, and will be pleased to send selections of 25 to 50 on approval.

Loose U. S. Stamps.

I have many medium price stamps, Cat. 3c to 25c, such as 3c '51, '57, '69, Columbian and Trans-Miss. 4c-10c, Civil War Revenues up to $1.00 values, etc. which I do not have in sufficient quantity to wholesale. These I place on approval cards, one to ten of each variety, at so much for the entire card.

These cards cat. $2.00 to $5.00, and are priced 50c to $1.75. I have supplied small dealers with scores of cards, and have not as yet had one returned.

Foreign Stamps.

I only buy collections offered me that contain U. S. or B. N. A. Stamps that I can use in my collection. I buy an average of two or three collections a month, practically all made before 1900.

The better grade stamps, that are out of my line, I place in our Sales Department, the commoner Cat. 1c to 10c I make up into packets of 1000 var., mostly 19th century, very few if any issued since 1915, at $3.00. Have sold dozens of these and have many letters expressing satisfaction. Do you want one?

In closing, permit me to ask if any one can explain why my cover collection has not been exhibited in Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Toledo, Indianapolis, and other nearby stamp centers?

W. W. MacLAREN,

Care of Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Vol. 37. DECEMBER, 1923. No. 3.

Hong Kong—Issue of 1882, 2c Rose, C. A., Perf. 12.

JOHN A. KLEMANN.

One of the rarest British Colonial stamps is the Hong Kong 2c rose of 1882, watermarked C. A. and perforated 12, listed as Scott's No. 37b and Gibbons' No. 49.

This stamp is missing in nearly every collection and with very few exceptions it has not been seen and is unknown to both dealers and collectors generally.

I have been hunting for this stamp for over twenty-five years and in all that time I have seen and known of only one single and a block of four unused and one single used. George H. Worthington had a block of four and a single unused in his collection. The single came from the Dr. R. Benjamin collection but I have been unable to find out where he obtained the block of four. The used copy was found by Mr. J. K. Schuh who sold it to Ferrari.

At the time these stamps were found they were sent to the chroniclers of new issues and the following notes in reference to this stamp are self-explanatory and very interesting:

American Journal of Philately—January 1, 1898, Page 25.

Dr. R. Benjamin has shown us a remarkable stamp of this colony in the shape of a 2c rose, watermarked Crown and C. A. on a thicker paper than the regular stamps and perforated 12 with a peculiar rough and un-

even perforation. It does not in any way resemble the perforation in this gauge which belongs to the 1883-84 period of the colonial issues.

Can any of our English contemporaries explain the curiosity?

American Journal of Philately—January 1, 1901, Page 24.

In the number of this Journal which was issued in January 1898 we spoke in our notes about a rather remarkable stamp of this colony which had been shown to us by Dr. R. Benjamin. The specimen consisted of a 2c rose of the current type, watermarked Crown and C. A. printed on a thicker and rougher paper than usual, and perforated 12 with a peculiar rough and uneven perforation.

At that time we asked whether any of our contemporaries could explain the existence of this curiosity, but it appears that our note or chronicle entirely escaped attention. Our Belgian agent, Mr. J. K. Schuh in assorting a lot of these stamps discovered an exactly similar specimen which our Mr. Calman submitted for an opinion to Messrs. Bacon, Phillips, and other experts. All were, of course, extremely puzzled at the sight of such a variety and it was decided to send the stamp to Messrs. De La Rue & Co. for an opinion as to the reason for its existence.

Messrs. De La Rue & Co., after a careful examination, declared the stamp absolutely genuine and in explanation of the peculiar variety stated, that a number of years ago their perforating machine broke down and that at that time some of these Hong Kong stamps were in the process of manufacture. In order not to delay the completion of the order, the hand needle perforating machine was employed and the peculiar variety is undoubtedly a result of the temporary employment of this hand machine.

We, therefore, have a new variety to add to those already chronicled for this country.

Chronicle: Adhesive Stamp watermarked Crown and C. A., Perf. 12, 2c rose.

There is no doubt in my mind that there are many more of these stamps in existence besides the few that I have mentioned and I feel that if dealers and collectors would examine their copies of the 2c rose of 1882, especially with reference to the perforation, that more will be located.

If any dealer or collector has a copy of this stamp, I would like very much to see it for comparison and at the same time if the history of the specimen can be given, I would like that too, as I feel it would be of interest in view of the manner in which these stamps were issued.

NOTICE.

At the Convention held in Washington, August 1923, it was voted that the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society be rewritten as it was the opinion of the Convention that they were no longer adequate to the needs of the Society.

Suggestions are invited from all members of the Society as to any changes they believe should be made and any additions they think would be advisable.

Write your suggestions on a separate piece of paper and address to

The Board of Vice Presidents, A. P. S.
Otto F. Moses, Recorder,
514 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

The Posts of the Bible.

By HOLLAND A. DAVIS.

The Posts of Persia, 485-465 B. C. extended from India to Ethiopia, which included 127 Provinces composing the Persian Empire (Esther VIII:9) ruled at this time by Artaxerxes, the "Ahasuerus" of the Bible. This Post as mentioned in the Bible has to do with a beautiful woman, a Jewish Officer and the King's favorite, Haman.

It may be that this Post mentioned was not established with any degree of regularity, altho we may assume so by the translation of the word "The" in "The Post" (Esther VIII:14). If the article "A" had been used, we might assume that it was a special post hurriedly organized for the special occasion and would be translated "A Post".

The period was just after Ezra had been commissioned by the Persian King to go to Jerusalem and beautify the Temple. Many Jews of the Captivity were still in the Persian Empire. While Ezra was laboring to raise the character and improve the condition of the Hebrews in Judea, all the Jews in the Persian Dominion were suddenly threatened with entire extermination.

Haman an Amalekite, son of Hammedatha the Agagite (Esther III:1) and as such an inveterate foe of the Hebrew nation, occupied the chief place in the confidence and service of the Persian King. His paltry pride being irritated by the apparent disrespect of a Jewish Officer named Mordecai, the cousin of Queen Esther, (but not known as such) laid a plot for the massacre of the whole Jewish People then resident in the Persian Empire.

After obtaining permission from the king to destroy the Hebrews, the King's Edict was signed, sealed and delivered to the Post to be carried thruout the Empire.

"The copy of the writing for a commandment to be given in every province was published unto all people, that they should be ready against that day. The Posts went out, being hastened by the Kings commandment and the decree was given in Shushan the Palace and the King and Haman sat down to drink." (Esther III:14-15.)

Here again we may justly affirm that the Post was regularly established at this time, for "the posts were hastened" on account of a special decree from the King having to be delivered at once with the least possible delay.

Mordecai the Jewish officer no doubt was a Guard at one of the Palace gates. Haman, being the King's favorite was incensed because this Hebrew Guard did not give him the usual obeisance accorded him by the other officers and retainers of the Palace. Mordecai being in a position to know of the happenings at the Palace communicated at once with Queen Esther, for we learn that secretly letters passed between the two.

We read: "And he (Mordecai) brought up Hadassah, that is Esther, his uncle's daughter, for she had neither father nor mother, and the maid was fair and beautiful; whom Mordecai when her father and mother were dead, took for his own daughter." (Esther II:7.)

The Book of Esther relates at large the particulars of the plot and shows how the machinations of the Amalekite were defeated by the address and piety of Queen Esther, and turned upon the unprincipled contriver himself, who was destroyed with all his family, and Mordecai by virtue of an old and neglected service to the King (Esther II:21-23; VI:1-3) was promoted to Haman's place as favorite.

On this occasion we have an example of the consequences which might result from the King being unmindful of the heavy responsibility of caution on account of the well meant law which precluded his decrees from being changed or repealed. When Ahasuerus became convinced of the grevious wrong into which he had been led by Haman in decreeing the massacre of the Jews, it was beyond his power to recall the order he had issued.

All he could do now was to dispatch by swift post a counter decree empowering the Jews to stand upon their defense when assaulted, with the aid of whatever moral advantage they might derive from this indication of the present intentions of the King.

"And he (Mordecai) wrote in King Ahasuerus (Artaxerxes) name and sealed it with the King's Ring and sent letters by post on horseback, and rides on mules, camels and young dromedaries." (Esther 8:10.)

"So the Posts that rode upon mules and camels went out, being hastened and pressed on by the King's commandment." (Esther VIII:14.)

"And Mordecai wrote these things and sent letters unto all the Jews that were in the provinces of the King Ahasuerus." (Esther IX:20.)

On the appointed day which had been destined to sweep the race of Israel from the face of the earth, the Jews were by no means wanting to themselves. They repelled their assailants by force of arms, and that with such effect that in Shushan itself 800 men fell by their hands and in the different provinces, 75,000. The slaughter among the Jews themselves is not stated in the Bible.

This great deliverance has ever since been commemorated by the Hebrews by the annual feast of "Purim" or of Lots, so called from the lots which were superstitiously cast by Haman to find a propitious day for the massacre.

And the phrase "Hang him as high as Haman", we get from the incident—Haman had built a gallows 50 cubits high on which Mordecai was to be hanged on the day of the massacre, but when the tables were turned he was himself hanged thereon.

The Book of Esther is a short one of only 10 chapters, but a beautiful and classical piece of literature and an intensely interesting story.

Supplementary Mail Cancellations of the New York City Post-Office.

Addenda to Article in November Number.

By WARREN L. BABCOCK, Detroit Philatelic Society.

Since the original article, which appeared last month in the A. P. was written, two additional stamps with this cancellation have been discovered and should be added to the check list appearing therein.

#76— 5 cent, 1862
#91—15 cent, 1867

Both of these cancellations are apparently scarce items and neither appear in Scott's Specialized Catalog. #91 helps to complete the void appearing in the November check list between #78 and #100.

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

80L3. From transfer roll relief A; shows no guide dot. May have a white margin at the right which, if it is 6 mm. or more in width, will show the center line of the sheet. The right inner line bends toward the frame line near the bottom. It runs up just to the upper right triangle. The top frame line runs a bit to the right of the right frame line, and to the left of the left frame line. The bottom frame line bends up and is slightly double under "HREE" of "THREE". There is no left inner line, its place being taken by the left frame line, which touches the lower left diamond block and is close to but does not touch the upper diamond block. The most marked characteristics are the left and bottom frame lines and right inner line. (See Figure 71.)

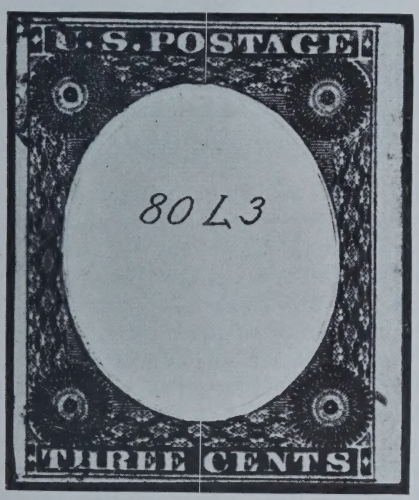

FIGURE 71.

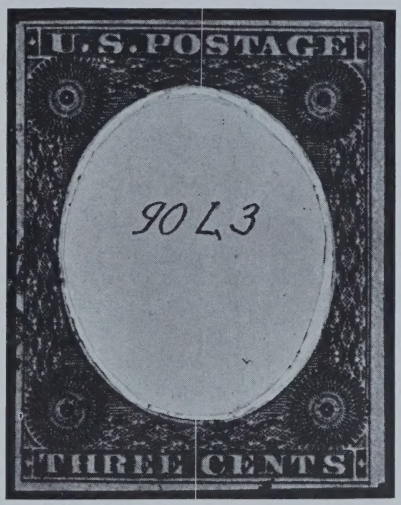

FIGURE 72.

90L3. From the B relief; shows no guide dot. May show white margin at the right, which if it extends 6 mm. or more, will show the center line of the sheet. The right inner line is fairly straight, being a bit closer to the right frame line at its upper and lower extremities. It runs up just a bit into the upper right triangle, and down, connecting at least two dots of the lower right rosette. The top and bottom lines are almost straight. There is no left inner line, its place being taken by the left frame line, which touches the upper diamond block and nearly touches the lower one. The most marked characteristics are the left frame line and the right inner line. (See Figure 72.)

100L3. From the B relief; shows no dot. May show sheet margin at the bottom or at the right, or both. If the latter extends 6 mm. or more it will show the center line of the sheet. The right inner line runs up at least half way through the upper right triangle, and is noticeably crooked, bending to the right opposite the center of the upper rosette, and again about opposite Washington's chin. The top line bends downward a little over "S" of "U. S." There is no inner line at the left, its place being taken by the left frame line, which is near but does not touch the upper left diamond block, and in heavily inked copies barely touches the lower diamond block. The most marked characteristics of this position are the right inner line and the left frame line. (See Figure 73.)

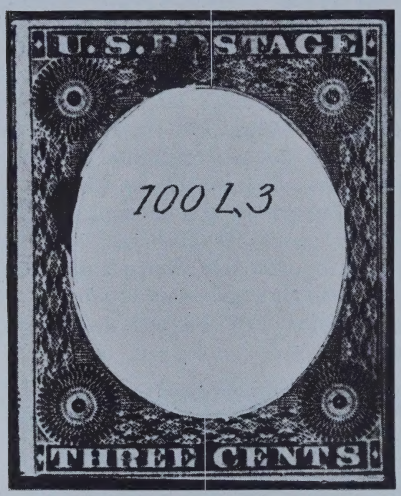

FIGURE 73.

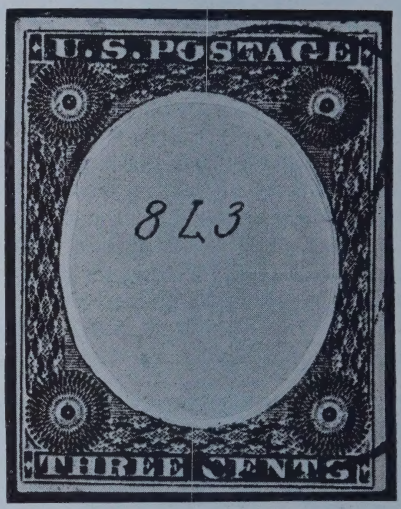

FIGURE 74.

8L3. From a B relief; shows a rather large guide dot on and extending slightly above the top frame line, directly above the center of the upper right diamond block. It may show the sheet margin at the top. The left inner line bulges decidedly to the left for the lower three-fifths of its length, excepting just at the bottom, where it again bends to the right. The right inner line bulges to the left about its center. It runs from the lower corner of the upper right triangle down just to the lower right rosette. The top frame line is nearly straight, and fairly close to the design throughout its entire length. The bottom frame line bends up a little at its left end. The left frame line is very slightly doubled opposite the upper left rosette. The most characteristic points of this stamp are the guide dot and the inner lines. (See Figure 74.)

18L3. From an A relief; shows no guide dot. The left inner line runs up just to the upper left rosette, touching one dot only of it. The right inner line is nearly straight, and runs from the lower corner of the upper right triangle just down to the lower right rosette. It bends slightly to the left about the middle. The top frame line is comparatively far from the design, excepting at its right end, where it bends downward slightly over "GE" of "POSTAGE". The bottom frame line bends upward sharply under "THRE" of "THREE", and is noticeably doubled at this point. It also bends up slightly and is a trifle doubled near its right end. The left frame line is comparatively far from the upper left diamond block. The most marked characteristics are found in the upper left corner of the stamp and the bottom frame line. (See Figure 75.)

28L3. From transfer roll relief B; shows a guide dot touching and extending below the lower right corner of the lower right diamond block, but not touching the lower frame line. There are two vertical lines close together, re-cut, in the upper left triangle. The left inner line is close to the design, particularly at the top. It runs up to but does not quite touch the upper left rosette. The right inner line runs up a bit into the upper right triangle, and down to the lower right rosette, and is fairly straight. The top frame line is abnormally far from the design throughout its entire length. The bottom frame line is straight. The left frame line is comparatively far from the upper left diamond block. The most

marked characteristics of this position are the two re-cut lines in the upper left triangle, the top frame line, and the guide dot. (See Figure 76.)

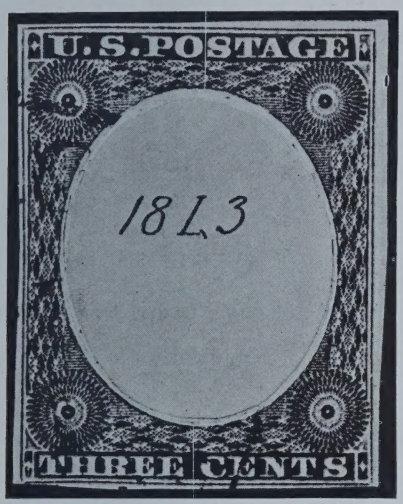

FIGURE 75.

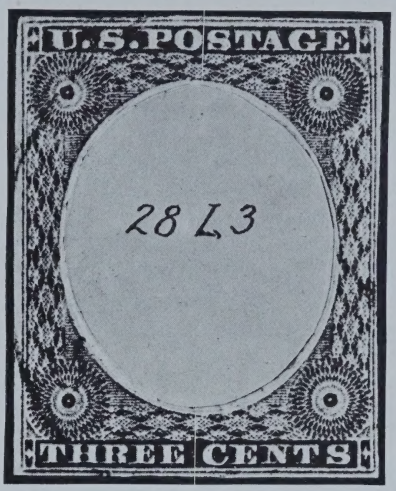

FIGURE 76.

38L3. From an A relief; shows no guide dot. The left inner line runs up, connecting three dots of the upper left rosette, and down to the lower left rosette. it is somewhat closer to the design throughout its top half than throughout its lower half. The right inner line runs from the lower corner of the upper right triangle down to and connecting two dots of the lower right rosette. It bends to the right just at its lower end. The top frame line is straight, and fairly far from the design throughout its length. The bottom frame line bends upward sharply at its left end under "THRE" of "THREE", and is slightly doubled at this same place. The left frame line is comparatively far from the upper left diamond block. The most marked characteristics of this position are the upper left corner of the stamp and the bottom frame line. (See Figure 77.)

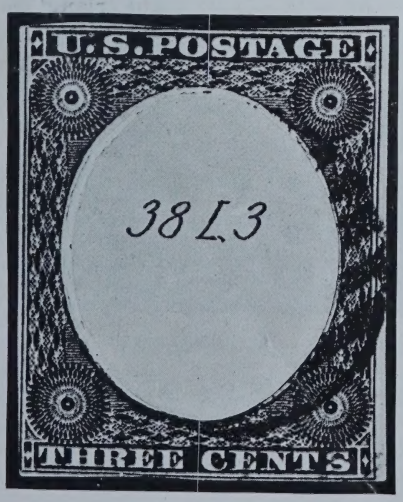

FIGURE 77.

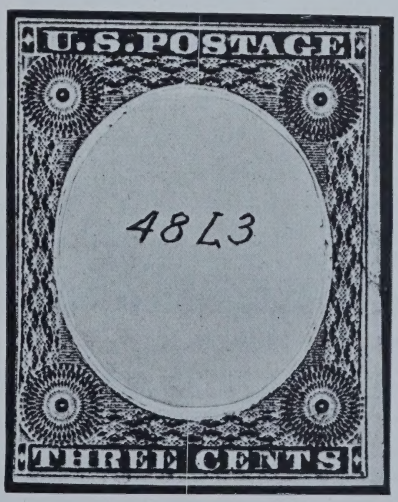

FIGURE 78.

48L3. From a B relief; shows a guide dot touching and extending from the lower right corner of the lower right diamond block, toward the junction of the lower and right frame lines, but not quite touching either of them. One vertical line is re-cut in the upper left triangle. The left inner line is comparatively far from the design, excepting at its lower end, where it bends sharply to the left. It connects two dots of the upper left rosette. The right inner line runs up along the right side of the upper right triangle, and down to the lower right rosette, connecting two of its dots. It is close to the design throughout the upper half of its length, and then bends sharply to the left, a tiny bit of the tessellated work showing to the right of it near its lower end. The top frame line is almost straight, and comparatively far from the design. The bottom frame line bends upward slightly under "S" of "CENTS". The right frame line is very distinctly split from opposite the lower end of the upper right triangle, half way down to the lower right rosette. This stamp is easily plated because of the right frame line, the re-cut upper left triangle, and the guide dot. (See Figure 78.)

10L3. From a B relief; shows no guide dot, but may show sheet margin at the top or right, or both. If the latter is 6 mm. or more in width it will show the center line of the sheet. The left inner line runs down past the lower left rosette, touching three of its dots, and extending to the middle of the left side of the lower left triangle. It is straight, excepting that it bends to the left just at its lower end. The right inner line runs up half way along the side of the upper right triangle, and down into the lower right rosette, joining two of its dots. It is fairly straight, though it bends to the left a bit opposite the lower edge of the upper right rosette. The top frame line is noticeably close to the design throughout its length, excepting that it bends upward just a bit above the upper right diamond block. The bottom frame line is almost straight. The most marked characteristic of this stamp is the left inner line. (See Figure 79.)

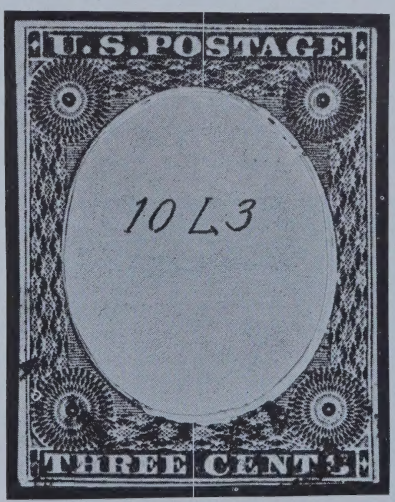

FIGURE 79.

FIGURE 80.

20L3. From an A relief. Shows no guide dot, and may show a sheet margin at the right, which, if it extends 6 mm. or more, will show the center line of the sheet. The left inner line is comparatively far from the frame line throughout its entire length. It connects two dots of the upper left rosette and runs down,

connecting two dots of the lower left rosette, and ending opposite the upper part of the dark axis of this rosette. The right inner line runs from the lower corner of the upper triangle, down just to the lower right rosette, and is somewhat closer to the frame line throughout the upper half of its length. The top frame line is practically straight. The bottom frame line bends up just a bit at its left end, under "THR" of "THREE". The most marked characteristic of this stamp is the left inner line. (See Figure 80.)

30L3. From transfer roll relief B; shows no guide dot. May show a white margin at the right, which, if it extends 6 mm. or more, will show the center line of the plate. One vertical line is re-cut in the upper left triangle. The left inner line connects two dots of the upper left rosette and runs down to a point opposite the top of the dark axis of the lower left rosette. It is nearer the frame line at the top than at the bottom. The right inner line runs up along the right edge of the upper right triangle, and down into the lower right rosette, joining two or three of the dots. The top frame line bends up over "ST" of "POSTAGE". The bottom frame line bends up just a trifle under "THR" of "THREE." The left frame line is very close to the upper left diamond block, and just touches the outer row of dots of the upper left rosette. The most marked characteristic of this stamp is the upper left corner and the left inner line. (See Figure 81.)

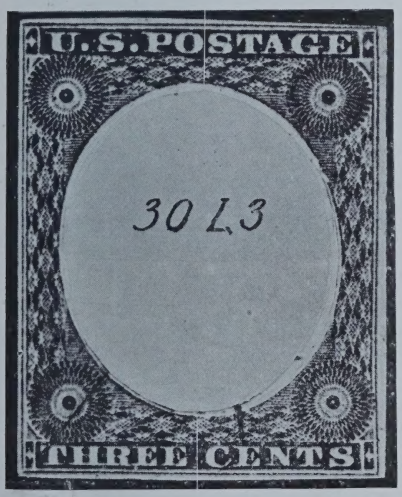

FIGURE 81.

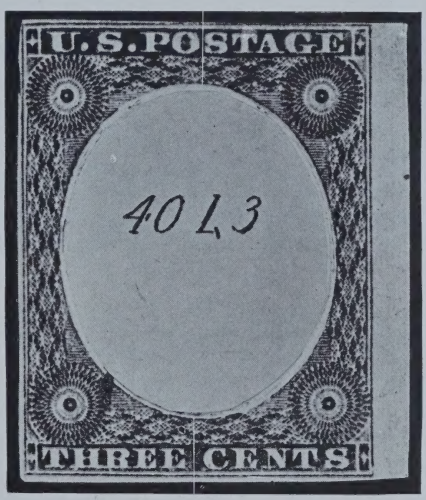

FIGURE 82.

40L3. From an A relief; has no guide dot. May show a sheet margin at the right, which, if it extends 6 mm. or more, will show the center line of the sheet. The left inner line runs down past the lower left rosette to the middle of the left side of the lower left triangle. This line bends distinctly to the left opposite Washington's face. The right inner line runs up just to the upper right triangle, and down nearly to the lower right rosette, and is almost straight. The top frame line is closer to the design throughout its left half than throughout its right half. The bottom frame line bends up slightly under "THR" of "THREE". Both frame lines are somewhat closer to the lower than to the upper diamond blocks. The most marked characteristic of this position is the left inner line. (See Figure 82.)

50L3. From a B relief. Shows no guide dot. May show sheet margin at

the right, which, if it extends 6 mm. or more, will show the center line of the sheet. Two vertical lines are rather faintly re-cut in the upper left triangle. The left inner line does not run up quite to the upper left rosette, and is nearly straight, excepting that it bends to the left just at its lower end. The right inner line runs up almost to the upper right triangle, bends to the right at its upper end, and is closer to the frame line throughout its lower third than throughout its middle third. The top frame line bends downward over "S. PO-" of ".S. POSTAGE". The bottom frame line is straight. The most marked characteristics of this position are the upper left triangle and the inner lines. (See Figure 83.)

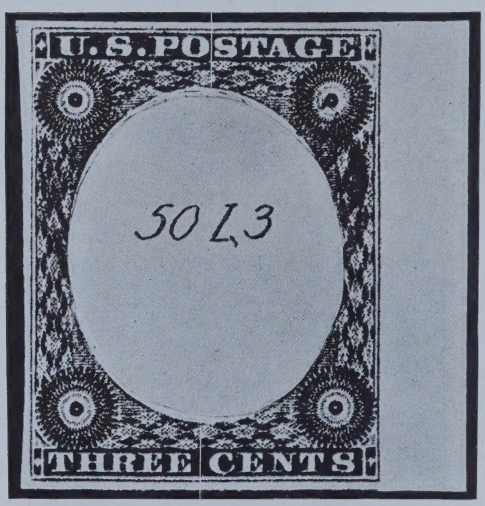

FIGURE 83.

FIGURE 84.

60L3. From an A relief; shows no guide dot, and may have a wide margin at the right which, if it extends 6 mm. or more, will show the center line of the sheet. The left inner line is almost straight, and barely touches one dot of the upper left rosette. The right inner line is also almost straight, although it bends to the left just a bit opposite Washington's ear. It runs from the lower angle of the upper right triangle down to and touching one dot of the lower right rosette. The top frame line is practically straight. The bottom frame line bends up a tiny bit, under "TH" of "THREE". The left frame line is close to the design throughout its length, and the right frame line is also fairly close to the design. This is the most difficult of the "three-row" stamps to plate, the left edge of the stamp being the best guide, although reference to the illustration is necessary. (See Figure 84.)

One fact that has been mentioned regarding the three-row stamps is that clearly printed copies of the 1852 and sometimes the 1853 impressions may show traces at the right, of the original right frame line as rocked on the plate by the transfer roll. These are always very faint.

There is one other stamp on the left pane of plate 3 which may puzzle the beginner. 92L3 has a left inner line, which is so close to the frame line, at the same time being rather faint, that it might at a glance be taken for a stamp without any inner line at the left. (See Figure 85.)

The reconstruction of these three rows is a little problem in plating which

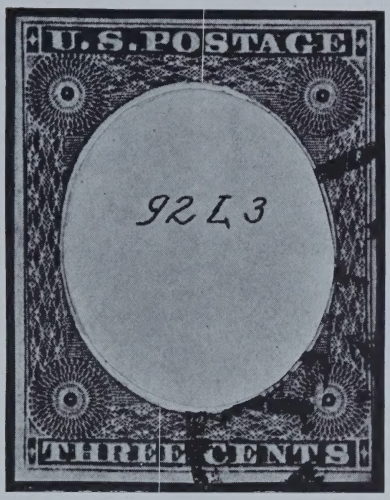

FIGURE 85.

will be much enjoyed by any United States collector having a penchant for this kind of work. The reconstruction, mounted on one or two album pages, makes a good showing, and adds interest to any collection, partly because it is one of the few possible pieces of plating that can be accomplished by anyone not an advanced specialist.

There are no further notable plate varieties found on plate 3.

PLATE 4.

This plate was probably made early in the year 1855, and exists in only one state. The earliest known copy is on a cover dated March 31st, 1855. Can anyone show an earlier? This plate was used continuously until the "imperforate plates" were displaced by those made for the perforated Type II stamps, this probably happening about the middle of the year 1857. This was one of the few "imperforate plates" which was put into use again for a short period in the year 1859. After this usage it dropped from sight completely.

My approxmiate figure for the number of stamps printed and issued imperforate from this plate is 37,596,600 (187,983 impressions), while perhaps 10,851,800 (54,259 impressions) were issued perforated. Trus it is the fourth in rank of the plates most used for the imperforate stamps. It, of course, has been completely reconstructed. Probably as many Type I perforated stamps exist from this plate as from any other.

Late impressions from the plate, particularly those of 1859, show slight wear.

The arrangement of transfer roll reliefs on this plate is perfectly regular. All of the top row impressions were rocked by transfer roll relief C, whereas the second, fourth, sixth and eighth rows show the A relief, and the third, fifth, seventh, ninth and tenth the B relief.

The imprint on the left pane is a trifle over 2 mm. from the design, and the plate number is a shade over ½ mm. to the left of the imprint. The right pane imprint is 1¾ mm. from the stamp design, and the plate number is a little less than ½ mm. to the right of the imprint. The number on the right pane reads

"No. 4". On the left pane it reads "No. 4", but the numeral is reversed. This has already been described, and illustrated in Figure 20.

The center line is a single, rather thin line, 6½ mm. from the stamps of the left pane, and 6¼ mm. from the stamps of the right pane. It runs about 5 mm. above the top of the top row of stamps, and probably several millimeters below the bottom of the bottom row, although I have never seen either 100L or 91R cut so that it showed the exact distance.

The spacing is not good on either pane, although the right is much better than the left. The closest spacing on any plate is found on the left pane between 95 and 96L4, being, as was stated under the heading "Spacing", ¼ mm., measuring at the nearest point between adjacent frame lines, whereas the distance between 96 and 97L4 is 1¼ mm., more than 6 times the space in one pair than in the other. Except for the very narrow spacing between the fifth and sixth vertical rows, the spacing on the left pane is not noticeably bad. On the right pane the spacing is fairly uniform, excepting that the fifth and sixth, and seventh and eighth vertical rows are rather too close together. The widest spacing found on the plate is about 2½ mm. between 89 and 90, and 99 and 100R4.

The alignment on the left pane is very good, excepting that the fifth vertical row is somewhat higher than the fourth. With the left pane the alignment is bad between certain vertical rows, particularly between the fifth and sixth, which shows the most marked variation on any plate, the fifth row being nearly ½ mm. higher than the sixth row. The fourth row is also noticeably higher than the third, and the eighth row is somewhat higher than the ninth.

All the stamps on this plate are of the main type without inner lines. There is only one stamp showing a sub-type,—99R4,—which has what is either a guide line, or an extra line deliberately drawn, just to the right of it. Because the spacing here is the widest on any part of the plate it is possible that the line was put on the plate purposely to make the wide spacing less noticeable.

There is only one shifted transfer on this plate,—No. 9 in the right pane,—and the shift here is slight.

There are no cracks on this plate, unless the last printings from it show a crack on 91L4, as has already been described under the heading "Cracked Plates".

The re-cutting of this plate is always rather characteristic. The four frame lines were always re-cut, as was the top of the upper label block, while occasionally the top of the upper right diamond block and the bottom of the lower right diamond block were also re-cut. The only other stamps showing similar re-cutting came from a few of the positions of plate 1, early and intermediate states, and these can readily be differentiated from plate 4 stamps because they are always in the orange-brown color. Stamps from plates 6, 7 and 8 are somewhat similar, but the upper label block is never re-cut. Another characteristic regarding the re-cutting of the stamps on this plate is that with almost all of the stamps the left frame line is faint, more or less doubled, and too close to the design, particularly at the top. This is so marked a characteristic that most single copies from plate 4 can be picked from a lot with the utmost ease. The errors of re-cutitng are as follows:—

Lower label block and lower right diamond block joined,—24, 52, 65, 78L4; 29, 71 and 77R4.

Upper label block and upper right diamond block joined at the top,—76L4; 87R4.

Upper label block and upper right diamond block joined at both top and bottom,—68R4.

FIGURE 87.

In addition to this is will be understood that there are many minor varieties of re-cutting particularly of the left frame line, 95R4 showing one worthy of special note, the engraver's tool having slipped and made a loop near the top of the left frame line (see Figure 87). 69R4 also shows an odd variety; the right frame line is a thin, straight line, but just to the right of it and joining it at the top is another line of equal thickness, which runs downward, diverging from it slightly, and ending at the guide dot which is just to the right of the point of junction of the lower and right frame line (see Figure 88). The top of the upper label block often shows very heavy re-cutting. 19L4 shows a curious slip here, the engraver's tool hvaing drawn a line which leaves the top of the label above the period after "U" of "U. S.", and runs along paralled with the top of the label nearly to "P" of "Postage".

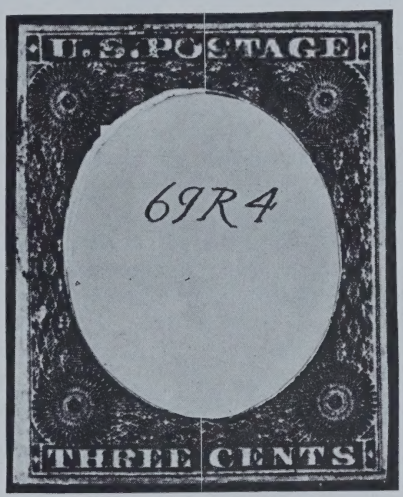

FIGURE 88.

The plate defect on 5L4 and on 20L4 have already been described in detail under the heading "Other Plate Varieties". Because all of the stamps in the top row were rocked with transfer roll relief "C", they all show more or less distinctly the variety "Gash on the Shoulder".

No. 10L4 shows a guide dot just tuoching the upper end of the very faint right frame line, and extending to the right of it. At a glance it looks as though the top frame line, which is comparatively heavy, bends downward at its right end, making a little hook.

(Continued in January Issue.)

Foreign Post Offices in Turkey Closed.

By GEORGE S. MAVROGRODATO.

Under the terms of the recent Treaty of Lausanne, which remarkable document is now admitted to be the greatest diplomatic victory of the War period, the European Governments have agreed to abolish their post offices within the Turkish Empire and the mail in the future will be handled by the Turkish Government.

The Turkish Government originally accepted letters only for distribution within the confines of Turkey and foreign letters were carried only by European ships, there being no over-land mail to Europe.

The Austrians at the beginning of the last Century established a direct postal communication between Constantinople and Vienna, carrying their official correspondence by riders across the Balkan peninsula. This state service Agency developed into a regular postal service taking mails for everywhere in Europe.

The Agencies of the Austrian-Lloyd Navigation Company accepted and distributed letters wherever their steamers touched Turkish ports and in this wise the first Austrian Levant stamp came into use. Establishment of these postal agencies by Austria was rapidly followed by the French, English, German and Italian Governments who opened postal Agencies using their respective stamps. It was not until the year 1884 that these stamps were surcharged with their Turkish equivalent in order to suppress a petty speculation that was taking place account the minor differences in the exchange value of the various foreign moneys. In 1876, the Turkish Government brought out from England, a high English postal official, the late Mr. Frank Ives Scudamore, to organize the international post office as it was then called and a special set of stamps was issued at that time on which French characters were used for the first time besides the usual Turkish inscriptions. It was hoped by the establishment of this so-called international post, that the foreign offices of the various European Governments would be withdrawn from Turkey. This, however, did not take place, though during the War, the various offices naturally were closed.

When the Armistice of Moudros was signed, the English, French and Italian offices were immediately reopened. Now, however, under the terms of the Lausanne Treaty, the postal service has been turned over to the Turks and the 27th of October, 1923, marked the closing of these offices and the termination of the use of the familiar "Levant Over-Prints."

Famous Swedish Collection to Be Sold.

Baron Erik Leijonhufvud, the distinguished Swedish philatelist, has, according to "Stamp Collecting", decided to sell his extensive and probably unique collection of Swedish stamps. This celebrated collection is without question, the finest ever brought together and it is said that the only Swedish rarity missing is a pair of the 20 Ore with the error, the value expressed in words "Tretio" instead of "Tjugo". The most notable item in the collection is the 3 skilling-banco stamp in yellow instead of green, it being the only known copy and acquired at the Ferrari Auction last year for about $3200.00. The greater part of the value of this collection lies in blocks of the early issues. The first issues of Sweden are extremely rare unused and blocks either used or unused are exceptional. In the later issues, Baron Leijonhufvud had several unique items, particular errors in the printing of recent issues.

BEAUTIES

Br. Honduras 25c 1904 #67 at $1.50 and #74 1911 cheap at $1.50
Dominica 5sh #45 1907-8 at 5.00
Jamaica 2sh 1906-10 #57 at ..... .60

These and many others are in wonderful postally used condition. Look up your wants and try our stock.

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WANTED:

United States 1c 1851. Must have margins on four sides.

A. H. Schumacher

(A. P. S. 4653)

907 Harold Ave., Houston, Texas.

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST

Published by and in the Interest of the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist,
807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDITOR'S COLUMN

At the last Convention of the Society it was again brought to the notice of the Convention body that the present Constitution and By-laws are, through years of patching and unsystematic addition, no longer adequate to the business needs of the Society. With a view of correcting this it was resolved that a committee be appointed to prepare a coordinated set of laws for the organization. In this number will be found a request from the Board of Vice Presidents that the membership aid in this work by their suggestion and advice. Many of the A. P. S. members are familiar with the needs of a large organization of this kind and can render an invaluable assistance by giving this request prompt attention.

Nothwithstanding the most rigid economy in illustration and curtailment of extra copies The American Philatelist continues to be published at a loss. The reason for this lies in the low advertising rates and low subscription price and while it has never been sought to make the Journal profitable it should closely approximate paying its own way. To accomplish this it has been necessary to increase the advertising rates and while this has been done with the greatest hesitancy we know that our advertisers will appreciate the justice of and need for the revision. It will be noted that the increases are very slight to regular advertisers and we look forward to approval rather than dissatisfaction because of the advance. The rates as printed in the schedule above will take effect with the January issue and all advertisers have been mailed an explanatory schedule which will be sent on request to prospective advertisers.

The American Philatelist now has a monthly circulation of 3000 copies and is rapidly increasing in popularity. Students of advertising realize that it is the very best medium account the superior quality of the replies to advertisements. While replies are not numerous in many instances, they all come from BUYERS, not juveniles or schemers, but real dyed in the wool, serious collectors. One reply of this kind is equivalent to 50 ordinary replies and the connections formed are lasting and of growing profit to the dealer that has the goods and gives honest service. The A. P. has the best mailing list in the World!

We are pleased to include in this months advertisements offers from several well known European firms and we ask such of our readers as may write in response to such advertisements that they do not forget to mention having seen the ad in this Journal. Dealers will also find an item of interest in the advertisement of the Irish Free State Government re the sale of used copies of the provisional issues.

Mr. G. F. Rapkin, the leading English manufacturer of Albums and Philatelic supplies, visited our office last month and without solicitation, offered his application to membership. After paying us this neat cmopliment he entertained us with an account of trade conditions abroad, which he said were about as good as could be expected under high taxes and unemployment conditions and that without a doubt Philately is holding its own in these days of economic stress. The London non-collecting public displayed great interest in the International Exhibition and Mr. Rapkin says the English papers have given more publicity to stamps than ever before.

We also had the pleasure of a call from a fellow Editor who has made a notable success in the production of "The Collectors Club Philatelist," Mr. Harry Lindquist of New York City, who promises even a larger and better journal than the previous fine issues. Seeing that he is trying to plate No. 1 Norway and incidentally maintains a New York & Chicago office in his business, we wonder how he manages to retain his 180 pounds of avoirdupois. As they would say in Norway, he's a Filatelik Flier.

Mr. W. C. Michaels of Kansas City, a prominent member of the bar of that city and who has long been an active supporter of The American Philatelic Society, was elected last month to the Presidency of the Kansas City Bar Association succeeding Senator A. L. Cooper. We congratulate Mr. Michaels and only hope the duties that go with this high office will not interfere with stamps!

Unselfish devotion to a cause, even though it be philatelic, is not unknown to us but seldom is this spirit so persistently adhered to as in the case of Mr. A. H. Pike's effort to complete and keep alive a philatelic library for the use of collectors all over the world. On a limited income, Mr. Pike has assembled the second largest collection of philatelic literature in this country and recently, on his removal from Buffalo, N. Y. to Binghampton, N. Y. he was confronted with the terrific task of moving his accumulation of books and pamphlets. A further test of his enthusiasm and spirit appeared in the form of a cash offer of $2000.00 for his collection as against a $200.00 freight charge for moving the books not to speak of the work. His answer, as would be expected by those that have talked to Mr. Pike on philatelic literature, was that he had room for 2000 feet of shelving in his new home and hoped to use it all! Mr. Pike hopes to secure at least

one copy of every Journal ever published in addition to all the handbooks and if any of our readers have in mind cleaning house of old Journals they will do him and future collectors a good turn by giving him an opportunity to acquire any items he may need. If you have any interest in philatelic literature you ought to get acquainted with Mr. Pike if you have not already done so. His address is now 31 Moeller St., Binghampton, N. Y.

Philatelic Cincinnati was all het up last month over the news of a stamp "find" that turned out to be about as remarkable and unexpected as any we have ever heard of. It seems that a number of non-collecting business men were discussing at lunch one day a newspaper item telling of the fortunes paid for old postage stamps at the sale of the Ferrari collection in Paris and one of these men, a prominent wholesale jeweler, recalled that his father had a collection which he had brought from Germany when a boy some 55 years ago and made a note of it to search for it when he got home. The collection was, happily, found stored in the attic though it did develop that it had been preserved from the furnace and old paper man on two occasions by sheer accident. The stamps found, the gentleman proceeded to seek a source of information as to their value and recalling a business acquaintance who had modestly admitted philately as his hobby, he procedeed forthwith to his home for advice. Now this chap, a U. S. specialist, knew nothing whatever of foreign stamps such as the collection was made up of but he possessed a Scotts catalogue and a willing spirit and the two proceeded forthwith to carefully catalogue the stamps. After an agonizing search through Scotts illustrations, all the stamps were found and listed. There were only 263 stamps and the total catalogue was over $10,000.00! After proper celebration over a bottle of nearly beer and fixings, the discussion led to the problem of how to sell the collection and at what price. The collector of U. S. thought $5000.00 a minimum figure and the proud owner, not on to the vagaries of 50% off list in the jewelry business, thought they ought to bring no less than $7500.00, and it was then decided to have each stamp carefully photographed so that the trade and collecting world might be properly guided and incidentally so that no unscrupulous person might swipe the stamps. This was done at considerable expense and soon the news of the find came to the notice of local general collectors. Double Geneva's, Basle Doves, No. 1's of Denmark, Bavaria, Baden und so weiter with the Cross of Savoy, a blue Trinacria, Bombas and even a franc vermillion! So flashed the news to the exclusion of the last plate number on the Harding Memorial and the true story of the origin of the stamps came to light. The father of the present owner of the collection, who is still living, worked as a young man in one of the large Berlin banking houses and in the 60's, just before he came to America, became one of the very few collectors of that period. He secured all his stamps off the bank's mail which came from all parts of Europe and this was his sole source of supply other than the trading transactions he had with a young man who was employed in a toy factory across the way who generously offered to trade unused stamps for a quantity of used. After the embryo banker came to America, the collection was put aside and never added to and even forgotten until its resurrection by his son as has been told. The photographs were exhibited to a local collector who immediately desired to buy the lot, but demanded that he see the actual stamps rather than photographs before negotiating. This was complied with and the stamps shown with every precaution against loss by fire, rain, theft and substitution and then—with one glance

at the lot, the prospective buyer declared them all counterfeits! On re-examination by another lcoal collector, this proved, alas, to be only too true and another dream of fortune swept away. Still it was a truly remarkable find for it represented the oldest counterfeit collection we ever saw and discovered for the world of philately the first slick trader in stamps, the "boy that worked in the toy factory in Berlin." Perhaps he is still there?

Through Mr. John J. Jewett, we learn of an exhibition to be made at the meeting of The Philatelic Society of the Oranges on Friday evening, December 21st, at the Camera Club rooms, East Orange, N. J., which will afford the members of that lively organization a view of a most unusual collection of twentieth century U. S. and which is no doubt unique in its magnitude. The collection to be exhibited is that of Mr. E. C. Worden and the part to be shown consists of an entire sheet of each plate of each denomination of the new, current issue of the United States, the 1c to $5.00 plus the 8, 16 and 24c airplanes, Special delivery, Harding Memorial stamps, coil stamps and first day aeroplane covers. Over 15,000 stamps are in this lot of current material and the face value of the unused well over $8000.00! As Mr. Jewett remarks, this collection will afford the specialist of the future an accurate color guide of the first printings with a complete set up of the plates. No wonder Uncle Sam established a Philatelic Agency at Washington! In this connection, we might repeat a story told us in connection with the Harding stamp. It is said that official Washington fully expected the first order of 300,000,000 of these stamps to be ample to supply every person in the country and the postal officials could not understand the repeated calls from almost every post office for more of these while the sale of the red two cent remained in its normal volume and after the Bureau had been given an order for 300,000,000 additional it dawned on them that the stamps were being bought up by stamp collectors. It was then decided to print another 600 million to make sure that the stamp would have mail circulation and not only philatelic circulation. Who says the stamp business isn't good?

The Nassau Stamp Company has purchased the George Worthington collection of United States envelopes which is considered the finest collection of these in the World. The collection is mounted in twenty-two large volumes and as the Nassau Stamp Company also has bought the Mason collection, they unquestionably have the largest stock of United States envelopes that has probably been brought together in many years.

At the opening meeting of the Collectors Club, New York City, held Wednesday evening, October 24th, Mr. Arthur Hind exhibited his remarkable collection of United States and Confederate postage stamps. This collection is valued at over one half million dollars and won the Gold Medal in the championship class at the recent International Exhibition in London, England. The stamps were exhibited by Mr. Hind with the aid of Mr. William C. Kennett and John and Jake Klemann. This collection has often been described and though the members of the Collectors Club knew what to expect, they were nevertheless amazed at the wonderful lot of rare and unique items that Mr. Hind has gotten together. More than one hundred members viewed the collection, among them all the leading New York collectors and dealers and it was generally remarked that if this collection is ever dispersed, there never will be again such a complete line of U. S. assembled by any one man.

REVIEWS.

SCOTT'S STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE (The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 33 West 44th St., New York City, Publishers, Price $1.50). As the arrival of the Robin heralds the coming of the Spring Season so does the annual appearance of a new edition of the Scott catalogue mark the advent of another busy philatelic season and while, year in and out, it's the same old bird there is always a thrill attendant upon the first peep at the new volume. The 1924 edition just to hand, the eightieth issue of this notable publication, is again somewhat fatter than its predecessors and inside its new blue grey coat are pleasant thrills of rising prices with only a limited number of depressing decreases. While there are no startling increases as a rule and many countries listed the same as last year the general trend is upwards and even the despised Neurope shows many advances in price. The typography and paper is of the same high standard as in former years, the illustrations also the same but now hideously defaced to comply with a silly law. This defacement of foreign stamp illustrations is however amply compensated for by use, for the first time, of illustrations of the stamps of the United States. These, strictly within the letter of the new law, only show portions of the borders of U. S. issues but enlarged four times they will serve to clearly indicate the various varieties and types and besides being a boon to the beginning collector should accentuate the now already well developed boom in these issues. The prices of U. S., which naturally are our first interest, show conservative advances and wisely do not reflect the extreme prices that might have appeared justified by the auction and regular trade prices.

In the section of Postmasters provisionals a number of hitherto unpriced varieties are now quoted but there are practically no advances of note except the St. Louis on pelure paper which have been marked up $250.00 each and even the popular New Yorks remain at last years price of $50.00.

The common but ever increasingly popular 5c 1847 is boosted a dollar to $6 for used examples but its black mate keeps its old price of $25.00. In the 1851-57 series there are slight advances in the 1 and 10 cent stamps which are certainly merited by the demand for them.

A new note has been added following the listing of the 24, 30 and 90c of 1860 which presages the elimination of these color trials in future years. In the 1861 issue there is a slight increase in the prices for the 10, 12 and 30c and all of the 1862-66 issues have been slightly advanced. The 1869 1, 6 and 15c (unframed) have also gone up and the two varieties of the 15c are now, as has uniformly been done in similar varieties, listed as Types One and Two. There are no great changes in the 70-79 issues though the scarce 3c vermillion has now attained the high estate of 60c unused and 45c used. Columbian high values have finally moved up a peg and practically all the 20th century high values are also listed higher. A very good innovation is the separate listing of the imperforate 20th century stamps instead of listing them as sub-varieties. The illustrations with the list of Envelopes and Revenues will prove a big help to these each year more neglected items and may serve to revive interest in them.

The Confederate provisionals are now generally priced and a new Beaumont has been added to the list and there are considerable advances in the list of General issues. We note the "Outer Line" is now $30. and the "Ten" is $25.00 each way, these may be practical prices but do not reflect relative rarity as the outer line is many times scarcer and used "Ten's" much scarcer than unused.

In foreign issues the British Colonials show the major advances and these are not, with few exceptions, very great. French and Portuguese Colonials seem

to be at a stand still and Old Europe is very little advanced though some of the later issues show improvement. Odd countries, such as Afghanistan, which have not been changed for a long time, have been advanced nad of course British North America is still going up.

All in all the catalogue is conservatively priced and this is very wise because there is no telling just what effect the debacle of Europe will finally have on the stamp market. So far America has readily absorbed all European offerings and in many respects prices for good old issues are better abroad than here but no good end would be served by creating a fictitious market through high catalogue prices that act as a deterrent to the beginning collector.

It's a popular sport to criticize Scott's catalogue and while, like all human products, it has its deficiencies, we are here to say that it compares mighty favorably with any other list. The main fault with the catalogue is that it is not uniform in listing. Some countries are highly specialized and some much simplified and this leads to making some countries "popular" and others unpopular with a general misunderstanding of relative value. There is also an almost inexplainable delay in marking down prices of sets and stamps which have suddenly been thrown upon the market as remainders, or otherwise, at prices at a fraction of catalogue. This is truly unfortunate as it often is the cause of new collectors giving up the hobby after having purchased, say at half or even one-fourth catalogue, an attractive set only to learn later that it is not even worth a tenth of catalogue. The recent Cuban remainders are the best example of this, one value of these (No. 238) catalogued at 75c unused and 15c used in last years catalogue is reduced in the new edition to 50c unused and 15c used notwithstanding they have been offered wholesale anywhere from 2 to 3 cents and liberally offered as a free premium by many dealers. To a great many collectors the catalogue is their only and sole guide and the publishers really owe these amateurs a more accurate reflector of the current market on what is ordinarily termed "wholesale" stamps. Still our sympathy lies with the publisher because we appreciate pricing over 35,000 stamps is no idle matter and if Scott's don't make a perfect job of it we can hardly complain especially as no other catalogue has attained the millenium.

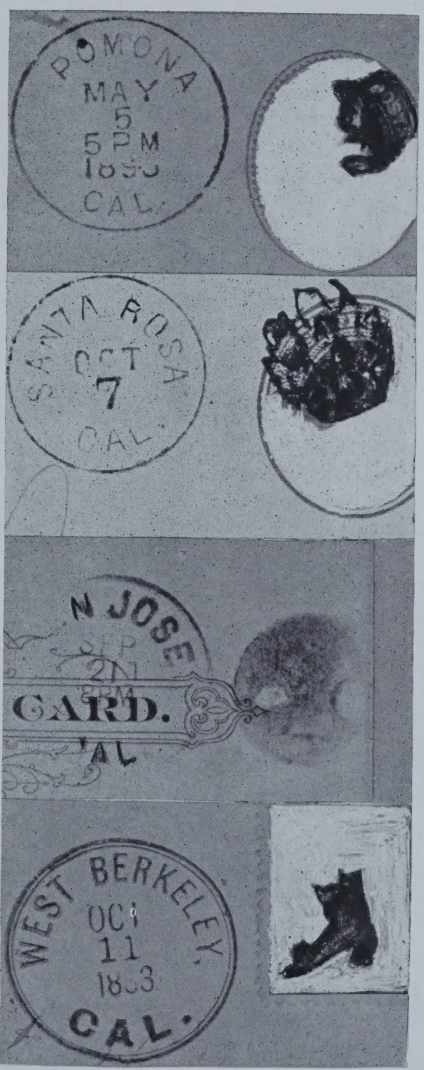
ZUMSTEIN BRIEFMARKEN CATALOGUE, 7th Edition, 1924 (Zumstein & Cie, Bern, Switzerland, Publishers, Price France 3.50 Swiss).—The handsome list of the old established firm of Zumstein comprises only the States of Europe with an addition this year of the former German Colonies. While always considered a good guide it assumes a greater importance in these troublous days as it is the only Europeon list priced according to a stable currency and does not fluctuate day by day. An interesting philatelic puzzle with generous prizes for a correct solution is again included this year and the first prize is a fine copy of Switzerland's postage gem, The Basle Dove, unused, a $300.00 stamp.

All explanatory notes, which are plentiful and informative, are given in both French and German and the prices are easily translated into American dollars by multiplication by twenty. Generally the prices are 30 to 50% lower than Scotts prices though a few items which are highly considered abroad are higher. For example Nos. 1 & 2 Belgium are given respectively at $2.40 and $1.00 but the two franc Helmet is listed at $14.00 or two dollars higher than Scott. These price comparisons are interesting and especially valuable on recent issues which are priced per set in addition to the valuation placed on the single stamps. All general collectors will find this list a worth while addition to their philatelic library.

The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

Notwithstanding the extensive growth of the "cult of the cancellation" and the earnest efforts made from time to time to list the varieties found on the different U. S. issues there is to day no comprehensive list of even the earliest field and in the 1870 period, where the odd cancell holds greatest sway, it is now admitted by even the hardiest specialist that a complete list will probably always be beyond human possibility. We feel therefore that a great service will be rendered by the publication in this column of such extremely odd and unusual cancellations that can be definitely placed so that in some small degree there be a printed record for future specialists of those that have been found genuinely used. We have been fortunate in securing permission from Mr. F. O. Selianoff of San Francisco to illustrate many of the odd varieties of cancellation in his famous collection and this month we illustrate four startlers emanating from California. There's a neat ladies shoe that was used at West Berkeley in the 80's at which time that city was a raw material market for shoes as it had for its main, almost "sole", industries a large stockyards, and several tanneries. This postmaster had indeed a good foundation for the choice of his obliterator. Why the fair village of "Pomona" should select a "wild cat" to decorate the outgoing mail is beyond our comprehension but the postmaster of beautiful Santa Rosa presents us with no such problem but poetically and appropriately selected a "Rose bud" to nestle in G. W.'s curly locks. Look at the moon in San Jose if you are romantic and young or, as you please, designate this a "pickaninny"—you ask why? Ask Mr. Selianoff, that's his description, not ours. And by the way, if you ever see any cancells JUST like these, watch out, the illustrations are purposely faulty. You will know the real thing when you see it.



The Great World War produced the greatest variety of postage of any period of postal history and notwithstanding the careful study that has been given this material there are still a great many unchronicled items and misunderstood issues. Mr. Karl Koslowski shows us an item that we have not seen mentioned in any journal and that would appear from the manner of its discovery to be perfectly authentic. One of the members of the Detroit Philatelic Society made a trip to Poland just after the armistice and spent a year there, during which time he gathered together a large quantity of stamps that he found or bought in Warsaw. This material, almost a trunkful, was carefully sorted on his return home and in the lot were found three stamps, one a copy of Russia #88 and two copies of #89 bearing a typewritten surcharge in red "K & K FELDPOST" in two lines with the regular field post cancell reading "K. U. K. ETAPPENPOSTAMT" "KLOMNICE" in a circle with the date in the center "20. 1. 16." This undoubtedly was a German or more likely an Austrian provisional military stamp and no doubt some of our European readers can supply the true history of this.

Recent Issues of Germany.

Consequent upon the enormous drop in the exchange value of the German Mark during the month of August 1923 the postal tariff was increased by 500 per cent. and as no higher values were available than a 10,000 Mark stamp it became necessary to provide these through surcharging the current values with higher valuations. The following is a complete list of these, all being on paper watermarked "net work" except the 8000 Mk. on 30pf. which is on the "lozenge" watermarked paper. Notwithstanding the great variety and number of the overprints, and the haste with which the work was done, there has been noted but one error, an inverted figure "8" which appears on the 8000 Mark on 30pf., being the 56th stamp on the sheet. A few imperf. sheets were found of the 250,000 Mk. on 200 Mark at the Munich post office.

Check List.

New value	on Old value	Color	Type
5,000 Mark	40 pf.	orange	Small numeral
8,000 Mark	30 pf.	green	Small numeral
15,000 Mark	40 Mark	green	Harvesters
20,000 Mark	200 Mark	carmine	Small numeral
20,000 Mark	12 Mark	red	Harvesters
20,000 Mark	25 Mark	brown	Harvesters
20,000 Mark	40 Mark	green	Harvesters
25,000 Mark	25 Mark	brown	Harvesters
30,000 Mark	10 Mark	blue	Harvesters
30,000 Mark	200 Mark	light blue	Small numeral
75,000 Mark	300 Mark	green	Small numeral
75,000 Mark	400 Mark	green	Small numeral
75,000 Mark	1,000 Mark	green	Small numeral
100,000 Mark	400 Mark	green	Small numeral
100,000 Mark	100 Mark	lilac	Small numeral
125,000 Mark	1,000 Mark	pink	Small numeral
250,000 Mark	200 Mark	carmine	Small numeral
250,000 Mark	300 Mark	green	Small numeral
250,000 Mark	400 Mark	brown	Small numeral

250,000 Mark	500 Mark	rose	Small numeral
250,000 Mark	500 Mark	brick red	Small numeral
400,000 Mark	15 pf.	brown	Large numeral
400,000 Mark	25 pf.	brown	Large numeral
400,000 Mark	30 pf.	brown	Large numeral
400,000 Mark	40 pf.	brown	Large numeral
800,000 Mark	5 pf.	green	Large numeral
800,000 Mark	10 pf.	green	Large numeral
800,000 Mark	100 Mark	lilac	Small numeral
800,000 Mark	200 Mark	carmine	Small numeral
800,000 Mark	300 Mark	green	Small numeral
800,000 Mark	400 Mark	green	Small numeral
800,000 Mark	400 Mark	brown	Small numeral
800,000 Mark	1,000 Mark	green	Small numeral
2,000,000 Mark	200 Mark	carmine	Small numeral
2,000,000 Mark	300 Mark	dark green	Small numeral
2,000,000 Mark	500 Mark	carmine	Small numeral
2,000,000 Mark	5,000 Mark	carmine	Large numeral

While the surcharges were being issued a new set of a permanent "key" design was in preparation and the first of these have been issued. They are 5, 50, 75 and 500 "Tausend" and 1, 4, 5, and 10 "Millionen" Marks and by the time this list appears in print there will no doubt be other values of higher denominations as the postal rate on inland letters on November first was fixed at 100 Millions. Some of the surcharged provisionals will be scarce stamps as the issue of some values was in limited quantities.—J. L. Riedel.

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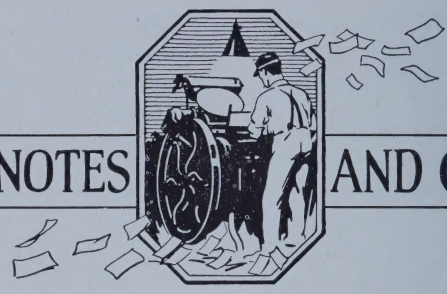

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

UNITED STATES. The Harding Memorial stamp issue has been increased so that the total issue will be one billion six hundred million copies. So far sixty-nine plates have been used and the greater part of these have been of so-called flat plate type. It is expected that after December there will be no further printing of this stamp, though with the great number printed there should be plenty to go around and we do not expect even any plate number to be scarce. A number of collectors have specialized in this issue, the cancellations, the perf. 10 and 11 varieties and also some differences in the stamps which seem to us to be of the inking variety type rather than plate differences. Dr. H. A. Davis calls our attention to a difference in the side labels which is found both on the perf. 10 and perf. 11 in fine lines and also solid black.

ANTIGUA. The colors of the 1d. and 2½d., script watermark, have been changed. 1d. purple, 2½d, orange.

AUSTRIA. The Economist Stamp Co. shows us several of the recent color changes in current issue. Scotts Type A 50, 1000 K. mauve, 1200 K. carmine, 1600 K. slate, 2000 K. blue and in Scotts Type A.51, 3000 K. purple brown and 5000 K. slate blue.

AUSTRALIA. We are indebted to Wilcox, Smith & Co. for a specimen of the 1d. map stamp that was issued to commemorate the restoration of penny postage.

BELGIUM. Mr. Henry Hooreman sends us an additional high value in the engraved Montenez portrait type. Portrait of King Albert, perforated 11½. 5 Franc deep purple.

CORFU. A series of provisionals have been issued here by the Italian Gov't., the current Italian stamps being overprinted "CORFU" and some stamps with value given in Greek currency.

COSTA RICA. The Economist Stamp Co. has shown us four values of a new series for this country which when complete will consist of the following nine pictorials, 1c. purple (National Monument), 2c. yellow (Coffee plant), 4c. green (Bananas), 5c. ultramarine (Post Office Bldg.), 10c chocolate (Columbus & Isabel), 12c. red (Columbus' Fleet), 20c dark blue (Arrival of Colum-

bus at Cariari), 40c. salmon (Map of Costa Rica) and 1 colon slate with portrait of Manuel Maria Guitierrez.

DANTZIG. The race with Germany in the creation of high sounding values at this writing finds Dantzig many lengths in the lead, the ten thousand red large Arms type having been overprinted one hundred million marks, three hundred million marks and five hundred million marks in rapid succession.

EGYPT. Mr. Ch. Passalides shows us two additional values of the photogravure portrait of King Fuad set. Wmk. Mult. Stars and Crescents, perf. 13½. 1 millieme orange and 2 millieme grey.

ESTHONIA. The Economist Stamp Co. shows us Type AP.1, the 5 M. yellow, blue & black, overprinted "1923", a pair of these overprinted "10 MARKA 1923", a single overprinted "15 MARKA 1923", a pair overprinted "20 MARKA 1923" and another pair overprinted "45 MARKA 1923." These are evidently to take care of increased rates on aerial mail.

GERMANY. Messrs. J. L. Riedel, K. Blumel and S. W. Hess have kindly favored us with examples of the many recent "TAUSEND" and "MILLIONEN" surcharges. The last are on a new type which have been purposely printed without any value so as to provide for any rapid change that takes place daily in the value of the mark. The design is made of geometrical pattern in a circle, post horns in the center, "Deutches Reich" in the upper label and the lower label blank. On this stamp the overprint is applied in red or black which places a large figure of value in the center of the circle and fills in the lower label with the value in figures. To date we have seen 500 "TAUSEND" in brown, 1 "MILLION" in light blue, 5 "MILLIONEN" in carmine and 10 "MILLIONEN" in red and as an ordinary registered letter we have just received bore "40 million marks" postage there is a possibility of a value expressed in Billions.

JAMAICA. Mr. Leonard Whiteley kindly shows us the ½d. current pictorial (Jamaica Exhibition 1891) in a much lighter green border than the first printings. The difference in the shade is so marked as to justify catalogue listing. ½d. yellow green and black, wmk. script C. A.

JAMAICA. A special issue of postage and revenue stamps bearing the words "Child Welfare" was issued November 1st in three denominations, each of which will be sold to the public at ½ d. advance over the postal value, which extra money will be for the benefit of the Jamaica Child Welfare Association. The stamps are good for revenue and for international postage to the face value and in each case will be on sale at the Post Office during Novem-

ber, December, 1923 and January, 1924. The three designs all have the same border, as per the illustration on the cover and the vignette, in each case, is that of some colored waifs. We are indebted to Mr. Leonard Whiteley for this information and copies of the stamps. ½ d. green and black, 1 d. carmine and black and 2½ d. blue and black.

LUXEMBURG. Mr. Henry Hooreman shows the new 3 Franc value just issued which in tall, oblong format, is a particularly handsome stamp. The stamp shows a very artistic birds eye view of the town and valley of Echternach. Designed by Rudolf Junk, engraved by Ferdinand Schernbock and printed by Enschede & Sons of Harlem, Holland on white wove paper, no watermark, perf. 11. Color, Blue & dark Blue. This stamp has also been overprinted for official use.

MALTA. A new value in the current symbolical type. 1½d. orange brown, Wmk. Script C. A. perf. 14.

POLAND. Mr. J. Almar of Montreal shows us a new value which he advises was issued to commemorate the 150th. anniversary of "Stanislaus Konarsky" who was an 18th. century reformer in education and is known as the father of the present educational system. His portrait appears on the stamp in a central medallion with value in upper corners and Poczta Polska in lower label. 3000 Mark brown, perf. 12½, unwatermarked.

RUSSIA. Mr. Karl Koslowski reports a 20 rouble brown in the Soviet soldier design. Mr. J. Almar also shows us two small charity stamps bearing the inscription "All Russian Assembly of Help for Invalids", 1 and 2 roubles in light and dark red brown.

SAN MARINO. Mr. Eugene Klein shows us a set of Red Cross stamps of 7 values, one a special delivery in large format, the other postage in two designs, the low values with the usual three volcanoes in oval shield frame and the 1 lire with a head of liberty in same type frame. Each stamp bears an added value of 5 centimes for the Red Cross. Mr. Klein says only 60,000 sets were issued and that the stamps were in use only 3 days. 5 plus 5c olive, 10 plus 5c yellow, 15 plus 5c gray green, 25 plus 5c claret, 40 plus 5c sepia, 50 plus 5c gray, 1 Lire plus 5c blue and black and 60c blue 5c red, Express stamp. All watermarked crown, perf. 14.

TRANSJORDANIA. "Stamp Collecting" reports a new provisional consisting of the 1½ piastre violet Transjordania on Hedjaz with an additional overprint, ½ Piastre in Arabic. The overprint was required to make up a deficiency in low values and other values will probably be likewise overprinted. Some of these overprints were applied by handstamp, others are typographed.

PRECANCELS.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to F. B. Eldredge, Attleboro, Mass. Use Bushnell's types for descriptions when possible.

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES—Type II, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 10 cent.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD—Type I (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.
NEW BRITAIN—(U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO—Type III (U. 1) on issue of 1918-20, perf. 11, offset, triple strike, 3 cent.
CHICAGO—Type III (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, imperforate, Schermack, #3, 1 cent, 1 cent with double line at bottom.
MORTON—Type V, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, offset, 1 cent.

MARYLAND.

BERLIN—(U. 26) on issue of 1912-15, perf. 12, reading up, 1 cent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ATHOL—Type I (U. 2) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, reading up, 5 cent.
BOSTON—Type X, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, reading up, 25 cent.
MARLBORO—Type I, on issue of 1914-15, perf. 10, inverted, 5 cent.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT—Type II (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 10 cent.
THREE RIVERS—Type VIII, (U. 6) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted, 7 cent.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH—Type I, (U. 1) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted, 4 cent. Same type on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD—Type V on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 2 cent.

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY—Type I on issue of 1918-20, perf. 11, offset, inverted, 3 cent.

NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN—Type XII, (U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 10 cent.
NEW YORK—Type XII, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent.
SCHENECTADY—Type I (U. 3) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, double, 1 cent.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND—(U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLENTOWN—Type II, (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent.
PHILADELPHIA—In two lines of sans-serif capitals, (PHIL—PA) 6 mm. high, 4½ mm. between PHIL and PA, no lines, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 10 cent.
PHILADELPHIA—Similar to (U. 21) but Pa. in upper and lower case, between bars 11 mm. apart and ¾ mm. thick, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, reading down, 2 cent, inverted; 5 cent.
PHILADELPHIA—Similar to (U. 6) but smaller, between lines 12 mm. apart and 1 mm. thick, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, 1 cent.
SCRANTON—Type V (U. 1) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted, 1 cent.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE—Type III, (U. 5) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE—Type I, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, 10 cent.

J. S. Burns reports the following Harding Memorial Stamps precancelled:

GASTON, IND.—Type III, both normal and inverted.
MOUNT VERNON, IOWA—Type (U. 6).
PEWAUKEE, WIS.—Type I, both normal and inverted.
INDIANA, PA.—Type (U. 25) both up and down.
CANON CITY, COL.—Small type in two lines without bars, both normal and inverted.

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Hand Book—A. D. Fennel, B. K. Miller, H. C. Needham.
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SOCIETY ITEMS

DETROIT PHILATELIC SOCIETY, BRANCH No. 25.—The annual meeting of the Society was held Oct. 3rd, 1923 at the home of Mr. Henry Look and twenty-two members attended. Mr. Livingstone and Mr. Kay told of their experiences at the Washington Convention, after which the election of officers for the year 1923-24 was held. The Nominating Committee recommended Mr. W. T. Livingstone, Mr. J. E. Scott and Mr. Lyndon Babcock for the respective offices of President, Vice President and Secretary and Messrs. Chas. Crossman, Prof. Wagner and Henry Candler for the Executive Committee. There being no opposing nominations the foregoing were unanimously elected and installed in office. Mr. Livingstone, President for 1923-24, took the chair and made a brief speech of acceptance and thanks. On motion carried, the President was authorized to appoint a Committee on Arrangements for the 1924 A. P. S. Convention which is to be held in Detroit.

On October 17th a social meeting was held at the Detroit Golf Club, 21

members attending. Prof. Bursely of Ann Arbor, who had just returned from Europe, gave an interesting account of his stamp hunting experiences abroad. A short business session was held before adjournment and the President appointed the Committee on A. P. S. Convention Arrangements.—LYNDON BABCOCK, Secretary.

GARFIELD PERRY STAMP CLUB, BRANCH No. 30.—Four meetings were held during October, the first of which was a business meeting. An auction was held on the second meeting night. A good crowd was on hand and prices realized were good. Mr. Maclaren exhibited his U. S. Revenues at the third meeting in conjunction with an auction of revenue stamps. The annual Donation Auction took place on the fourth and last meeting night of the month. A good attendance and liberal bidding made this auction a great success, prices realized being much better than usual.

Change of Meeting Night.—At the first meeting night in September, Garfield Perry members voted to change the meeting night from Thursday to Friday night, in order that many of its members who found it impossible to attend Thursdays would have an opportunity to visit the Club regularly. Local A. P. S. members who are not now members of the Garfield Perry Stamp Club are invited to visit our Club rooms. We meet every Friday night and always have some form of entertainment on tap.—W. J. ZINK, Secretary.

General Collectors.

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REPORT *of the* SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 3. **November 1, 1923.**

Applications Pending.

Kapur, H. N.
Giron, Leon
Neddermann, Herman
New Haven Phil. Socy.
San Francisco Stamp Soc.
Anderson, V. M.
Barrett, Sidney F.
Bierbauer, S. L.
Bolinger, Donley
Cassinis, Gaspare
Clark, Chas. M.
Dean, Henry L.
Duck, A. D.
d'Eastum, Rev. G. C.
Ellis, E. Raymond
Gay, A. Bartley
Gere, Albert H.
Grand, Geo.
Hahn, G. Adolph
Halvorsen, E. J. S.
Hickling, Percy H.
Hunt, Chas. A.
Kimball, Geo. R.
Klinger, Otto J.
Kraushaar, Otto
Mangelsdorf, Kurt
Manning, Mrs. W. T.
Musser, H. Clay
Pierce, Miss E. C.
Norman, H. A. D.
Sarapata, Alex. E.
Schmitz, Theodore
Schulz, E. A.
Smith, Raymond C.
Stewart, Howe
Thompson, Geo. H.
Ullah, M. E.
Ward, E. Dixon
Dubois, William
Pierro, Tommaso

Applications Posted.

Abraham, Arthur G., 409 Detroit St., Flint, Mich.; Age 40; Merchant; Reference: Chas. W. Foss, 613 S. Sag St., Flint, Mich.; Proposed by Jno. J. Spencer.

Anderson, David G., 4324 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 52; Civil Engineer; Reference: E. W. Clarke, Pleasantville, N. Y.; Proposed by A. D. Fennel.

Andrews, S. E., 48 Mt. Vernon Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Age 53; Sales & Col. Supt. R. L. Polk & Co.; Reference: Walter Tant, 970 Lake Shore Drive, Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by H. J. Kaufmann.

Benners, Judge Alfred H., 1414 Huntsville Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Age 74; Retired; Reference: W. W. Crawford, Am. Trust & Sav. Bank, Birmingham, Ala.; Proposed by R. S. Nelson.

Betterly, Walter, 510 Sylvan St., Emporia, Kans.; Age 30; Transitman, Co. Engineers Office; Reference: E. J. Cook, 26 Exchange St., Emporia, Kans.; Proposed by W. H. Kerr.

Blamey, Alvin O., 3819 Noble St., Bellaire, Ohio; Age 27; Trav. Insp., Trunk Line Frt.; Reference: C. Lam, 1716 S. 27th St., Omaha, Neb.; Proposed by Wm. Nathan Turner.

Blunk, Frank, 238 N. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.; Age 32; Checker, Fed. Sug. Ref. Co.; Reference: Jos. G. Barthel, 32 Cedar St., Yonkers, N. Y.; Proposed by Jos. Gallant.

Bode, August, 2175 Flushing Ave., Maspeth, N. Y.; Age 54; Fur Dyer, August Bode, Inc.; Reference: Bank of the Manhattan Co., Maspeth, N. Y.; Proposed by Jos. Gallant.

Bowman, J. H., 445 15th Ave., Paterson, N. J.; Age 50; Public Accountant, Price Waterhouse & Co.; Reference: Ralph W. Bailey, 95 Front St., New York City; Proposed by A. A. Belser.

Brown, E. Herbert, 503 Slaughter Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; Age 27; Stamp Dealer, Southern Stamp Co.; Reference: J. B. O'Bannon, 1910 Bennett St., Dallas, Tex.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Brackett, John H., Sequoya, Contra Costa Co., Calif.; Age 47; Electrical Engnr.; Reference: Chas. M. Hackmeier, 369 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Matt C. Dillingham.

Burgess, Gerald H., 217 McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.; Age 32; Pres. & Treas. Natl. Sales & Service Co.; Reference: H. S. Quiggle, Bankers Natl. Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.; Proposed by E. J. Gifford.

Chappell, G. Howard, 584 Tacoma Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.; Age 17; Student; Guaranteed by Fredk. Robt. Chappell, same address; Reference: Marks Stamp Company, Toronto, Ont.; Proposed by F. S. Grotjan.

Chun, F. Z., 1256 Boore Rd., Shanghai, China; Age 21; Stock Agt., China Merchants Stock Exchange Co.; Reference: R. E. Scatchard, Public Works Dept., Shanghai Municipal Council, Shanghai, China. Stanley Gibbons Co., London, England; Proposed by Z. W. Chang.

Cohn, Hassel M., 316 Breard St., Monroe, La.; Age 15; Asst. Mgr. Bennett Dry Goods Co.; Guaranteed by E. W. Murray, 213 N. 4th St., Monroe, La.; Reference: Emile Kaliski, Monroe, La.; Proposed by E. W. Murray, Monroe, La.

Comings, Fred S., 122 Chestnut St., Springfield, Mass.; Age 19; Bank Clerk; Guaranteed by Darwin Comings, 50 Walnut St., Claremont, N. H.; Reference: Quimby & Quimby, 26 Vermont St., Claremont, N. H.; Proposed by H. P. Atherton.

Deming, Dr. Lucius P., 951 Lancaster Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.; Age 64; Physician; Reference: Geo. G. Fryer, 311 Montgomery St., Syracuse, N. Y.; Proposed by Geo. H. Heindorf.

Draves, Albert W., 1284 Stowell Ave., Shorewood, Milwaukee, Wis.; Age 33; Journalist; Reference: Tiffany & Co., New York City. Best & Co., New York City; Proposed by F. W. Noske.

Engler, Geo. F., Route 1, Box 1, Chaska, Minn.; Age 38; Farmer; Reference: Geo. Meyer, Chaska, Minn.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Francisci, Ivan, Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio; Age 45; Musical Director; Reference: W. G. Whittaker, Hotel Hanna, Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by Friedrich Janssen.

Grossman, Samuel, 1568 First Ave., New York City; Age 26; Accountant & Stamp Dealer; Reference: Gotham Decorating Co., 438 E. 70th St., New York City; Proposed by The Secretary.

Gunesch, Adolf, 1315 W. 31st St., Chicago, Ill.; Age 26; Lithograph Transferer; Reference: Goes Lithograph Co., 42 W. 61st St., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by Joseph Gallant.

Hansen, Capt. Oscar H., M. C., 1819 W. Pershing Rd., Chicago, Ill.; Age 45; Surgeon U. S. Army; Reference: M. Skinner, Northern Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by Francois Trouchet.

Haynes, Williams, 3 Park Place, New York City; Age 37; Publisher, Drug & Chem. Mkts. Inc.; Reference: R. E. Dorland, 90 West St., New York City; Proposed by A. A. Wasserscheid.

Henbest, Herbert W., 17 Dickens Terrace, Wamiscott, Rochester, Kent, England; Age 29; Clerk Nalal Armamants, Br. Govt.; Reference: Rev. F. W. Ray, Strood Rectory, Rochester, Kent, England; Proposed by George Ernest Newman.

Hilton, Geoffrey, Box 205, Zillah, Wash.; Age 28; Asst. Cashr., First Natl. Bank; Reference: D. C. Bartley, Bartley's Pharmacy, Zillah, Wash.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Hoffman, S. A., 3360 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Age 42; Realtor, S. A. Hoffman & Co.; Reference: B. F. Enelow, 110 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Hooper, Hugh B., 40 Municipal Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Age 35; Civil Engineer; Reference: Gerard H. Matthes, Conslt. Engnr., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Proposed by C. C. Fisher.

Hoyt, Harry O., 5046 Maplewood Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 38; Motion Picture Director, Asso'ted First Natl. Pictures, Inc.; Reference: Holman Day, 5169 Marathon St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Job, Geo. Curtis, 731 S. Beech St., Syracuse, N. Y.; Age 31; Secy.-Treas. Kasuva Supply Co.; Reference: Marshall W. Downing, 733 S. Beech St., Syracuse, N. Y.; Proposed by R. C. Sabin.

Janssen, Fritz, 1295 Beach St., Lakewood, Ohio; Age 21; Railroad Clerk, Erie R. R.; Reference: W. G. Whittaker, Hotel Hanna, Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by Friedrich Janssen.

Konwiser, Harry M., 1133 Broadway, New York City; Age 42; Trade Paper Publisher, Hotel Record; Radio Dealer; Reference: Berkeley Press, 216 William St., New York City; Proposed by The Secretary.

Kremers, Richard, 715 47th St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Age 34; Chemist; Reference: B. L. Voorhees, Union Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by C. Steinmetz, Jr.

Larssen, Arnold, 22 Bhergthorasgade, Copenhagen B, Denmark; Age 25; Procurist, Daells Warehouse; Reference: Werner Laursen, 9 Laderstrade, Copenhagen, Denmark. Eric Andersen, c/o American Consulate General, Copenhagen, Denmark; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel.

Leas, Robert, Box 456, Newcastle, Wyo.; Age 18; Student; Guaranteed by W. A. Leas, Newcastle, Wyo.; Reference: Glenn Oil Co., Osage, Wyo.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Leclercq, Georges, 9 Rue Milton, Paris 9c, France; Age 49; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Theo. Champion, 13 Rue Drouot, Paris, France; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Fief, Chas. T., 6512 Ross Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Age 46, Retired; Reference: W. C. Henry, 524 Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Limongi, Felix, Box 521, Covington, La.; Age 57; Retired; Reference: Chas. S. Raymond, Citizens Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans, La.; Proposed by F. M. Cockrell.

Lyon, Harold M., 106 E. Main St., Ravenna, Ohio; Age 28; Druggist, Lyon & Morgan; Reference: E. B. Fuller, Ravenna, Ohio; Proposed by Joe Coleman.

Moore, Jane O., Box 56, Hammondsport, N. Y.; Age 38; Stamp Dealer, J. O. Moore, Inc.; Reference: D. G. Anderson, Hammondsport, N. Y.; Proposed by L. J. Seely.

Morgan, Tilghman V., 10 E. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.; Age 25; Atty. at Law; Reference: A. E. Hussey, M. D., 232 Hearne Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio; Proposed by C. Lam.

Niemeyer, John J., 855 Fresh Pond Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Age 41; New York Herald; Reference: B. F. Phillips, 2517 Catalpa Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Norris, Edwin A., 108 Stadium Place, Syracuse, N. Y.; Age 59; Letter Carrier; Reference: S. N. McCain, 315 E. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.; Proposed by W. L. Morse.

Palmer, C. H., Jr., 1216 Pacific Mutual Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 37; Mining Engnr.; Reference: L. W. Mudd, 1203 Pacific Mutual Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by L. W. Wickes.

Peck, Col. R. H., 18 Arlington Ave., Atlanta, Ga.; Age 48; U. S. Army Officer; Reference: Col. W. R. Dashiell, Atlanta, Ga.; Proposed by Otto Arco.

Perry, Thomas Doane, R. R. 1, Comstock Park, Kent Co., Mich.; Age 46; Mech. Engnr.; Reference: Old National Bank; Grand Rapids Savings Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Proposed by Geo. S. Boltwood.

Rapkin, George Feast, 157 Goswell Road, London, E. C., England; Age Legal; Philatelic Stationer; Reference: Chas. J. Phillips, 151 Central Park West, New York City; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel.

Rennie, Robert, 136 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Ont., Canada; Age 62; Seed Merchant; Reference: Stanley Gibbons Co., 51 E. 42nd St., New York City; Proposed by Chas. J. Phillips.

Reynolds, J. H. D., 2010 Kentucky Ave., Flint, Mich.; Age Legal; Letter Carrier; Reference: A. G. Abraham, 404 Detroit St., Flint, Mich.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Rodney, Lewis E., Box 802, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; Age 22; Frt. Clerk, Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co.; Reference: Edgar J. Vickery Jr., Yarmouth, N. S.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Rood, John, 571 Marston Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Age 43; Accountant; Reference: W. F. Fratcher, 902 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by H. J. Kaufmann.

Shepherd, Vernon H., 1322 Mass. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Age 22; Typist, Adv. Dept. Palais Royal; Reference: Jas. M. Walls, 24 Grant Place, Washington, D. C.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.

Smith, Wikoff, 410 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 47; Manager Am. Bnk. Note Co.; Reference: Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Julius Windner.

Stahl, Jos. P., St. Andrews College, Davenport, Ia.; Age 40; Priest; Professor; Reference: E. J. Dougherty, Citizens Bank, Davenport, Ia.; Proposed by M. J. McCullough.

Starr, Floyd T., Laveroch, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 18; Student; Guaranteed by I. I. Starr, 400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Reference: Philadelphia Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Eugene Klein.

Swift, Harold I., 76 Magnolia Ave., Tenafly, N. J.; Age 34; Lithographer, W. F. Powers Co.; Reference: Rogers Peet Co., 842 Broadway, New York City; Proposed by P. L. Chambers.

Sykes, A. W., Lock Box 21, Windsor Mills, P. Q., Canada; Age 55; Paper Mill Supt.; Reference: G. McLeod, Windsor, Que., Canada; Proposed by N. E. Walley.

Terrill, Charles F., 1663 Hazelwood, Detroit, Mich.; Age 25; Accountant; Reference: Grinnell Bros., 1515 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by H. J. Kaufmann.

Turner, B., Box 24, Terminal Station, Toronto, Ont., Canada; Age Legal; Clerk; Reference: Mr. Barger, Mgr. Stamp Shop, 6 Milk St., Boston, Mass.; Projosed by Gordon H. Crouch.

Ude, Arthur H., 1120 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Age 27; Clerk, U. D. Stamp Co.; Reference: Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 33 W. 44th St., New York City; Proposed by Wm. H. Hush.

Warren, Philip Semms, 1004 Otis Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Age 48; Mgr. Dining Rooms; Reference: E. Voigt, 727 7th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Proposed by H. F. Colman.

Weber, Walter E., 1133 Woodbine Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada; Age 25; Clerk; Reference: H. Benson Shoe Co., 322 College St., Toronto, Ont., Canada; Proposed by Gordon H. Crouch.

Wimpfheimer, Julius, Station D, Box 132, New York City; Age 33; Bookkeeper; Refernece: S. Ohnhous, c/o Ohnhous & Mueck, 6 Cooper Sq., New York City; Proposed by Joseph Gallant.

Yount, Andrew S., 26 Ziegler Tract, Penns Grove, N. J.; Age 36; Chemist, E. G. du Pont Co.; Reference: Dr. A. E. Houlehan, 1106 Greenhill Ave., Wilmington, Del.; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel.

Application for Reinstatement.

4266 Grinnell, Geo. H., 4507 Lomita St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 47; High School Teacher; Reference: W. C. Henry, 542 Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Application for Branch Charter.

Crown City Branch, American Philatelic Society, Pasadena, Calif.; Herbert E. Gage, President; Donald G. White, Secy., 185 E. Mountain St., Pasadena, Calif.

New Stockholders.

7021 Anthonisen, Thos. J., 64 Palisade Ave., West Hoboken, N. J.
7022 Ashton, Emmett Raymond, 1107 E. Lynn St., Seattle, Wash.
7023 Bainbridge, G. Philip, 683 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
7024 Broadbent, H. W., Sulphur, Okla.
7025 Buskirk, Allen V., 321 N. Walnut St., Bloomington, Ind.
7026 Castro, Albert de, 74 Bruce Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
7027 Caudell, Andrew Nelson, National Museum, Washington, D. C.
7028*Coburn, Grace Lydia, 215 Mammoth Rd., Lowell, Mass.
7029 Comings, O. L., 320 Elm St., San Mateo, Calif.
7030 Cupp, Walter R., 2120 Conn. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
7031 Davenport, Leslie A., 198 Delaware Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.
7032 Ewing, Ralph P., 82 N. Union St., Akron, Ohio.
7033*Fister, Harold J., 1411 Linden St., Allentown, Pa.
7034 Fuld, Dr. B. A., 3974 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.
7035 Gabriel, Thos. J., 33 Drift St., New Brunswick, N. J.
7036*Gay, A. Bartley, Princeton, Ill.
7037 Gormley, Raymond A., Box 83, Omaha, Neb.
7038 Heinly, Burt A., 4543 Avocado St., Los Angeles, Calif.
7039 Hess, Paul, 3636 Harrison Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.
7040 Hill, Charles S., 24 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
7041 Hoover, Norman R., 12 Soundview Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
7042 Hopkins, Arthur F., 64 Bowers St., West Medford, Mass.
7043 Kingman, Robert, 67 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.
7044 Klinger, Otto J., Kennard, Neb.
7045 Kohen, Charles, 615 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
7046 Mars, Clinton E., Florida, N. Y.

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Are My Specialty.
T. ALLEN, "Craigard," Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, E. 11.

7047 McLellan, Hugh, Champlain, N. Y.
7048 Motz, P. H., Box 174, Aberdeen, Wash.
7049 Oliver, W. T., 813 Richmond Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
7050 Papazian, Miss Anna B., 512 W. 168th St., New York City.
7051 Salis, John, c/o Civic Opera Co., Auditorium Theatre, Chicago, Ill.
7052 Schoch, H. K., 604 Central Ave., Johnstown, Pa.
7053 Simpson, J. D., Box 277, Raleigh, N. C.
7054 Smith, Roy B. Jr., Box 713, Lynchburg, Va.
7055 Stromberg, Sten S., 411 35th St., Oakland, Calif.
7056 Worth, Herman, 5 Ann St., New York City.

Reinstated.

5757 Dull, Christian L., 5853 Willows Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
4230 Freeman, N. McD., 7720 Emerald Ave., Chicago, Ill.
3772 Taite, Harry L., 64 W. Winter St., Delaware, Ohio.

Replaced on Roll.

4091 Stonier, J. M., 44 Macaulay St. W., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
2434 Wilcox, W. L., 55 Crawford St., Dunedin, New Zealand.

New Life Members.

213—1925 Davis, Holland A., 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.
214—4853 Rotnem, V. W., St. Anthony Falls Sta., Minneapolis, Minn.
215—6722 Baer, Henri I., Merrick Rd., Springfield Gardens, L. I., N. Y.
216—6296 Babcock, Josiah, 57 Wendell St., Cambridge, Mass.
217—6815 Anderson, S. K., Sovind St., Rabellegaard, Denmark.
218—4650 Passaic Stamp Club, Br. No. 43, Life Branch #5, Passaic, N. J.
219—6694 Galvez, Manuel, Cruz 1, Madrid, Spain.
220—6306 Cannon, Wilbur F., 1413 Carey Av.e, Davenport, Ia.

Resignations Accepted.

6606 Ceder, Edw., 701 S. 13th St., Tacoma, Wash.
5882 Collins, Henry H., Bryn Mawr, Pa.
6310 Craven, Alex R., Alta, Calif.
5864 Frederick, Jno. H., 9 Belmont Circle, Trenton, N. J.
4381 Godcharles, Frederick A., Milton, Pa.
6123 Goodrich, Augustus G., 2618 Best Ave., Oakland, Calif.
5510 Crosby, Howard, 301 Blackstone Apts., Great Falls, Mont.
5242 Green, Otis, 1031 Judson Ave., Evanston, Ill.
6545 Herndon, J. C. Jr., 1307 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
6433 Hobbs, A. E., 19 Continental St., Springfield, Mass.
4806 Kinnicutt, W. H., Marshall Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
6212 Merwin, Richard T., 789 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.
6409 Morley, G. Vernon, Clyde, Kans.

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"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG-

5258 Rice, Jno. M., 2617 Marne Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
4852 Roberts, M. D., Hancock, Mich.
6804 Son, Theo van, 121 Major St., Toronto, Canada.
2367 Voltz, Henry, 81 Nassau St., New York City.
5089 Wallick, Rev. G. S., Carlinville, Ill.
5986 Wiles, Geo. E., R. F. D. No. 1, Box 57A, Stockton, Calif.
6017 Wilson, F. L., 43 Dominion Ave., Sherbrooke, Canada.
3999 Wolcott, Herbert R., 62 Hampden St., Springfield, Mass.
6226 Zanoni, Edw. J., 129 Greenwich St., New York City.

Expelled.

6333 Johnson, A. W., 216 International Life Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Deceased.

3668 Charles, Frederick, Box 871, Pittsburgh, Pa.
5365 Smyth, J. H., 50 Castlereagh St., Sidney, Australia.

Applications Returned.

Burfeind, Geo. H., Berwyn, Md.
Lacks, Henry, 1915 S. Jefferson St., St. Louis, Mo.
Riedel, J. L., Box 103, Numberg 2, Germany.
Stiles, Nathan R., 410 W. 3rd St., Long Beach, Calif.

Resignations Received.

5666 Danielson, Geo. E., 1028 24th Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
6389 Evans, P. H., c/o Burns & Co., Edmonton, Alb., Canada.
6478 Heist, Roya A., 2408 E. Yandell Blvd., El Paso, Tex.
6848 Reynolds, Walter V., 138 E. 59th St., New York City.
5949 Ragatz, Lowell J., 14 Bedford Place, London, W. C. 1, England.
6135 Ross, Clyde P., Kenilworth, Ill.
6286 Sjoblad, E. W., 950 Arkwright St., St. Paul, Minn.

Change of Address.

4341 Alkire, H. M. from 491 to 43 Holley Ave., Bradford, Pa.
6326 Allen, E. M. from 2116 Kenwood Parkway to 5136 Washburn Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
6815 Anderson, S. K. from Petulama, Calif. to Sovind St., Reballegaard, Denmark.
5876 Barry, E. A. from Kansas City, Mo. to 3863 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
5915 Beegle, C. R. from 744 to 745 Highland Ave., Palmyra, N. J.
6424 Beihoff, Hugo fro m487 22 St. to 981 39 St., Milwaukee, Wis.
6753 Bentien, Daniel A. from 219 E. 17 to 287 E. 7th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
5418 Bowen, H. P. from 210 S. Cheyenne St. to 60 McNeil Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.
41 Breder, Chas. M., from 103 N. 6th to 122 N. 4th St., Newark, N. J.
6648 Buck, A. A. from Box 258 to Box 285, Marshfield, Ore.
80 Burnham, Chas. W. from R. R. 22 to Box 2094, Louisville, Ky.
4196 Cartlidge, E. W. from Edificio Condensa V7 to Ave. Madero 4, Mexico, Mexico.
5755 Crinns, Archie L. from 18 Vance St. to 76 Woodfin St., Asheville, N. C.
6381 Cerqua, A. E. from 26 Walnut St. to 6 James St., Montclair, N. J.

5011 Dominian, Leon from Washington, D. C. to American Consulate, 89 Via Nazionale, Rome, Italy.
6538 Dorn, Paul A. from 2618 Durant Ave. to 1227 Oxford St., Berkeley, Calif.
6294 Augustin, Erwin C. from 1000 18th St. to Box 752, Milwaukee, Wis.
6869 Blanks, H. W. from Dallas, Tex. to Columbia, La.
3991 Brisley, Chas. L. from 2737 Jefferson Ave. to 1345 Marlborough Ave., Detroit, Mich.
5267 Daniel, Jno. T. from 662 Willow Ave., to 287 Page St., San Francisco, Calif.
6051 Dargue, Chas. C. from Kittanning, Pa. to 772 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
6952 Davis, Harry D. from 28½ to 72 Myrtle St., Boston, Mass.
5821 Dibble, H. L. from 123 N. McKinley Ave. to 827 Stanley Ave., Middletown, Ohio.
2154 Elsden, Paul M. from Boonville, N. Y. to Pierrepont Manor, N. Y.
6026 Fisher, C. C. from Cookeville, Tenn. to 516 University Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.
6393 Fosse, Joe from Marshfield to Lakeside, Ore.
6693 Gage, Alex H. from 110 S. Euclid Ave. to Box 214, Pasadena, Calif.
4294 Garrett, Chas. H. from 828 S. Rose St. to 109 S. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
6523 Gordon, Robt. from 258 Market St. to c/o Quaker Oats Co., Akron, Ohio.
5222 Hadley, F. E. from Plainfield, N. J. to 2033 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
4513 Hall, Harwood from 122 Shore Ave. to Varina Ave., Walnut Hill, Petersburg, Va.
6543 Harris, Geo. E. from Wellsville, N. Y. to 3707 Main St., Laurence Park, Erie, Pa.
1772 Hassler, L. C. from 135 to 133 Roberta Ave., Louisville, Ky.
6000 Hermanson, A. J. from 2644 Leland Ave. to 2609 Blaine Place, Chicago, Ill.
6657 Hendershott, N. R. from Newbury to 68 Bridge Ave., Windsor, Ont., Canada.
6579 Hiller, J. Edw. from 223 S. 13th St. to 1711 Derry St., Harrisburg, Pa.
3264 Hoffmann, Fred O. from 1316 W. 40th Pl. to 3985 S. Gramercy Place, Los Angeles, Calif.
5223 Howard, Jno. L. from Norfolk, Va. to c/o C. & P. Tel. Co., Suffolk, Va.
6423 Hampton Roads Phil. Socy., Jno. L. Howard, Secy. from 1541 W. 48th St. to 313 E. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
5332 Humrickhouse, Ralph R. from 1867 Crawford Rd. to 1423 Lincoln Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
2492 Hussey, A. E., M. D., from 3458 Wilson Ave. to 232 Hearne Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
5932 Jones, H. Coburn from 701 E. DeSmet Ave. to 1817 W. Augusta Ave., Spokane, Wash.
6526 Jurgensen, Julius F. from Box 282 to Box 24, Hoboken, N. J.
4334 Kauffmann, Arthur C. from New York to 77 S. Munn Ave., East Orange, N.J.
6834 Keister, H. E. from Palestine, Tex. to 502 Boliver St., Marshall, Tex.
5934 Kellogg, Jos. M. from Minneapolis, to Dept. of Architecture, Univ. Kans., Lawrence, Kans.
6233 Kessel, W. B. from 1733 Stanford Ave. to 943 Marshall Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
6887 Kuhn, W. T. C. from 244 Courtland St. to Box 532, Atlanta, Ga.
6032 Locher, Edouard, from Zurich to Tegna presso Locarno, Switzerland.
5277 Loebenstein, D. A. from 214 Timken Bldg. to 715 E St., San Diego, Calif.
6702 Lowenheim, Fredk. A. from 44 Bay View Ave. to 38 Premium River Rd., Hazelhurst, New Rochele, N. Y.
5498 Moroni, W. C. from 57 W. 84th St. to 12 E. 42nd St., New York City.
2617 Moses, Otto F. from 300 Electric Bldg. to 514 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

5676 Oleson, E. M. from 140 34th St. to 803 Washington Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
4376 Otsua, Jay from 3305 W. Madison St. to 1027 Wilson Ave., Chicago, Ill.
630 Phinney, O. H. from 114 W. 3rd St. to 317 W. 4th St., Santa Ana, Calif.
6934 Rose, C. J. from Portland, Ore. to 172 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
4853 Rotnem, V. W. from Minneapolis, Minn. to 204 Craigie Hall, Cambridge, Mass.
3527 Schmidt, F. J. from Brooklyn, N. Y. to 91-41 Chicot Court, Woodhaven, N. Y.
5246 Shack, Julius from 215 W. 98th to 44th St. & Fifth Ave., New York City.
6984 Stanton, John from Pacific S. W. Bank to 1218 N. Chester Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
6447 Stauffer, G. E. from 309 W. Tabor Rd. to 554 E. Monastery Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
5952 Taylor, J. R. from 17 S. Broad St. to 265 Spring St., Trenton, N. J.
5142 Wacker, Harry from 244 Manor Ave. to 244 95th St., Woodhaven, N. Y.
6599 Weber, Elwood D. from 812 S. Ave. to 1377 Park Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
5854 Whittemore, Edgar from St. Louis, to 201 26th St., Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.
5584 Fox, John L. from 3142 Dale St. to 3570 4th St., San Diego, Calif.
4077 Gifford, E. J. from 1676 Ashland Ave. to 1746 Wellesley Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
4545 Hogan, P. V. from Box 574 to Box 567, Kingsport, Tenn.
6028 Hohman, F. H. from Box 295 to Box 222, Lewiston, Me.
6962 Hollis, Philip D. from New Haven, Conn. to U. S. Veteran's Hospital No. 60, Oteen, N. C.
6181 Hon, Jos. C. from Box 365 to Box 1067, Panama, Rep. Panama.
6329 Howard, C. R. from Moscow, Russia to Gresham Court Apts., Richmond, Va.
6029 Iatrou, A. I. from 55 Tannis St. to Sid-iGober, Alexandria, Egypt.
6834 Keister, H. E. from Palestine, Tex. to 502 N. Bolivar St., Marshall, Tex.
6403 Kirshner, Geo. F. from Kansas City, Mo. to Men's Bldg., Oberlin, Ohio.
6488 Kruse, Theo. from Portland, Ore. to 1110 Alvarado Rd., Los Angeles, Calif.
4087 Leonard, Clifford S. from Washington, D. C. to 181 Trumbull St., New Haven, Conn.
6033 Lyons, K. D. from 1360 Dale St. to 2408 Lincoln Ave., San Diego, Calif.
5943 Mitchell, Richard L. from Chicago, Ill. to 705 Ridge Place, Evanston, Ill.
4219 Moseley, E. A. from St. Louis to Box 24, Clayton, Mo.
6972 Mueller, Ralph E. from Edwardsville, Kans. to 620 Sandusky Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
2792 Nielsen, Alfred from 272 Union St. to 671 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
5377 Osman, Chas. T. from 1174 Sylvania Ave. to 4156 North Haven Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
5341 Poteet, F. S. from 4535 Franklin St. to Apt. A, Undine Court, Omaha, Neb.
5679 Ritter, J. F. from Englewood to 2828 Hudson Blvd., Jersey City, N. J.
5066 Sampson, O. H. from 78 E. Jackson to 510 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
5107 Seymour, Rev. C. Lansing from Snyder, N. Y. to 510 Tacoma Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
4814 Thoma, Ernest Elwood from 217 W. Buchtel to 280 W. Exchange St., Akron, Ohio.
5093 Tiedemann, Ronald from 201a McDougle St. to 172 Cooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

6041 Voigt, Chas. R. from Easthampton, to 1 Everett St., Concord, Mass.
4729 Waitt, J. K. from Norfolk, Va. to 304 Seaboard Terminal, Portsmouth, Va.
6618 Wood, Dana M. from Boston to 22 Myrtle St., Belmont, Mass.

Change in Certificate Number.

2659 Fox, J. W., 1606 Mahantongo St., Pottsville, Pa., change to
933 Fox, J. W., 1606 Mahantongo St., Pottsville, Pa.

Membership Summary.

Membership October 1, 1923		2630
New Stockholders		36
Reinstated		3
Replaced on Roll		2
		2671
Resignations Accepted	22	
Deceased	2	
Expelled by Bd. Directors	1	25
Total Membership November 1, 1923		2646

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

R. Kenneth Milne Prize.

A $5.00 gold piece to the collector who obtains the largest number of recruits. Stamp Dealers and Officers of the A. P. S. not eligible.

Recruiting.

The work of the Recruiting Committee to beginning to show some results and we have but just gotten nicely started. This report shows 65 applications. Not all the Branches have been heard from, nor all of the dealers. From the Branches I wish to hear of the appointment of a member for the Recruiting Committee and from the dealers. How many folders and blanks can you use?

It is hoped that next month we can give some idea as to what is being done by the Branches and the dealers. This month we can only say that some of the Branches are doing good work as well as some of the dealers. Next month we wish to begin to say "how good" and who are doing the work. We hope to report some 100% Branches next month. A letter from the Secretary is sent to each Branch Secretary each month to be read at the following Branch meeting. We trust this is being done, and will be glad to hear of any cases where it is not being done. A letter has been sent to each Life Member, and results are coming in from them. We hope a second letter will be unnecessary. Dealers are responding splendidly and the Recruiting Committee is appreciative.

Addresses Wanted.

The Secretary would like to know of the address of the following members:

5061 Standish, Jas. D. 5702 Kase, E. H. Jr. 2053 Taylor, Edw. M.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

REPORT *of the* TREASURER

NOVEMBER 1st, 1923.

STOCK FUND.

Balance	$6703.66	
Stock Certificates	30.00	$6733.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	$4220.00	
New Memberships	120.00	$4340.00

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	$1124.31	
Receipts—Reinstatements	1.00	
Duplicate Certificate	.25	
Dues	517.53	
	$1643.09	
Disbusements	$ 325.39	$1317.70

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	$3648.80	
Receipts	181.49	
	$3830.29	
Disbursements	2.19	$3828.10

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ .45	
Receipts	.86	$ 1.31

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 9.00	
Receipts—Dues paid in advance	24.15	$ 33.15

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Debit Balance		$ 762.94	
Disbursements		310.82	
		$1073.76	
Receipts—Subscriptions	$ 313.92		
Advertising	152.35	$466.27	
Debit Balance			$ 607.49
			$15646.43

ASSETS.

Bond Investments	$8500.34	
Cash	7146.09	$15646.43

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

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Here, the collector, following almost any line of philatelic endeavor, will find many pieces that are not only beautiful but, as well, unusual, to delight and satisfy the philatelic craving.

Likewise Mr. Colson is a liberal buyer—at all times—of single rare stamps, rare stamps on letters, and collections. His activities, however, are limited to the field ante-dating 1900.

He is particularly interested in the Postmaster's Stamps of the United States; the issues of the Confederate States; Carrier Stamps and Locals, and offers quite the best avenue for the sale or purchase of any such in the world.

Offers of the old classic issues, such as early Mauritius, New South Wales (required for plating), British Guiana (all issues), Switzerland, Hawaii, and so forth, are also cordially solicited.

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604 Race Street **Cincinnati, Ohio.**

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Vol. 37, JANUARY, 1924. No. 4.

OUR CHARTER MEMBERS.

By H. A. BARNUM.

This year, 1924, the American Philatelic Society enters upon the 38th year of its existence, a prosperous and a mighty organization and and the greatest philatelic society in the World. This high estate has not been reached with ease or without hardship and while there is now fresh in the minds of the present membership the indefatigable labors of those who are responsible for the present day success, there are but a few who can, looking backward over the fast flown years, recall to mind the early days of the Society's history and the members who made the initial effort to build up a large national organization. Each and every year there are fewer of the "Old Boys" at the Conventions and though there is a strong interest shown and many queries asked about the "low numbered" ones, there is a steadily deepening veil of mystery surrounding the days gone by. In 1926 the Society will be 40 years old and it is hoped that that dignified age, as philatelic societies go, will be honored with proper ceremony and another great international exhibition.

With an aim of accurately recording, before failing memory and the death of the original members makes the task impossible, I have accumulated for the past number of years, all the data that I could possibly lay my hands on concerning the beginnings of the Society. The Society was seven years old when I became a member and it was not until 1910, when the Society was twenty-five years old, that I seriously took up the task of delving into its early history. Though I have endeavored for years to secure a correct list of the charter members of the Society, I have never entirely succeeded and it was only through the invaluable aid fo the late Mr. E. R. Aldrich that I have progressed as far as I have. The facts, as I now have them, I hope will be corrected or added to through the publication of these notes and a correct record made of the history of the early days.

The organization meeting of the American Philatelic Society, then known as the American Philatelic Association, was held during September 1886, and the first meeting was held at the Lincoln Club Rooms in New York City. This meeting, afterwards known as the First Convention, was attended by about twenty collectors and dealers and of these twenty, Mr. E. B. Sterling, who was present, recalls the following names:—Emil J. Rall, now of Ancon, Canal Zone; Wm. A. McCalla, Alvah Davison, H. E. Deats, P. M. Wolsieffer, C. F. Rothfuchs, Wm. C. Stone, G. B. Calman and R. R. Bogert.

These twenty collectors, together with about 200 others, who remitted a nominal sum and cast a vote by mail, were considered the original charter members, subject, however, to remitting the first year's dues within a certain period, which, I believe, from evidence that I have, was within six months.

Mr. Aldrich said that Secretary Bradt, who was the first Secretary of the Society, told him that the Organizing Committee never furnished him with a list of those that voted at the first election. I think Mr. Bradt's memory was probably at fault in this, as he obviously must have had this list to check against as the members later qualified. The list of charter members as furnished me by Mr. Aldrich and which I have checked with all the available data at hand, I believe, to be correct. We find, however, eight blank numbers which are accounted for by eight additional names which were given me by Mr. Aldrich, who was positive that these were also charter members. It seems that prior to the first published membership list, when anyone ceased to be a member through death or resignation, the Secretary neglected to mention their membership numbers. This explains the difficulty in placing them accurately in the original list. At the very beginning of the Society's history, there were many misunderstandings and considerable strife arose and certain prominent New York and Philadelphia collectors who had been active in the organization work and who had even attended the organization meeting, refused to qualify and never became charter members. In addition, a large number of the others who had paid their initial fee and voted at the first election were never heard from again, so that the original list of some 225 finally shrunk, according to Mr. Aldrich's list to but 146 or 152.

The following is a list of the charter membership with their original numbers and which, I believe, is a correct one. Additions or corrections will be welcomed.

1. Theo. F. Cuno.
2. R. R. Bogert.
3. Gustav Aue.
4. Alvah Davison.
5. S. B. Bradt.
6. P. M. Wolsieffer.
7. C. E. Bird.
8. C. R. Gadsden.
9. John K. Tiffany.
10. W. v. d. Wettern.
11. Hugo Goldsmith.
12. F. W. Feldwisch.
13. J. C. Feldwisch.
14. J. M. Hubbard.
15. J. Rechert.
16. H. B. Phillips.
17. W. G. Whildne.
18. S. B. Bradford.
19.
20. K. B. Cox.
21. J. N. T. Levick.
22. R. S. Hambleton.
23. G. C. Sherman.
24. Chas. E. Hutchinson.
25. E. R. Aldrich.
26. E. B. Sterling.
27. R. W. Manier.
28. W. C. Kurzweg.
29. W. E. W. McKinley.
30. G. R. Lumsden.
31. L. C. Richardson.
32. H. N. Terrett.
33. Chas. Gregory.
34. G. B. Calman.
35. Henry Collins.
36. H. L. Calman.
37. C. F. Rothfuchs.
38. O. H. Phinney.
39. L. A. Judkins.
40. G. W. Stevens.
41. G. T. Rockwell.
42. J. M. Chute.
43. C. F. Richards.
44. W. J. Parrish.
45. S. M. Savidge.
46. D. W. Frisbee.
47. Spencer Cosby.
48. E. S. Munson.
49. W. R. King.
50.
51. R. Wuesthoff.
52.
53. D. Sanford, Jr.
54. E. W. Voute.
55. J. M. T. Partello.
56. C. Krauss.
57. J. F. Hinckley.
58. E. B. Hanes.

59.
60.
61. H. A. Malin.
62. C. H. Mekeel.
63. Eugene Dill.
64. A. S. Parker.
65. F. A. Reid.
66. H. C. Kendall.
67. W. C. Stone.
68. H. E. Pratt.
69. H. E. Deats.
70. E. J. Stebbins.
71. V. Gurdji.
72. K. C. Miner.
73. L. G. Custer.
74. F. B. Wright.
75. R. W. Chapin.
76. W. G. Bartlett.
77. D. W. Osgood.
78.
79. W. S. Aldrich.
80. C. W. Sparr.
81. W. H. Shelton.
82. M. Loenshal.
83. G. A. Hauschild.
84. A. G. Hubert.
85. J. H. Houstan.
86. R. V. Browinski.
87. S. P. Ballard.
88. A. M. Jones.
89. C. A. Coolidge.
90. W. H. Lightstone.
91. C. A. Howes.
92.
93. E. H. Smythe.
94. W. K. Jewett.
95. H. C. Beardsley.
96.
97. R. H. Grahame.
98. H. A. Babb.
99. C. H. Shearer.
100. W. V. Nicholson.
101. A. H. Crittenden.
102. W. W. Jewett.
103. A. Dawson.
105. H. G. Hodge.
104. L. Rappleye.
106. H. L. Harte.
107. F. J. Grenny.
108. J. J. Minster.
109. C. Muecke.
110. W. R. Fraser.
111. J. A. Cannif.
112. H. A. Stevenin.
113. W. A. McCalla.
114. H. McAllister.
115. H. W. Chandler, Jr.
116. W. E. Joy.
117. J. T. Drysdale.
118. to 130 not charter.
131. E. C. Mann.
132. E. E. Kendig.
133. H. B. Kendig.
135. G. Y. Lansing.
138. M. A. MacDonald.
139. E. L. Schuman.
140. F. Baker, Jr.
144. F. R. Gillett.
145. H. Clotz.
146. E. B. Cornwall.
147. A. D. Williams.
148. Mrs. A. L. Phillips.
151. G. B. Mason.
152. J. Osterman.
153. F. J. Besher.
158. F. E. P. Lynde.
159. F. McC. Smith.
160. C. Witt.
161. F. A. Armfield.
162. G. D. Mekeel.
163. T. B. Rodgers.
165. E. R. Hasbrouck.
167. F. L. Mills.
168. O. J. Frisbee.
169. Geo. MacFarland.
170. J. A. Leighton.
171. T. B. Farrell.
174. W. F. Muennighaus.
186. R. K. Pearce.

The following were charter members but I fail to find their numbers if they were assigned them.

D. L. Ballantine.
L. W. Durbin.
E. D. Kline.
J. M. Krumm.
C. S. S. Miller.
W. B. Platt.
Sam Zander.
W. J. Babcock.

In the year 1892, the Society was first incorporated and at that time there occurred quite a mix-up in the numbering of the membership. When incorporated, President Tiffany was awarded stock certificate No. 1, Vice-President Van Derlip No. 2, Secretary Walton No. 3, Treasurer Gregory No. 4 and International Secretary Rechert No. 5 and then Secretary Walton issued the stock certificates in numerical order as he received payments of dues regardless of the previous seniority of the members. Many members that either misunderstood or were out of sympathy with the incorporation of the Society delayed paying their stock assessments and thereby have lost low-numbered certificates. At that time, this meant nothing to the members as they continued to be known by their original numbers, but shortly afterwards, Secretary Walton saw fit to revise the numbers, using the original system, that is, to move members up to fill the blank spaces caused by a resignation, death or non-payment of dues, so that, for example, Mr. George T. Bush, whose original number was 350 became No. 77 though his stock certificate number was No. 249. The result of this was that some members continued to use their original numbers, others used the new numbers allotted by the Secretary and still other members used the numbers on their stock certificates and after two or three years of general misunderstanding, it was decided that the sensible thing to do was to abolish all numbers except those carried on the stock certificates and this policy has been continued to this day.

Many will no doubt be surprised to learn that at the present time there are twenty-one of the original charter members enrolled, though a number of these have allowed their membership to lapse in some period during these many years. The following is a list of these twenty-one members who are present members after a period of 38 years. Those names preceded with an asterisk are, however, the real dyed in the wool members who have been carried on the roll without interruption from 1886 to the present day.

Original No.	Present No.	
* 4	31	Alvah Davison
* 6	38	P. M. Wolsieffer
14	5	J. M. Hubbard
* 16	19	H. B. Phillips
* 26	86	E. B. Sterling
* 36	146	H. L. Calman
* 37	47	C. F. Rothfuchs
36	630	O. H. Phinney
41	315	G. T. Rockwell
* 43	18	C. F. Richards
* 47	184	Spencer Cosby
49	191	W. R. King
55	1537	J. M. T. Partello
* 67	49	W. C. Stone
* 69	36	H. E. Deats
* 71	129	V. Gurdji
79	2167	W. S. Aldrich
* 89	64	C. A. Coolidge
91	1951	C. A. Howes
*113	13	W. A. MacCalla
?	3654	D. L. Ballentine

Possibly some of the above members can make this record more complete and

accurate, which will certainly be appreciated at our approaching fortieth anniversary in 1926.

Though most of the Charter Members are well known to the A. P. S. membership, I thought it would be of interest to give some details of the activities of those that have been on the roll continuously since 1886 and I hope it will be possible to secure photographs of all, as I expect to write another article with the co-operation of these Old Timers in the near future.

ALVAH DAVISON

Alvah Davison, born in 1863 in New York City, was an enthusiastic collector of stamps from his boyhood days, and at the time of the first gathering of collectors in New York City in 1886, he was Editor of The Collectors Ledger. Naturally he took an eager interest in the formation of a national Philatelic Society and was one of the small number who actually attended the first organization meeting. When numbers were first assigned to the membership in the new Society Mr. Davison was given No. 4, Mr. Tiffany, who as the first President had No. 1 is dead, Mr. S. B. Bradt, who as the first Secretary had No. 2 has long ago dropped out of the Society, and Mr. R. R. Bogart who was No. 3 is laid away these many years in the little Quaker burying ground in the heart of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., a God's acre that belonged to the Quakers before the ground was taken as a public park, hence a burial place that could not be removed and which still remains, though unknown to many of the visitors of the park as burials are very infrequent.

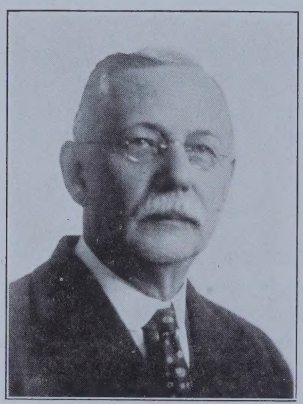
So Mr. Davison is in a sense, the Dean of the Society, and as he is now a life member he will continue so during his lifetime. For years he edited several stamp papers, Collectors Ledger, The Post Office, and Philatelic Dept. of Harpers Weekly, and though he has never lost his interest in stamps he was forced through the growth of his business to give up his more active interest.

In the early days of the Society he held the office of Secretary, and later was Vice President. At the present time his sons are looking after the details of his business, leaving Mr. and Mrs. Davison an opportunity to travel—every national park in the United States has been visited, then Hawaii, Panama, Peru, Chile, Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil. This year they preceded the late President Harding by a few days through the "Land of the Midnight Sun"—Alaska.

Every winter sees them in Palm Beach for the season. In January, 1924, it probably will be "Around the World and the South Seas" and next summer, Mexico.

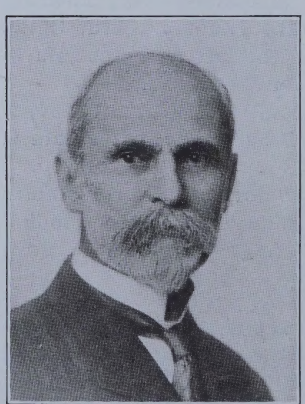
The Davison Publishing Co., of which he is Proprietor, publishes volumes known to all in the textile trades, among them "Davison's Textile Blue Book," "Davison's Knit Goods Trade," "Davison's Silk Trade" and "Davison's Cordage and Twine Trade."

P. M. Wolsieffer, Charter member No. 6 (present #38), holds the distinction of being the first born in Egg Harbor City, N. J., which community was the result of the promotion of the Land Association of Atlantic County, of which his father was the Secretary. This was in 1857 and as a boy Mr. Wolsieffer spent his summers in Egg Harbor and in winter attended school in Philadelphia. He got



P. M. WOLSIEFFER

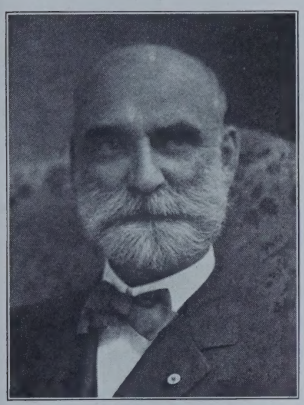
the stamp fever about 1868 and his father permitted him to take the stamps off the mail that came to the Land Association office. This mail was from all parts of the country and usually contained cash payments on land lots and therefore came registered and Mr. Wolsieffer recalls having all values of the 1869 issue, many of them by the hundred, which he took to Philadelphia and traded or sold Mr. L. W. Durbin. Mr. Durbin was a forerunner of the condition "crank" of today and refused all but the most perfect specimens. On one occasion Mr. Wolsieffer recalls that he turned down a very lightly cancelled, well centered 24c 1869 and on asking why he did so Mr. Durbin replied, "The printer has made a mistake and printed the picture UPSIDE DOWN." Inverted centers being of no apparent value Mr. Wolsieffer traded it at school for a 10pf. German! In 1875 Mr. Wolsieffer started a small mail stamp business which he carried on until 1878. In 1882 he went west and helped start the Chicago Philatelic Society, of which Society he is still active member No. One. In 1914 he returned to Philadelphia and continued the stamp business under the name of The Philadelphia Stamp Co. and of which he still is the active head and owner. Mr. Wolsieffer has attended 24 of the annual A. P. S. conventions, proposed over 500 members to membership and has served in most of the A. P. S. offices. He has been President, Vice President, Member of the Board of Vice Presidents and Sales Manager for 12 years. In addition to stamps Mr. Wolsieffer has always had a fondness for philatelic literature and the first library he had was sold when he left Chicago but he has built up another which rivals the first except that it does not contain a copy of "The Garden City Philatelist No. 9," the only known copy of which he had in his first collection. Mr. Wolsieffer specializes today in auction sales and has had unusual success in this line. No Convention of the A. P. S. would be a real success without "P. M." and "Billy" Stone, the first to count the ballots for the annual election and the latter to make the motion for adjournment. Let us hope we may have them with us many more years!



H. B. PHILLIPS

Henry Byron Phillips, a native of Rhode Island, was born June 5th, 1850 and has been a resident of California since 1863. As a charter member of the A. P. S., his original number was sixteen, which was later changed at the time the Society was incorporated, to nineteen. At the time the Society was organized, he lived at Caspar, Mendocino County, California, in which state he has lived to the present day and became actively connected with philately in the West. Mr. Phillips' main specialty in stamps has been the collection of "Western Franks" and all other items connected with the postal history of the Great West. His present address is 1311 Grove Street, Berkeley, Calif., and he is a director at large of the Society at this time, an office which he has held for many years. He is also a member of the

Royal Philatelic Society of London, a life member of the Junior Philatelic Society of England, past President and charter member of the Pacific Philatelic Society, Treasurer and charter member of the Berkeley Philatelic Society and a member of the New York Collectors Club.



E. B. STERLING

None of America's living philatelic pioneers is better known to the older A. P. S. membership than Edwin Boker Sterling, who, born September 9th, 1851, at Trenton, New Jersey, when the favorite U. S. issue was to be had over the post office counter, attended the last A. P. S. convention at Washington a few days prior ot his seventy-second birthday and evidenced as lively and keen an interest in the organization as he did at the first meeting held in 1886, 37 years ago. Mr. Sterling is a "genuine original" self made American citizen and in business, science and hobbies has proved his worth in a style that can be best characterized by saying that he has "lived up to his name." Left an orphan at an early age, he was forced to quit school and earn his own living. He began as a clerk in a dry goods store and saving his small earnings purchased a scholarship in a business college which lead to employment with the Lehigh Valley Railroad where he attracted the attention of S. B. Packer, a prominent coal dealer, who offered young Sterling a position as book-keeper and which finally brought him into an important office with the "New York Coal Shippers", which he held until that company went out of business. Shortly thereafter he secured a position with the Trenton Banking Company and with which institution he held several responsible positions. At an early date stamp collecting became his hobby and through his natural energy and perseverance soon acquired an unusual knowl-

E. B. STERLING'S STAMP SHOP

edge of stamps which led him to establish a stamp business that he carried on in the evenings from his home. The stamp business, on which Mr. Sterling worked each night from 7:30 to midnight, rapidly grew in volume and in 1887 he resigned his position at the bank to devote himself entirley to this business. The illustration herewith shows a view of Mr. Sterling's office at No. 132 East State St., Trenton, N. J., in 1887. Mr. Sterling was from the beginning a specialist in United States stamps and from year to year issued a "Standard Stamp Catalogue" listing the U. S. postage and revenue issues. In 1888 he published a pamphlet of testimonials, letters, sketches and press notices concerning his business and philatelic comment that to-day is a treasure to those that interest themselves in the history of the early days in American Philately. In this publication is found the following newspaper item covering the second convention of the A. P. S.:

From the Morning News, Chicago, Aug. 9, 1887.

RARE STAMPS A HOBBY.

A Big Philatelic Convention.

Collectors Who Pride Themselves on Their Valuable Bits of Paper—Prices Ranging from Two Cents to Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars—A Unique Display.

The American Philatelic Association opened its second annual Convention at the Tremont House, yesterday morning. The philatelists belonging to the Association number about two hundred and eighty, and hail from nearly every State and Territory in the Union. Some thirty-five put in an appearance at the Convention, and they represented nearly all the learned professions, with a strong dash of insurance men thrown in. President J. K. Tiffany, a well-known lawyer of St. Louis, was there in the interests of Missouri philately, while Secretary S. B. Bradt saw that Chicago had a show.

Most of the Delegates to the Convention are young men, some of them under the age of whiskers. Their faces are cut from the patterns of professional people, and their skins are tanned in the lawyer's or doctor's office or at the clerk's desk. President J. K. Tiffany is a smooth-faced brown-mustached, lawyer-like gentleman, and a good talker. Secretary Bradt is tall and slender and bites a stripling black mustache. E. B. Sterling, besides having the finest collection of United States document stamps in the country, has an aggregation of blue-black beard that is as rare as some of his stamps. It has pre-empted all the territory between his shirt collar and cheek bones and throws a shadow of transparent pallor over the upper portion of his face. The peculiar craze that makes the Convention possible is not stamped in colors on the Delegates' faces or even sunk in their features by dies. They look like other reasonable people who would not give face value for the one and two-penny Mauritius stamps that hundreds of wealthy stamp collectors are running around to give $4,000 for.

A rare stamp, to a philatelist, is like the winner of a Derby to a horseman, a new star to an astronomer, or a ten-dollar bill to a reporter.

Mr. Sterling brought a portion of his collection of Government document stamps to the Convention and exhibited them to the Delegates. Mr. Sterling was formerly a bank teller, but he abandoned his business, with all its possibilities and Canada only a few hundred miles away, to buy and

sell stamps. Of every new issue he buys large quantities, and sells them to collectors. Mr. Sterling is the gentleman who discovered a counterfeit beer stamp a year or two ago for which the Government gave him $2,000. That counterfeit has a place in his collection.

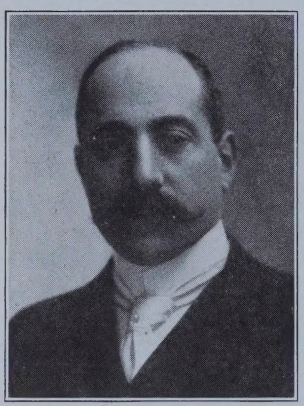
The Delegates spent a good portion of their time looking over the collections of members of the Association and worrying over specimens they did not possess and could not buy.

In January 1888 Mr. Sterling sold Mr. H. E. Deats, also a charter member of the Society and who is still on the roll, the then celebrated "Carpenter" and "Goodall" collections of U. S. proof revenue stamps for $7000.00, which was heralded at that time as the largest private sale ever made in that line. During the same year, in December, Mr. Sterling offered his private collection at auction and a review of some of the prices obtained will make the present day U. S. collector shudder. For example, eleven copies of the 5c New York, all kinds of signatures, brought from $2.20 to $3.20 apiece, a New Haven local, Scott's present number 15 (look it up!) brought $13.00, unsevered pairs of the imperforate 24 and 30c, 1860 brought $22 and $30.00, a full set of the 1869 issue, UNUSED, and grilled, brought $11.00 and the 30c with inverted shield brought the large sum of $35.00. An unused strip of four of the 10c 1847 brought $7.80 and an unused pair of the 5c 1851 brought $6.00! And still the press notices of the time remark at the "lively" bidding that preceded the purchase, by Mr. Thorne, of the 30c 1869 invert for $35.00!

Mr. Sterling at one time discovered among his used revenues a counterfeit beer keg revenue stamp and at once notified the U. S. department of Internal Revenue and as a result of his trained philatelic eye a large brewery was seized and the proprietor fined $30,000 and I think it a unique incident in philatelic history that a collector was rewarded for such a service. The U. S. Government handed Mr. Sterling a check for $2000.00 for this service!

Mr. Sterling disposed of his stamp business in the early 90's but held on to many of his U. S. pets. He has always, despite the detailed labors of his stamp, real estate, insurance and other activities, taken a great interest in public affairs and from 1872 on as a member of the famous republican political organization known as the "City Invincibles" has been active in Trenton and New Jersey politics. For a number of years he has been Examiner of Inheritance Tax for the State of New Jersey and it is said that his remarkable memory and expertness in detail is responsible for the high efficiency of that important State department. For many years Mr. Sterling has interested himself in botany and particularly in that branch which deals with fungous growths or mycology. He is widely known as an authority on mushrooms and has contributed to the literature on that subject. To-day we find him happily and energetically pursuing his many hobbies with the spirit of a boy of 25 and he has promised to spend a few of his busy hours writing some of his stamp experiences for the A. P. if he has to do it between 2 and 4 A. M.!

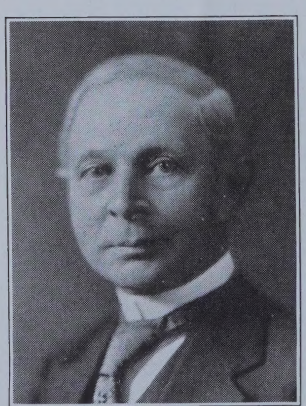
H. L. Calman began collecting stamps at the tender age of six and his brother G. B. Calman, who was also a charter member of the Society, took even a more active interest than he did with the result that at the age of fifteen years, he entered into the stamp business. His practice was to buy large lots from wholesale dealers and resell them in small quantities to the New York dealers. H. L. Calman assisted him in this business and incidentally added to his stamp collection until he was eighteen years of age, at which time, he disposed fo this collection at what was then considered, quite a respectable figure. His brother's



H. L. CALMAN

stamp business continued to grow rapidly and about 1879, he made a purchase of a large quantity of the 1878 issue of Honduras from a Government official, of that country, who came to New York for the purpose of disposing of these stamps. As a result of this purchase, he placed himself in touch with a number of the leading dealers in Europe and this was the real beginning of the wholesale business conducted by him and H. L. Calman. Beginning in the early 80's, he made annual trips to Europe, visiting all the large cities and selling to all the prominent firms and continued this until his death in 1898, excepting only one year, 1887, in which H. L. Calman made the journey in his stead.

About 1884, Mr. H. L. Calman entered the employ of J. & W. Seligman & Company, prominent bankers in New York, which position he resigned in December, 1886 to enter into the stamp business with his brother who had arranged to purchase the business of J. W. Scott, America's philatelic pioneer and which resulted in the formation, January, 1887, of The Scott Stamp and Coin Company. This Company, so well known to all American collectors, was conducted by the two Calmans, in conjunction with Mr. Henry Collin, until 1901, at which time the Company was sold to the present interests. Mr. G. B. Calman died in 1898 and it was account of this and the growth of a varnish business that Mr. H. L. Calman had become interested in, that he disposed of his interest in the Scott Stamp and Coin Company. The liquidation of his stamp stock took quite a number of years and the large remainders of the so-called Seebeck issues of Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador have never been fully sold out. The Seebeck remainders still consist of some 60 million stamps and while Mr. Calman is, in a sense, out of the stamp business, he still holds one of the largest stocks in the World, which are still being sold to dealers everywhere.



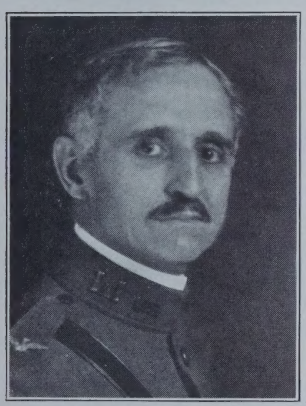
C. F. ROTHFUCHS

Charles Frederick Rothfuchs was born in Witzenhausen, Prussia, February 11th, 1851. He came to America with his parents in 1859 and lived in Boston for 40 years, having become a naturalized citizen on his 21st birthday, and served three years in the Seventh Massachusetts Infantry. His interest in stamps began in 1860 and for some 25 years he was active as both a dealer and collector. In 1910 he sold his collection and stock in trade and retired from the stamp business to devote his time to other business interests. Mr. Rothfuchs now makes his home at Long Beach, California, and while not active as a collector still retains his interest in stamps and takes pride in his A. P. S. membership.

C. F. Richards, born July 9th, 1866, in Yonkers, N. Y., began to collect stamps in 1880 and at the time he became Charter Member #43 had started dealing in stamps which he has continued to this day. Mr. Richards has made a specialty of the stamps of "Hawaii"

C. F. RICHARDS

and his monograph on this country is a standard work on these stamps. He has long been an eager advocate of the marking of counterfeit and repaired stamps and some years ago offered to supply dealers with a standard rubber stamp to be used to permanently label these "weeds" in the philatelic garden. Mr. Richards has gone so far as to buy counterfeit stamps for the sole purpose of destroying them or marking them as such where their preservation might be of some value for comparative purposes. He says he looks forward to the day when the A. P. S. will take a determined stand in this matter and aid the collecting public to avoid the many frauds foisted upon them. In connection with his study of the stamps of Hawaii he has formed a collection of the revenue stamps of this country and which is practically complete.



COL. SPENCER COSBY

Colonel Spencer Cosby, Charter member #47, now stationed in Cleveland, Ohio, replied to my letter of inquiry as to "early days" with a letter of reminiscences of the good old days when he first collected stamps and it is so interesting that I take the liberty of reproducing it here.

"I have tried many a time to make a collector out of promising material—and failed; and I have seen most unpromising material develop into a collector of sorts. Your true stamp collector is born, not made. It is his fate, not his fault, that leads him to become a votary of the little scrap of paper. But it is not often that he discovers as early as I did the pleasant by-ways down which Life's finger post is pointing him.

When I was eight or nine years old, someone in the family received a letter from France and the envelope fell into my hands. I was at once attracted by the two stamps on the cover; so far my observation had shown that all letters brought to our house by the posman carried a stamp of blatant green with a picture of the stern faced gentleman who had cut down a cherry tree and thereby become a model, one of those nuisances that were used to take the joy out of a small boy's life. But these French stamps were distinctly different: their soft colors, the picture of the pretty lady, the enormous distance they had travelled from a strange land—all fascinated me. I kept the stamps; my father, who was in the navy, promised to secure me others; and from that moment, some forty-odd years ago, I have never strayed from the pleasant path of philately.

A year or two later I was sent to school in that distant land of France and found, much to my disgust, that my stamps of the pretty lady had been displaced by a set on which were displayed two improperly clad figures who meant nothing at all in my young life. And, to worsen the matter, the five lowest values, with which my limited means made me best acquainted, were all in my uncongenial green. It was through this same set that I received my first knowledge of the frailty of human nature and of the pitfalls that lie in the way of the honest but ignorant collector.

Several of the boys in my class collected stamps and one of the young villains brought to school these five little green stamps (from the 1 centime to the 10 centimes)—the commonest set we know. But these were "something entirely different. Regard, my friends, and you will see!" We did and—we didn't. To our benighted eyes they appeared the same old five greens that you could buy unused in any tobacco shop for five sous, and these were not even unused. We said as much. "But—ignorant ones that you are!—do you not see that these stamps have no perforations? That means that they came from far-off French colonies and are very, very rare." This was stunning news—almost unbelievable. Heretofore we had considered perforations simply an excrescence to be carefully scissored off by your really neat collector before pasting down a stamp in his copy-book album. But our friend's eloquence and a dealer's price list or some such printed matter he showed us finally won the day. Not only were we convinced but we were soon made to realize that that particular set of stamps was the most desirable item that had ever appeared on our school horizon. The price asked was outrageous, but after much bargaining I finally secured the prize over all competitors.

As I recollect it, the price paid was 15c, a whole week's allowance in those good old days, a tremendous sum. For many months the precious set was my joy—the gem of my collection, until an older boy shattered my illusions by showing me one of the real colonial stamps and proving that mine were simply the common French stamps with the perforation trimmed. The possibility of trickery had not occurred to me, and I suppose I never thought, in connection with this set, of my own practice of making stamps imperforate, because I always cut right to the design, leaving no trace of an unsightly margin anywhere. It was at this time that I definitely abandoned that practice.

Upon my return from France, I went to live in Washington, and in the early '80s that was indeed the Elysian Fields of the boy stamp collector. Then, as now, U. S. stamps were the fashion; but the most popular, with the possible exception of the 1869 issue, were the "Departments". Their use on official letters had just been discontinued but I fancy it did not entirely cease—at least outside of Washington—for a year or two, as I can remember soaking many a used "Navy" and "Treasury" and "War" in water to remove the paper from the back. When the issue of the Department stamps was stopped, large numbers of uncancelled ones were left in the hands of the various government officials who had been using them, and they proved a fertile source of supply to us youngsters. Their holders deemed them of little value except as boys' playthings, and from our relatives, connections and friends in official life we extracted those playthings with the persistency and ingenuity which have ever distinguished the American small boy. I do not believe that a single one of my father's naval colleagues, whether stationed in Washington or just in from a distant cruise, escaped a minute inquiry from my father's son as to whether he was the possessor of any blue "Navys"—or any other stamps, for that matter—and he often was.

The colored messengers in some of the government bureaus mysteriously fell heir to quantities of our coveted "Departments", but they were cannier than their superiors, knew a good thing when they had it, and with them it was a matter of long, hard bargaining. I especially recall a dicker I made with one very dark gentleman, to take my pick of a certain number of stamps from a shoe-box full of Treasurys. I soon discovered that I was not the first who had gone through that box, and that the leavings consisted of valueless 3s and 6s and a few dilapidated specimens of other values—and they had to be mighty dilapidated in those days to warrant our scorn. However, I persisted in my careful search and at

the very bottom of the box, stuck to some 3s, I discovered a strip of four of the rare 24c—to the unconcealed astonishment and disgust of the other party to the contract. Of course I promptly divided the strip into singles, since collecting stamps in any other form was a thing unheard of.

Shortly after my arrival in Washington I was initiated into one of the boy methods of procuring stamps that proved most successful. On Saturday mornings I would slick down my hair with unusual care, put a high polish on my shoes and a big bow tie under my broad white collar, and generally make myself up into a presentable imitation of a nice, clean faced, pink cheeked American boy. Then the young rascal would betake himself to the big State, War and Navy Building, open the first door to the right of the entrance, and take one step—no more—into the room. Hat in hand nad making a polite bow, he would address his little formula to the occupant of the desk: "Please, Mister, have you any stamps this morning?" If the reply started as a growl, his strategic position made an immediate and dignified retreat easy, and he went on to the next room. But growls were the exception; why, pray, should anyone be growly to such a polite, earnest and clean looking little boy? So most of the replies were good-natured and many of them affirmative. The office holders had become accustomed to the young beggars who flocked to the department every Saturday, and those whose duties involved the opening of mail usually saved up for us the stamps they received during the week. In the course of time I found that certain rooms were never productive and therefore to be avoided, while the occupants of certain others became my fast friends; in some cases they would give me their entire weekly hoard, in others they would reserve the best for me. Each of us, I fancy, had several rooms of this kind that we considered our special possession, but never was secret more carefully guarded; not once did I learn from any other boy what were his happy hunting grounds, and I certainly never divulged my own.

It was surprising how many really good stamps were yielded by my weekly quests. Used department stamps, at first plentiful, became fewer and fewer, but on the other hand the unused stamps, being no longer needed to pay postage, were handed out much more freely as long as the remainders lasted. One or two of my special friends even took the trouble, when their own supplies were exhausted, to procure stamps for me from some of their fellow employees. The State and Navy Department were naturally the most prolific sources of foreign stamps; they received mail from every corner of the earth, and few indeed were the stamp issuing countries of the time which were not represented among the specimens we gathered in the course of a season. And they were not the common low values either; much of the official mail from ships and diplomats and consuls in foreign lands consisted of reports and similar weighty red-tape made up into bulky packages which had to be franked by stamps of the highest denominations. Even stamps from common European countries proved sometimes prizes, such as the 10 shilling and 1 pound Great Britain and the 10 peseta Spain.

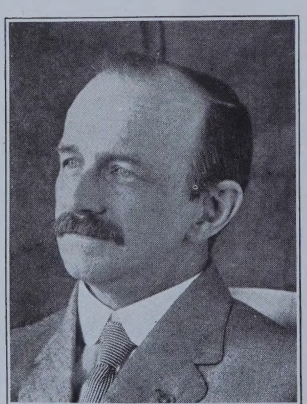
Of course each of us quickly accumulated numbers of duplicates, particularly of the Department stamps, but we had little difficulty in disposing of them to advantage. As I look back upon it now, those nice pink-cheeked little boys lost all their guilelessness and became shrewd bargainers when it came to marketing their treasures. The day of ignorance was past; we possessed catalogues and knew how to use them; they formed the basis of our trades with one another and also guided us in our transactions with dealers. These provided a ready market for our Department duplicates and for many of our foreign.

The prices we paid and received for Department stamps were fairly well standardized; so much per unused set, so much per hundred for the commoner

values of Interior, Post Office, Treasury and War, so much per piece for the much sought after rarities of each department, such as the dollar State, the 7c Navy, the 90c Justice and the 24c Treasury. Our cash dealings were not large—I doubt whether my own capital ever exceeded seven or eight dollars—but many of our stamps were acquired by gift or barter, and when we did make a cash outlay, the turnover was quick. It seldom involved a money profit, however, for I usually sold my duplicates to dealers on a part cash, part exchange basis, the former representing actual cost and the latter the profit, taken out in stamps from the buyer's approval sheets or price list. The dealers whose names have remained in my memory were Scott of New York, Durbin of Philadelphia, Baitzell and von Wettern of Baltimore and Trifet of Boston. Good, honest men, all of them, and the business methods I learned from my dealings with them have been of value to me throughout a busy life.

There was another advantage the Washington collectors of those days possessed but of which we boys availed ourselves sparingly, partly from lack of means and partly from scorn of some of the wares dealt in. There was a room in the Post Office Department where you could buy at face value Department stamps overprinted "Specimen" and most of the older issues of U. S.; it was the predecessor, on a small scale, of our present philatelic agency. The specimen stamps were considered poor substitutes for the originals, besides being more expensive in most cases, and no one thought of collecting both. We even made fun of the beginner who would buy a set of specimen "Executives" because they cost only 22c while the originals were always good for a couple of dollars, and hard sometimes to get at that unless you were one of the favored few who knew the door-keeper or messenger at the White House. As for the old U. S. issues, we had no use for the remade 1847 issue and sets of the others cost nearly two dollars each, and when it came to spending such a sum for a few stamps—why, one would nautrally rather invest in a set of Hamburg locals or of the flags and coats-of-arms of the world which made such a brave display in one's album. However, I did get my family to give me a set of the 1869 issue for my birthday, even though I knew the stamps were reprints.

Yes(it was good to be a boy and a stamp collector in Washington in the early eighties.



W. C. STONE

William C. Stone was born at Plymouth, Mass., October 9th, 1859, and having attended 29 out of the 36 A. P. S. conventions is probably the best known to the collecting fraternity of any of the charter members. He is propularly known as "Billy", though having made the motion to adjourn at most of the Conventions he is sometimes called "Sine Die" Stone. He admits having collected stamps "prior to 1866' and being still hard at it he can justly claim to have done so all his life. From the time he jointed the A. P. S. in 1886 he has been active in its behalf and has worked as hard as any individual to make the Society a success. The record of the offices he has held speaks for itself and the time, effort and service he has rendered the organization. He was a member of The Literary Board from 1887 to 1894, serving as Chairman during 1892-94. This board edited the American Philatelist at that time. During 1894-5 he served as Secretary, 1895-96 as International Secretary, Literary Exchange Sup't. during 1897-98 and from

1898 to 1911 he was Chairman of the Philatelic Literature Committee besides Chairman of the Index Committee 1903-1907. He was elected President of the Society in 1905 and served two years in that office. From 1919 to 1921 he was Editor of the American Philatelist. No Convention is complete without "Billy" and nothing would please him more than to have one every month!

Hiram Edmund Deats was born in Flemington, New Jersey, about 1870 and was probably the youngest of all the charter members. He began collecting stamps when ten years of age and was fortunate in making numerous "finds", the most notable one being the discovery of the now famous and unique "Boscawen, N. H." Postmasters Provisional. Mr. Deats also interested himself in philatelic literature at an early age and his library is one of the most complete in this country. Up to 1906 he was an active A. P. S. worker and has attended 23 conventions and holds a record for consecutive attendance as he was at every one from 1890 to 1906 inclusive. In conjunction with Alex. Holland and George L. Toppan he published in 1899 "A Historical Reference List of the Revenue Stamps of the United States" which remains the standard reference work on this subject to this day. Mr. Deats has served on many of the Convention committees, was Vice President 1893-94, Secretary 1899-1903 and President of the Society in 1904. While not active philatelically at this time it is a safe bet that he will come back to his stamps and the A. P. S. conventions before many years and I hope he will start again with the 1924 convention at Detroit.

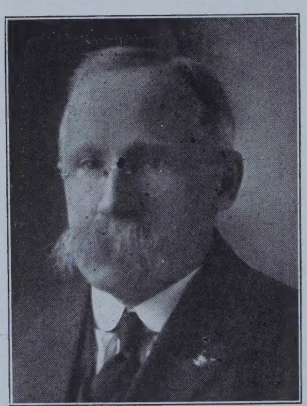
C. A. COOLIDGE

Brig. Gen'l. C. A. Coolidge, who is related to our President, was born in Boston, Mass., July 19th, 1844 and is the oldest of our Charter members. He was educated at Concord, Mass., and Norwich Military Academy (Vt.), later studying medicine at Wooster (Ohio) Medical College, where he graduated in 1873. In 1862 he had enlisted in the U. S. Army, was made a Lieut. in 1864 and retired as Brig. General in 1903. In 1878, while in Europe on sick leave (wounded) Gen'l. Coolidge bought some postage stamps in the various countries he visited though he was in no sense a collector. These he still had in 1884 when stationed at Fort Laramie and showed them to Lt. J. M. Partello, also an A. P. S. Charter member, who encouraged Gen'l. Coolidge to start a collection. That year he purchased a set of U. S. stamps that had been given by the P. O. Dep't. to a clerk in the White House during Grant's administration and started collecting in earnest. Quite a collection was gathered together and in 1896, his interest having waned, this lot was sold at auction. In 1908 however he started anew as a general collector and eventually as a specialist in U. S. and its dependencies. In 1915 Gen'l. Coolidge added to this field by taking an interest in precancels and of later years has taken a special interest in this branch of U. S. collecting. General Coolidge served on the A. P. S. Board of Vice-Presidents during 1911-12 and as President of the Society for two terms, 1913-1915. He has attended ten conventions and has devoted a great deal of time to the local society at Detroit, which he helped organize in 1908 and served as President until 1915 at which time he was made Honorary President for Life.

W. A. MacCALLA

W. A. MacCalla, Charter member No. 113 is now oddly enough No. 13 on the roll and having been a stamp collector for over 40 years is certainly not unlucky! He was born in Philadelphia, as he says "Quite some years ago" and in the early days, at the time he joined the A. P. S. in 1886, dealt in stamps in a small way. He attended a number of the first conventions when Tiffany, C. H. Mekeel, Corwin and Brock were prominent in the philatelic field and while his interest never waned the growth of "MacCalla & Company, Inc.", Printers and Publishers, of which firm he is president today, required all his time so that he disposed of all his stamps except his U. S. and today sill retains these. Mr. MacCalla proves the old adage "Once a stamp collector, always one", for, though he is not as eager as he once was, he still adds to his U. S. collection and keeps up with the philatelic news of the day.

Vincent Gurdji, Charter member #71, has lived for many years in Nice, France, and though well remembered by many of the old timers I could secure no definite information as to his philatelic activity. For some years he resided in Galveston, Texas, then moved to Chicago and lived in New York at the time the Society was organized. I have written him about the early days and hope to publish more about him in a future paper.



J. M. HUBBARD

John Miron Hubbard now bears the lowest number on the membership list though as a charter member he was #14 and received the lower numbered stock certificate at the time of the incorporation of the Society. Mr. Hubbard at one time dropped his membership and so is not among those that have been with the Society during its entire existence though he was given his number back at the time of re-instatement. He does however lead the roll call, and proposes to stay there as long as he lives. Mr. Hubbard was born in Watertown, Mass., in 1862, and now lives in Manchester, N. H., where he is now engaged in the shoe business. He is widely known through his ability as a composer and pianist. He still has his original stamp collection and is still adding to it. Mr. Hubbard has never married except as he says "to stamps and the piano" and he has devoted considerable time to fraternal organizations, being a member of the Commandery, a 32 degree Mason and Shriner, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Eastern Star. His stamp collection is of over 30,000 varieties and is considered one of the best in New Hampshire.

Tasmanian Freak Errors.

A BOTTLED-UP STORY OF A DARING FRAUD.

By FRED. MELVILLE, in the Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

There are many philatelists who acquire knowledge and have a wholesome practice of sharing it with their fellows in print. There are others—thank goodness they are a small minority—who store it up in secret, and lie ready to pounce upon anyone who ventures into print upon their pet subject.

We have no sympathy with the paltry spirit in which one specialist bottles up information, while a colleague is doing his best to add to the store of accessible printed knowledge. We have still less sympathy with him when he does so for the sheer delight of being able to tilt at the work when published and proclaim from the housetops, "I know better—but I wouldn't tell—not I."

These thoughts are brought to the surface by an extraordinary effusion in the September Australian Philatelist headed

"Fraudulently Produced Stamps at the London Exhibition."

An exciting caption, and the more so when we see that the astonishing disclosures promised are by P. Malone, President of the Tasmanian Philatelic Society. Mr. Malone is no novice in Tasmanian philately, though we search through the bibliographies in vain for his name as contributor to the literature of the subject. He discloses—and we accept it as a statement of fact—a flagrant imposition on the printers at Hobart in connection with the 1½d surcharge on 5d blue and brown, which explains the existence of the inverted surcharge, and also the pairs, one with and one without surcharge.

So far as we can trace, the story Mr. Malone tells has not been told before in print, although nearly nineteen years have elapsed since the stamp was issued (29th Decmeber, 1904), and the incident must have occurred about that time.

There is a Tasmanian Philatelic Society, and Mr. Malone is president of it; it can scarcely be said to have regarded its possibilities of service to the philatelic community with a proper public spirit when such disclosures were not made known during all these years, giving the procurer of the fraudulent errors every opportunity to reap a rich reward for his develish ingenuity.

Briefly stated, Mr. A., a visitor to Hobart, bought several sheets of the 5d blue and brown. (Scott #76.)

A very obliging official in the Printing Department agreed to surcharge them "1½d" with the original type of surcharge.

In presenting the sheets to be surcharged, Mr. A. had cunningly fixed a block of four stamps upside down over the four middle stamps of each sheet.

Result, four inverts, on each sheet, and on detaching these, four stamps without surcharge, making four of the freak pairs obtainable from each sheet.

For sheer cunning the trick beats most of the philatelic impositions we have known.

But why has it never been exposed?

Instead of exposing it until now, Mr. Malone indulges in an absurd diatribe against the "eight eminent philatelists" of the London Jury, also the "leading lights of philately in the world" and "members of the Royal Philatelic Society," because an invert. and one of the abnormal pairs form part—a mere fraction—of an exhibit that was awarded a silver medal.

"Yet," says Mr. Malone, "not one of these great collectors and experts seem to be aware that these stamps were not genuine." Quite possibly many of them

did know (the frauds are not "catalogued"), but if not, the fault lies with the Tasmanian philatelists who knew, but never told.

Still rubbing it in, Mr. Malone goes on:

"It would be very interesting to know what opinion the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society would give regarding these stamps if submitted for their inspection."

Does Mr. Malone confuse expert work with clairvoyance? The experts would see a genuine stamp, on which had been printed a genuine surcharge. If it had never been put upon record how the errors had been illicitly obtained, there would be nothing for the experts to do but to recognize what is clearly a genuine stamp, with what is clearly a print of the genuine surcharge.

Truly, knowledge puffeth up a man unless he uses it for the general good.

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

PLATE 5 (EARLY).

Plate 5 (early) was probably made early in July, 1851. It exists in two states, called early and late; stamps from the second state not having appeared until the year 1855. The two states of the plate will be described separately as though they were two different plates.

The earliest known date of use of the early state is July 30th, 1851, being, as far as present observation goes, the second plate to be put in use.

It was used in its early state continuously until sometime late in the year 1851, perhaps about the middle of October, when it was put aside almost certainly because of two cracks which developed in the lower right corner of the plate,—thus showing on the finished stamps in the lower left corner of the left pane. Of course all stamps from this state of the plate are in the typical 1851 color (orange-brown.)

Because of the fact that stamps from this plate are so scarce I have not been able to complete its reconstruction in this state. I lack the following positions in the left pane,—12, 13, 58, 71, 73, 81 and 83,—while I am not entirely sure of a few other positions. In the right pane I lack 15, 16 and 32, and again, there are a few positions which are not certain. Thus any statement made regarding the stamps must be understood to refer only to the 95 per cent. of the plate which is reconstructed; that is, certain varieties may exist in the unplated stamps which I cannot describe. My plating of the right pane was very materially assisted by a mint block of thirty-nine stamps (the four right vertical rows complete, excepting for 7R5(e) showing the sheet margin on three sides. It seems to me very remarkable that any such block of orange-brown stamps should be in existence. Unfortunately in many cases it is not possible to plate stamps from the early state of the plate by reference to known positions in the late state. This is so because the character of many of the stamps was very decidedly altered by the re-entry, etc., which accounted for the second state.

The plate showed no evidence of wear.

With certain exceptions the regular arrangement of transfer roll reliefs was employed when rocking this plate; that is,—the B relief for the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth and tenth horizontal rows, and the A relief for the second, fourth, sixth and eighth horizontal rows. All of the exceptions to this arrangement are

found in the top row, viz.,—1L5(e) is evidently from an A relief, as is 8R5(e). 9R5(e) shows the "gash on the shoulder", and is from the C relief.

The imprint is a little over 2 mm. from the stamps of the left pane, and about 1½ mm. from the stamps of the right pane. This plate, during its existence in the early state, bore no number. Needless to say, stamps showing the imprint and margin enough beyond to show that no number had been added, are of the very highest degree of rarity.

The center line is made up of two very fine lines, very close together. Occasionally, in heavily inked copies, it is difficult to distinguish the two lines. The line is from 2½ to 2¾ mm. from the left pane and from 2¾ to 3 mm. from the right pane. The center line stops at the bottom at a dot which is even with the bottom of the tenth horizontal row of stamps, although occasionally a clearly printed copy will show the line running a tiny bit further. The center line runs a few millimeters above the top of the first horizontal row of stamps, but is very faint above the dot just to the right of it, which is even with the top of the top row. The center line of plate 5 is the only known example on any plate where the line does not run further than below a point even with the bottom of the tenth horizontal row of stamps.

The spacing on the left pane is fairly regular, except that between the second and third, and seventh and eighth vertical rows it is closer than between the other vertical rows. With the right pane the spacing is not as good; the first and second, and third and fourth rows, particularly at the bottom of the pane, being abnormally close. Otherwise, however, the spacing is fairly uniform.

As for the alignment, in the left pane the fourth vertical row is somewhat higher than the third, as is the seventh than the sixth, while the eighth vertical row is noticeably higher than the row on either side. With the right pane the second vertical row is lower than the first or third, the third is somewhat higher than the fourth, the fifth also a little above the sixth, and the seventh a little above both the sixth and eighth, while the eighth is a little higher than the ninth.

All the stamps are of the main type with inner lines, although a very few show but one inner line re-cut. Thus 3 and 4L5(e) show the right inner line only re-cut.

The following shifted transfers are found on the left pane, and incidentally all of them are slight,—1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 11 and 21L5(e). The plating, though, of 11L5(e) is not sure. The shifts on the right pane are 4, 7, 14, 24, 68, and 96R5(e). These, too, are all very faint, excepting 4, 14 and 24, which are strong.

No copies from this state of the plate have been seen showing the crack, although it seems that the plate became cracked and was temporarily discarded for this reason. It probably was not used at all in its early state after the crack developed.

Generally speaking, none of the re-cut lines on this plate are very heavy, the work being rather delicately done. The normal re-cutting consisted of going over the four frame lines, both inner lines (except in the instances mentioned), the top of the upper label block and the top of the upper right diamond block. The normal but unusual varieties of re-cutting are as follows:—

Two lines re-cut in the upper left triangle,—63L5(e) and 86R5(e).

One line re-cut in the upper left triangle,—11(?), 21, 22, 23, 27, 29, 36, 38, 39, 43, 46, 47, 48, 60, 61, 64, 68, 69, 82, 92, 98L5(e); 20, 46, 48, 50, 67R5(e).

One line re-cut in the lower left triangle,—24L5(e).

One line re-cut in the lower right triangle,—47, 48, 50, 68, 70, 87, 96, 100L5(e); 81R5(e).

Strangely enough, there are no errors of re-cutting on this plate that are worth recording, although occasionally the various re-cut lines may be crooked, or show other minor defects. For example, the line which re-cuts the right side of the lower right triangle in 100L5(e) runs down along the right edge of the lower right diamond block; and the right frame line of 10L5(e) is usually far from the design throughout its lower half. The fact that two stamps show only one inner line has already been mentioned.

There are no other plate varieties worthy of note, excepting for certain misplaced guide dots, the most remarkable example being on 69R5(e), where this dot falls directly in the center of the lower right diamond block. In addition, three positions,—34L5(e), 53R5(e), and 73R5(e) show a guide dot touching the top frame line near its right end, in each case being the dot which should have shown on the stamp above.

PLATE 5 (LATE).

This state of the plate came into existence late in the year 1855, perhaps about the first of October. The earliest certain date of use I have noted is a stamp on a cover dated February 24, 1856, though I have another stamp off cover that is almost surely dated February 4, 1856. In spite of this date I believe the plate was in use late in 1855, because of the typical late 1855 colors found on stamps from this plate. The plate was probably used continuously, or almost so, until the perforation of stamps began February 24th, 1857, and for a very short period after that. By this time the major crack had probably become so bad that the plate was permanently discarded.

I figure that approximately 20,569,800 stamps (102,849 impressions) were printed from this plate and issued imperforate, while 969,000 (4,845 impressions) were issued perforated. Imperforate stamps from this plate are moderately rare, as it was used less than any other plate excepting plate 8, and a very few plates or states of plates in use only in 1851. However, I have been able to reconstruct it completely. Perforated, they are decidedly rare, although a bit more common than the perforated stamps from plates 2 (late) and 3. The plate never showed any signs of wear.

There are no less than thirty-six examples of misplaced transfers on this state of this plate. The C relief is found in the following positions,—1, 2, 7 and 60L5(1), and 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 37 and 68R5(1). The A relief was used in a row which normally shows B impressions as follows: 47, 67, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, and 100L5(1); 68, 88, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 33, and 100R5(1). The B relief was used in the following positions where an A relief would normally be found: 78L5(1) and 57R5(1). It will be noted that the bottom row is made up of nine A reliefs and one B relief in each pane, which is notably strange.

The imprint and center line, spacing and alignment were all described in giving the history of the early state of this plate. The plate number, which was undoubtedly added in 1855 when the plate was put in use the second time, is ½ mm. from the stamps of the left pane, and ⅜ mm. from the stamps of the right pane. It reads "No. 5".

Excepting for a very few stamps showing only one inner line, all the stamps on the early state of the plate showed both inner lines distinctly re-cut. On this state of the plate, because of the very extensive re-entry which was done, many of these inner lines have either become faint or, in exceptional instances, have disappeared entirely. However, no stamp can be found on the second state of the plate that does not show at least traces of one or both inner lines.

As would have been expected with extensive re-entry, shifted transfers are

numerous on this plate. There are a considerable number which are so slight that they do not warrant special description. However, there are fourteen stamps on the left pane and ten stamps on the right pane which are noticeably shifted. These are 2, 3, 7, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 81, 82, 83, 91, 92, 93L5(1), and 4, 14, 24, 77, 84, 86, 87, 91, 95 and 96R5(1).

The only stamps showing a shift in the early state which still show it in the late state are 2, 3, and 7L5, and 4, 14, 24 and 96R5. Certain of the shifts on the late state are quite remarkable; Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 83L show the design at the extreme bottom very distinctly doubled, whereas 91L5(1) shows the lower right corner of the design re-duplicated very clearly downward. On the right pane, 77R5(1) shows the right edge of the stamps neatly doubled. As this stamp shows only the faintest traces of an inner line it might quite easily be mistake as having come from a plate which never had inner lines. 87R5(1) shows very strong doubling fo all four rosettes, as well as other parts of the design.

A detailed description of the cracks on this plate has already been given under the heading "Cracked Plates", and will not be repeated here.

In general the re-cut lines on this plate are very fine, those which persisted from the original state of the plate having been in many cases more or less completely eradicated, whereas the few new lines which were re-cut here and there on the plate are also mostly thin. Most of the stamps may easily be identified from those of any other plate because of the very faint inner lines, although they resemble rather closely some of the stamps from the intermediate state of plate 1, as far as re-cutting is concerned, but here are easily told because the stamps from plate 1 (early and intermediate) are always orange-brown. Of the varieties of re-cutting listed in the early state of plate 5 the following only, persist on the late state:—

One line re-cut in the upper left triangle,—23, 43, 47, 64L5(1); 46, 67R5(1).
One line re-cut in the lower right triangle,—48L5(1).

The little re-touching that was done when the plate was re-entered resulted in two errors of re-cutting as follows,—96L5(1) shows a straight line running from near the upper end of the right edge of the upper label block to the right, directly across the upper right diamond block near its top, and extending out a fraction of a millimeter to the right of the right frame line. Incidentally this stamp shows one of the minor cracks. 97R5(1) shows a heavy line re-cut at the top of the upper label block and running out to the right, just barely missing the left edge of the upper right diamond block. The fact that a line somewhat similar to the one just described, found on 41L5(1) may be an error of re-cutting and not a crack, was mentioned in describing this variety under the heading "Cracked Plates".

The same remarks regarding misplaced guide dots may be made for the late state as for the early state of the plate, the best example being 69R5(1), where the dot is exactly in the center of the lower right diamond block. In addition to this a considerable number of the stamps on both panes show consistent markings which, in all probability, are due to rust marks in the plate which were too deep for removal by the burnishing given the plate before it was placed in use the second time. One of these was illustrated under the heading "Other Plate Varieties". One tiny rust mark falling in the center of the lower right diamond block on 12L5(1) must not be mistaken for the oddly placed guide dot on 69R5(1).

PLATE 6.

This plate was probably made late in the year 1855, although the earliest copy that I have seen, coming with certainty from this plate, was used May 8th, 1856. However, a copy which comes from either plate 6 or 7 has been seen dated March 17th, 1856, while another stamp (cut close) on cover has been seen which comes from either plate 6, 7 or 8, dated February 13th, of this same year. The fact that stamps from this plate are found in some of the late 1855 colors leads me to believe that the plate first went into use late in that year.

But one state of the plate is known. It was probably used continuously until the perforated stamps began to appear February 24th, 1857, and was employed as long as the "imperforate" plates were used for the perforated stamps in 1857. It was one of the plates put back in use for a short period in the year 1859.

I figure that approximately 21,211,000 stamps (106,055 impressions) were printed from this plate and issued imperforate, while my estimate is that 10,851,800 stamps (54,259 impressions) were printed and issued perforated. This gives a total, both perforated and imperforate, of 32,062,800 stamps (160,314 impressions). Stamps from this plate are therefore not particularly rare, only four plates having been used to a greater extent for the imperforate stamps, while probably as many perforated stamps were printed from this as from any of the "imperforate" plates.

Because of the comparative rarity of these stamps, especially in pairs or better, considerable plating remains to be done, particularly in the left pane, of which I have so far been able to reconstruct but 21 per cent. Better progress, though, has been made with the right pane, 66 per cent. of it having been plated.

This plate never showed any appreciable wear. As far as my plating has gone, the usual employment of transfer roll reliefs is found,—that is, the C relief for the first horizontal row, the A relief for the second, fourth, sixth and eighth, and the B relief for the third, fifth, seventh, ninth and tenth. There are, however, a considerable number of exceptions, particularly in the body of the plate. As far as my plating has gone, these are as follows:—misplaced C relief,—41L6, 26, 27, 47 and 68R6; misplaced A relief,—96R6. There are several other misplaced C reliefs not yet plated, which come from either this plate or plate 7.

The imprint is from 1 to 1½ mm. from the stamps of the left pane, and from 1 to nearly 1½ mm. from the stamps of the right pane. The plate number is a bit over 1 mm. from the imprint on the left pane, and about 1 mm. from the imprint on the right pane. It reads "No. 6".

The center line is single, and of moderate thickness, although in this latter particular it varies considerably, even opposite single stamps. By this I mean that occasionally for a few millimeters the line is much thinner than is the balance of the line. It is from 3⅛ to 3¼ mm. from the stamps of the left pane, and from 2⅜ to 2½ mm. from the stamps of the right pane. It runs at least 2 mm. above the top of the top row, (and probably considerably further) and at least 3½ mm. below the bottom of the bottom row of stamps, and again probably considerably further, though copies have not been seen showing more of this margin. Stamps from the right pane showing the center line are easily identified as coming from plate 6 because of the short distance between the center line and the stamps. On the other hand, center line copies from the left pane are distinguished with much difficulty from center line stamps from the left pane of plates 7 and 8, the distance between the center line and the stamp in each case often being exactly the same. Therefore plating sometimes is the only sure method of determining from which plate a given one of these stamps comes.

Because of the comparatively small amount of plating that has been done on the left pane little can be said definitely regarding the spacing, although as far as I have gone it seems to be fairly regular, and moderately wide.

On the right pane the spacing is also very good, though slightly narrower between the second and third vertical rows near the bottom of the pane than it is elsewhere.

Regarding the alignment, again little can be said concerning the stamps from the left pane, because plating has not sufficiently progressed. Probably it is fairly regular. The alignment on the right pane is also very good, excepting that the third vertical row is about ¼ mm. higher than the fourth, while the eighth is nearly half a millimeter higher than the seventh. The sixth vertical row is a trifle lower than the row on either side.

All the stamps from this plate are the main type without inner lines. No sub-types are found, excepting that the stamps coming from the eighth vertical row of the right pane show a rather faint guide line just to the right of the right frame line. This runs from the top to the bottom of the plate. Stamps showing it may be considered a sub-type.

The following positions show shifts, although the plating is not absolutely certain, excepting in one or two instances:—4R6(?), 6R6(?), 8R6, 10R6(?), 14R6(?), 18R6. There are, in addition, five shifts from plates 6, 7 or 8 which have not been plated. These will be illustrated here, and will be referred to as T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5.

The small crack which shows on two adjacent stamps (only perforated) from this plate or plate 7 has already been described and illustrated under the heading "Cracked Plates". Its earliest known date is Mar. 17, 1859.

The re-cutting in general consisted of re-drawing the four (rarely three) frame lines. The re-cut lines are only fairly strong, the bottom line in particular on almost all of the stamps of the plate being noticeably faint, at least throughout a part of its length. The few stamps which show only three frame lines re-cut are found in the top row, and show the top frame line not re-drawn. One stamp in the bottom row,—96R6,—evidently did not have the bottom frame line redrawn, and is probably the only stamp on any plate outside of those in the top rows of plates 6, 7 and 8 which did not have the four frame lines re-cut. The marked exception to the re-cutting of the frame lines only is on 47R6, this stamp showing one of the most remarkable examples of re-cutting anywhere found. The oval line defining the bottom of the medallion is re-cut, as is the adjoining oval line which marks the outer edge of the white oval around the medallion. In addition, some fourteen or fifteen tiny lines directly on the bust have also been re-cut. These are all found below and to the right of the button. This has already been illustrated in Figure B6. Incidentally this stamp comes from a misplaced C relief, showing the "gash on the shoulder". One other stamp, the position of which is not known, but from either this plate or plate 7, shows a horizontal line re-cut, defining the top of the upper right diamond block. The best example of "top frame line too close" is on this plate or plate 7. It has already been illustrated.

It is possible that a certain few stamps may show some slight re-cutting of the upper label block, but if this is true, the re-cutting is so skilfully done that it cannot be determined with certainty. There are no errors of re-cutting on this plate, excepting that certain frame lines fail to meet exactly at the corners, or else run a tiny bit beyond the junction point.

There are no toher plate varieties of note, excepting that 97R6 shows a very distinct flaw on the bust. This has already been described and illustrated under the heading "Other Plate Varieties".

PLATE 7.

This plate was almost surely made at the same time as plate 6,—late in 1855. The earliest copy surely from this plate which I have seen on cover was used May 30th, 1856. Otherwise the same remarks can be made as were made under the heading "Plate 6". But one state of this plate is known.

As far as I have been able to determine, plate 7 was used to exactly the same extent as was plate 6, my estimate being that approximately 21,211,000 stamps (106,055 impressions) were printed from this plate and issued imperforate, while 10,851,800 stamps (54,259 impressions) were printed and issued perforated. This gives a total, both perforated and imperforate, of 32,062,800 stamps (160,314 impressions). Therefore they compare exactly in rarity with the stamps from plate 6.

Because of the scarcity of the stamps comparatively little progress has been made in the reconstruction of this plate, but 25 stamps from the left pane, and 50 stamps from the right pane, having been plated.

The plate never showed any signs of wear.

As far as my plating has gone, the usual arrangement of transfer roll reliefs was employed,—that is, the C relief for the top rwo, the A relief for the second, fourth, sixth and eighth horizontal rows, and the B relief for the third, fifth, seventh, ninth and tenth horizontal rows. There are a few misplaced C reliefs, not plated, which come from either plate 6 or 7, though probably most and possibly all of them come from plate 6.

The imprint is about 1¾ mm. from the stamps of the left pane, and about the same distance from the stamps of the right pane. I regret to state that the plate number has not been seen from either pane, although I think that there is no doubt at all as to what it is, and that it reads "No. 7". Can anyone show me all or part of this plate number?

The center line is exactly the same, as far as irregularity of thickness is concerned, as is the center line found on plate 6. It is from 3¼ to 3½ mm. from the stamps of the left pane, and is just about 3½ mm. from the stamps of the right pane. As was stated under plate 6, it is extremely difficult to differentiate stamps showing the center line from the left pane of plates 6, 7 and 8. With the right pane it is often difficult to distinguish between the stamps from plates 7 and 8. The center line probably runs a considerable distance above the top of the top row of stamps, while it runs almost 12 mm. below the bottom of the bottom row of stamps.

The spacing on this plate, generally speaking, is wide. On the left pane, however, there is one exception, the fourth and fifth vertical rows being noticeably close together. The balance of this pane shows fairly uniformly wide spacing. The widest spacing on any plate is found between the bottom of the ninth and tenth vertical rows,—that between 99 and 100L7 measuring 1¾ mm. On the right pane the spacing is also fairly uniform, although a bit wider between the third and fourth, and ninth and tenth vertical rows, than between the others.

On the left pane the alignment is good, although the sixth vertical row is slightly higher than the seventh, and the ninth is noticeably higher than the eighth. On the right pane the fourth vertical row is higher than the row on either side, while the seventh row is slightly higher than the sixth, and the tenth than the ninth.

All the stamps on this plate are of the main type, without any inner lines. No sub-types are found.

Two shifts are known on this plate, although the plate positions are not absolutely certain,—9L7(?), and 9R7(?). In giving the history of plate 6, four

unplated shifts were mentioned. Some of these four may come from this plate.

The small crack which shows on two adjacent stamps (only perforated) from this plate or plate 6 has already been described and illustrated under the heading "Cracked Plates". Its earliest known date is Mar. 17, 1859.

Exactly the same remarks may be made regarding the re-cutting as were made in giving the history of plate 6, excepting that all the stamps with three frame lines only re-cut, come from the top row. It is impossible to differentiate stamps from the two plates, excepting by actual plating, unless the copy shows some unusual characteristics such as the guide line on plate 6, or one of the plate flaws. No errors of re-cutting other than minor ones, such as frame lines running too far, or failing to meet at the corners, have been noted. The best example fo "top frame line too close" is on this plate or plate 6. It has already been illustrated.

There are no other plate varieties worthy of note, excepting the plate flaw on 98R7, which has already been described and illustrated under the heading "Other Plate Varieties". (To be continued.)

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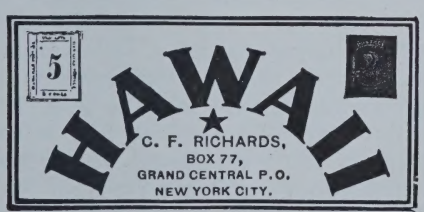

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EDITOR'S COLUMN

Though each succeeding year has marked a definite gain in the advance of Philately as a hobby and science we believe the year just passed, 1923, will long be remembered as one of the most notable in the philatelic calendar. The various gatherings of philatelists throughout the world with banner attendances indicated the rapidly growing strength of these organized groups and the great International Exhibition at London, England, last May, demonstrated how world wide the interest in stamp collecting has become. With fluctuating currencies, bankruptcy of great Nations and economic disturbances on every hand the stability of stamp values has been impressive. The year has seen the dispersal of many great collections, among them the most famed of all, the enormous accumulation of the Baron Ferrary which in itself brought over a million dollars during the year and established record prices for all rarities. History too has been made in the multitudinous European new issues, wondrous new designs and bewildering values and though often condemned they too have had their share in arousing public interest. Philatelic literature during 1923 set a very high mark for the future and has again demonstrated that the field for stamp study is far from being exhausted. In our own country these indications of growth, stability and learning have been most marked. The old issues of the United States have attained their greatest popularity and the prices paid for these continue to mount. The Philatelic press has shown great improvement and several handbooks published during the year have been accepted as world standards. The American Philatelic Society has had a most successful year and made a fine increase in the

number of members. Now that 1923 has far surpassed what was expected of it we enter upon the year 1924 with high hopes and expectations. We hope to see the stamp trade busier than ever, the auction prices higher than ever, philatelic literature better than ever and the A. P. S. get mighty close to the 5000 membership the officers are striving for. In other words, dear Reader, We wish you a very Happy New Year!

Dr. H. A. Davis is now making up the list of those who, having failed to pay their annual dues, will be dropped from the membership list. His report of these delinquents will appear in the March issue and though it appears now that the list will be shorter than usual it unfortunately contains many who are known active collectors that take real interest in the Society. If you are among these we suggest you make a New Years resolution to give this your immediate attention and then write your check at once.

Mr. Eugene Klein, Official Expert of the Society, reports that a great number of the members are availing themselves of his services and while he is pleased to examine the stamps sent him he hopes that members will co-operate with him by obeying the rules of his department. The fee for examination is 10 cents for each stamp with a minimum charge of 25 cents. That is, if you send three or more stamps the price of examination, a nominal one, is 10 cents per stamp, but if you send one or two stamps the price is 25 cents for one or two as the case may be. In addition to this small charge which may be remitted in current U. S. postage, a stamped envelope for the return of the stamps or stamp should accompany the sending. Mr. Klein is rendering a valuable service to the membership in connection with these examinations and it should not be made burdensome to him by requiring him to keep books on the small amount involved.

The many letters from our advertisers approving the increased advertising rates have been very encouraging and we wish to thank one and all for so readily co-operating in keeping up the high standard of the Journal. It is very pleasing in these days of vexatious high costs to have a broad minded view taken of an added expense even though it is fully justified.

Taking the attitude of Cain and defensively interrogating "Am I my brother's keeper" a small number of well informed specialists shroud their stamp discoveries with secrecy and refuse to share their knowledge with fellow collectors. This attitude, based on selfishness, quite often defeats its own end as the secret dies with the discoverer and his pet varieties remain normal ones. Now and then some chap keeps a secret of no financial interest to him just so he may at some time pose as being abnormally wise and confound the simple amateur. Mr. Fred Melville in the "Stamp Collectors Fortnightly" gives a scathing rebuke to one of these and we take pleasure in reprinting the story in this issue. It's about Scott's #100a Tasmania, a clever piece of philatelic trickery and a smart man that kept a secret nineteen years! Read it and reflect on the value of philatelic literature and the men that freely give the results of thir researches to the various stamp publications.

The efforts made to give Philately publicity through the daily newspaper have to a large extent been confined to articles in the large metropolitan papers and while this is most desirable and conducive to good results we believe a greater and virgin field lies in the smaller communities throughout the country. This

is a field that can be much more easily reached as the local small town newspaper is always ready to publish personal comment of local interest and will as a rule eagerly take to a story of the hobby of one of its citizens. These reflections have been stimulated by the receipt of a copy of the "Evening Review," a daily of East Liverpool, Ohio, on the front page of which we find a five column head "Meet City's Champion Tax Collector! He is Brady Buchanan." Under this head is published a long account of Mr. Buchanan's stamp collection, together with a nicely detailed explanation of the various phases of stamp collecting and the pleasure and educative value to be derived from it. Mr. Buchanan, who is an A. P. S. member, purposely suggested the article to determine if there were any other local collectors and second to awaken a curiosity in the hobby among the younger folk of his city. Within ten days there were real results as Mr. Buchanan located one 25-year old collection, secured two prospects for the A. P. S. and the boys work director of the local Y. M. C. A. has started a boys stamp club which he has asked Mr. Buchanan to direct. Mr. Buchanan has had so many inquiries from non-collectors about his stamps that he has decided to exhibit his collection publicly. He further modestly says that his collection is not a very large one, nor valuable as collections go, but the local interest is as great as if it was a Ferrary Collection. East Liverpool is now most decidedly interested in stamps and Mr. Buchanan has added to his own pleasure in stamp collecting. We hope that others, particularly such as reside in cities of 25,000 inhabitants and under, will try this stunt. Just tell your local editor of your collection and he will be glad to write it up, if you wish to give him a good sample of how interestingly it can be done, write the East Liverpool, Ohio, Evening Review for a copy of their issue of Nov. 17th.

Since writing the foregoing we received a clipping from Mr. William Hoffman of Springfield, Mo., taken from one of the local papers, which announces the formation of a branch society of the A. P. S. in Springfield. The article, under a heavy leadline, gives full information about the National Society and the publicity should bring in many additional members from the "Show Me" State.

The first news of how our A. P. S. members fared in the Japanese earthquake tragedy has been received by Dr. Davis in a letter from J. M. de Mendonca, Jr., A. P. S. 6707, who gives an interesting account of his experiences. Mr. de Mendonca wishes his many friends in the A. P. S. to know of his escape from death and that he is again actively at the hobby. His address is now P. O. Box 353, Kobe, Japan, care the Hong-Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. He writes as follows:—

"I was working in the office at the time of the earthquake and had a miraculous escape. A man next to me was killed by falling timbers and bricks from the chimneys and I was covered from head to foot with dust and dirt and nearly suffocated. In less than five minutes the whole of Yokohama was reduced to ruins and thousands were crushed to death by the falling walls. Fires soon started in all parts of the city and as a strong typhoon wind was blowing the flames spread rapidly. Many who were trapped in houses or pinned down by debris were burnt to death and out of the half million population over one-fifth were killed. After the first shock I started to run home, anxious for the safety of my wife and child and had great difficulty in making the short mile that separated us. I encountered many corpses and at one place fell into one of the many fissures caused by the quake. I reached home just in time as the fire was rapidly approaching and though our house was in a slanting position and my wife and

child terribly frightened I found them uninjured. I took a few minutes time to rescue my beautiful collection of Portuguese stamps and some other valuable belongings and we then flew as fast as we could to outlying fields. We stayed there four days and nights until relief came from Kobe and other parts of Japan. We slept in the open and had to drink dirty well water to quench our thirsts. We had fortunately brought along a bit of canned food which kept us from starving. There were numerous shocks after the first big quake and we were very anxious to get away from the terrible scene. Four days later the crew of the French steamer 'Andre Lebon' took us aboard and gave us every comfort and on September 13th brought us to Kobe. You cannot imagine how terrible this has all been and I am mighty glad that I saved my collection as working on my stamps has done much to relieve my mind of the tragedy I passed through."

Deceased.

Through Mr. Erskine Bains of Philadelphia we have the sad news of the death of his son, Erskine Bains, Jr., a member of the Society, who passed away November 23rd, 1923.

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The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

As a producer of facts, theories and statistics we yield the palm to the public controversy. Take for example the subject of Prohibition,—this National controversial issue has brought to light so many facts and statistics that every reading citizen has imbibed enough information to be, so to speak, drunk with knowledge instead of booze. Who doesn't know the birth rate, death rate, arrests, convictions, number of insane, drug addicts, etc. of every American metropolis? A philatelic controversy works much the same way and as a method of securing inside information we recommend to every specialist the simple pastime of starting an argument! For some months past we have been doing that very thing in these columns by encouraging the "Kicking Mule" to kick and now he finally steps forward and with a graceful flick of flashing heels knocks all our theories about his past and demise over the fence. Listen to his story as told by the man that has him safely corraled at this writing!

"My father, W. H. H. Learned, who was Postmaster at Port Townsend, Washington, from 1877 to 1886 inclusive, used the 'Kicking Mule' as a cancellor during his term of office. Just when he first used the 'Mule' I am unable to say but think it was in 1880 or 1881. He secured this device from Klinkner & Co. of San Francisco and I suppose it was a stock cancellor. Fathers Mule must have been destroyed. I have in my possession a few envelopes postmarked 'Port Townsend' with the Mule cancellation but they are dated 1884, I did not think to keep the earlier ones that I once had. My father was quite proud of the Mule and often remarked to people how it kicked George Washington in the head.' I was postmaster from 1890 to 1894 inclusive and from 1898 to 1915 inclusive and in 1900 I purchased a mule cancellor from Klinkner & Co. and used it for several years though generally only on registered mail. The reason given by Mr. W. L. Clark to Mr. August Dietz in your August-September issue for its use is not a fact. I secured the mule to follow on, in a way, after my father. I still have the Mule that I used and a large 'Bee', purchased from Klinkner & Co., that I used almost exclusively on registered mail. There is no difference between the Mule my father used and the one I used. * * *

Very truly yours,

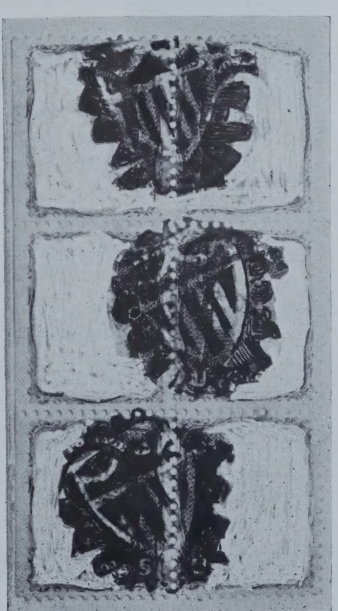
A. Francis Learned.

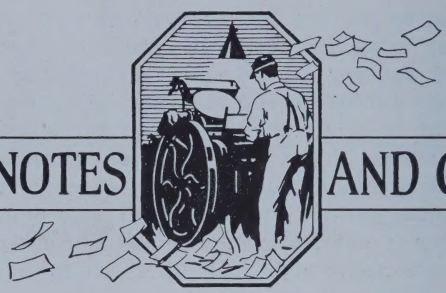
Port Townsend, Wash.
Nov. 5th, 1923."

We trust this fully disposes of the story of the "Kicking Mule" and next take up the pretty tale about the printer of Tonga who covered his stamps with neat stars and asterisks as illustrated in the November issue. No, we have not

heard from him direct as yet, but Mr. Henry C. Hitt of Bremerton, Wash., starts an argument that may bring him to life like the mule. Mr. Hitt says that there were no extra stars on the Tonga 1886 one and two penny stamps. He says that the variety is a double surcharge and that any one can discover that fact with a little pains from our illustration in the November issue. He says that if you will prepare a little sketch of the pane of stamps illustrated and place thereon the extra stars it will be found that these are placed just like the normal ones but turned in a sidewise position and the result of a double printing is thereby clearly indicated. Try it out and you will find he is right. Take out all the stars except those in the upper right and lower left corners and place them on a blank sheet in the relative position they appear on the stamps and see what you see! If Mr. Hitt is right in his contention and surely his theory is well supported by his drawing it upsets the previous statement that this variety only appears on part of each sheet. There must have been one or more sheets doubly printed or perhaps the printer made this mistake only on fractional sheets handed him for surcharging. Has any one ever seen a complete sheet that showed this variety, "with extra stars" in a part of the sheet only?

Looking over the results of the auction sales one cannot fail to note that collectors seem to be buying cancellations instead of stamps these days. Some very fine, lightly canceled stamps of undoubted respectability are sold quite cheaply while some very plentiful stamps with unusual cancellations bring what many an old timer thinks are ridiculous prices. A very fine copy of the 5c 1847, not a scarce stamp at all, sold at a recent sale for the tidy sum of $80.00 because it had the so-called Wheeling, W. Va. "precancel" gridiron. Another copy cancelled "5" in green brought $76.00 but the same stamp, of the variety known as a "creased paper," a not common item of interest to every U. S. Specialist brought $5.00! The block of 3c 1861's illustrated here is a fair example of how the cancellation craze has enhanced the value of an ordinary stamp. The owner of this block, a well known Detroit collector, bought it ten years ago for one dime. He placed it in a duplicate book and about 4 years ago when starting a "block" collection dug it out and placed it in his collection. Shortly thereafter he was offered $1.00 for it or 10 times what he paid for it. Fortunately he refused this offer as within a few months he had an offer of $8.00 for it and this led him to exhibit it at his local stamp society where the first man that saw it offered him $10.00 for it and the next man $15.00! He took it home and another collector hearing of it offered him $21.00 and shortly afterwards this was increased to $25.00 and then both the Detroit collectors again approached him, the first with an offer of $40.00 and the second with a ten dollar raise to $50.00; The owner now thinks there may be a chance of a still higher offer. What's your guess? It does certainly pay to watch out for nice cancells but don't overlook the fact that $50.00 will buy about 30 fine copies of No. 1 Netherlands and in ten years from now—well that too is guessing!





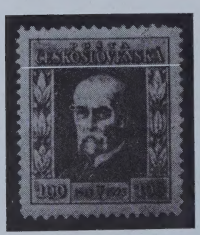
NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

BELGIUM.—Theo. Champion notes an error, "imprint omitted," on the current typographed 5c value. This and all the other values bear the name of the engraver, Leon Houyoux, beneath each stamp at the lower right hand corner and though its omission has only been noted on the 5c it is likely that other values may be found with this error.

BRAZIL.—Commemorative stamp, depicting the entry of the Brazilian Army into Bahia, July 2nd, 1923, a poorly lithographed stamp on cheap paper. 200 reis red.



CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—From Mr. F. S. Poteet we have received the following information about the Jubilee series just issued:

"The completion of five years existence as a separate nation has been the excuse given for the new Jubilee series. When the announcement of this issue was made, shortly after the exposition of the philatelic societies at Brno, there was a storm of protest from philatelic circles. The Minister of Posts & Telegraphs had expressed the desire of the Government to assist philately in every way in a speech made at the Philatelic Exposition but when taken to task about this proposed issue he replied that the Government desired "to co-operate with Philatelists in so far as the interests of Philately and the Government did not conflict" and the stamps were issued per original schedule. The issue was placed on sale October 27th, 1923 and is available for inland and froeign correspondence until Jan. 1st, 1924. After that date all remainders must be returned to the central accounting office at Prague.

The stamps are sold at double face, 100% premium and the excess will be given to the Red Cross, a fund for the social welfare of Postal Employees and a fund for the assistance of children. Having a direct interest in the sale the Red Cross has advertised the issue widely and postal employees are all urged to push sales. The set consists of four values, line engraved, printed in sheets of 100 on white paper, watermarked with linden leaves. The stamps are 23¼ mm. tall by 19¾ mm. wide. The central design is a portrait of President Masaryk taken from a recent engraving by Prof. Max Svabinsky. Laurel leaves fill in on both sides the central design and the gum is applied so as to show a monogram "PCS" which will of course not show on

used copies. All four values are the same design except as to figures of value. It is doubtful if the issue will be a great success as the public is more or less fed up on charitable donations. The decline of the mark has caused hardships and readjustments are still in process. Should foreign collectors boycott this issue to any extent perhaps the Postal Dep't may find it convenient to readjust their ideas as to just where the "interests of the Government and philately coincide." It is grateful to note that philatelists in Czecho-Slovakia and other European countries are protesting against unnecessary issues and a few years should see much of this "war" idea abandoned.

The values issued and the number printed are:

50 heller Green	1,500,000 stamps
100 heller Red	1,000,000 stamps
200 heller Blue	300,000 stamps
300 heller Brown	200,000 stamps

DANTZIG.—The Free Staters seem to have become discouraged in their contest with Germany in the production of high sounding values as the latter country is freely making billion values instead of humble "Tausend" and so Dantzig has reverted to the other end of the scale again with low values based on a new currency which is said to be on a gold basis. Pending a definitive issue in this new currency surcharged provisionals are again reverted to and we have been shown the following values in "Gulden" currency. The surcharge is on the small arms type.

5pf. on 50 Mark.	30pf. on 50 Mark.
10pf. on 50 Mark.	40pf. on 100 Mark.
20pf. on 100 Mark.	50pf. on 100 Mark.
25pf. on 50 Mark.	75pf. on 100 Mark.

There are also "Gulden" values to this provisional set of which we have noted the following reported values, 1, 2, 3, and 5 Gulden. Messrs. Holtz & Giebeler of Dantzig have also shown us a new airplane stamp in changed design. It bears a large and a small airplane in solid color within the curved tube of a posthorn, the words Frei Stadt Danzing above in fancy script and the value, expressed in Marks below with a small coat of arms in lower right. The value is 500,000 Marks, hexagon wmk., color red. We suppose this stamp is obsolete with the adoption of the new currency.

EGYPT.—Mr. Chas. Passalides advises us of the issue fo several additional values in the King Fuad type, 3 mill. brown, 50 mill, blue green and 100 mill. red violet, the latter two in large size.

GERMANY.—The possibility of "Billion" values that we suggested last month materialized before we got to press. The standard "key plate" design, illustrated last month, has proven its adaptive value as values have changed almost daily. We have now seen this type expressed in 1, 2, 5 and 10 "Milliarden" or billions as we would say. Now that the Germans have surpassed all previous records and their chief competitors, Dantzig, have quit we hope we will be able to announce next month some values in stable currency that will stay fixed for at least a week or so.

GRENADA.—Script Watermarked paper, current type. 1 shilling black on emerald and 10sh green and red on emerald.

GREECE.—Mr. Michel D. Toccos sends us the following description of the new set officially announced for this country.

1 lepta, brown red. National dress of Dodecanesian woman.
2 lepta, carmine. The white tower of Salonica.
3 lepta, light orange. Mount Athos & Monastery.
5 lepta, deep green. Isthmus of Corinth.
10 lepta, scarlet, same as 1 lepta.
20 lepta, mauve. National dress of Macedonian woman.
25 lepta, blue green, same as 3 lepta.
40 lepta, deep blue, same as 2 lepta.
50 lepta, deep lilac. Isthmus of Corinth.
80 lepta, blue and black. Isthmus of Corinth.
1 Drachma, blue and sepia. Temple of Theseus.
2 D., blue and black. The Acropolis.
3 D., violet & black. "Cuirasse Averoff."
5 D., yellow and black. The Academy.
10 D., red violet & black. Temple of Theseus.
15 D., light green & black. The Academy.
25 D., olive green and black. The Acropolis.

The lepta values are 21½x28 mm. and the Drachma values 25x35 mm. in size.

ITALY.—"Stamp Collecting" reports the issue of six stamps commemorating the success of the "Fascist" movement. 10c green, 30c purple, 50c rose red, 1 lira blue, 2 lire brown and 5 lire indigo.

Also three charity stamps in large format, 2 by 1¼ inches, the central design being taken from a medal of ancient Rome. The excess charge on these goes to the Fascisti Benevolent fund. 30c (plus 30c) brown, 50c (plus 50) purple violet and 1 L. (plus 1 L.) grey.

LATVIA.—Mr. George Jaeger advises us of a new surcharged charity issue for the benefit of the War invalids of Latvia. The stamps appeared Nov. 10th, on the Coat of Arms series in gold currency. The surcharge is a Maltese cross with laurel wreath with the initials "L. K. 1. S." in the four arms of the cross. These stand for "Latvian Society of Invalids". Below in three lines is printed "Kara Invalidiem, s.10s." the amount, 10 santimi, going to the benefit of the invalids. The surcharge appears on the 1 santimi lilac, 2s. yellow and 4s. green. Mr. Jaeger says the issue is limited to 200,000 sets and will be in issue or good for postage for one year.

Mr. Karl Koslowski, who has also reported this set, says that while it is no doubt officially authorized, the sale of the stamps will be mostly to stamp dealers rather than over the counter. The face value of the set, according to him, is 8c U. S. currency and should be retailed not much over 10c a set.

LUXEMBURG.—Mr. Henry Hooreman shows us a provisional overprint on Scotts Type A. 11. 25 centimes on 37½c. black brown.

RUSSIA.—Five new stamps are reported with designs somewhat similar to current type, bearing head of a workman, soldier and peasant. 1 kopeck orange, 3k. dark red, 4k. carmine, 6k. blue and 10k. indigo. Stamps are imperforate and sold in gold currency.

SAARE.—Three color changes are reported by Stamp Collecting in the current pictorial type. 15c orange, 20c pale blue and 75c. olive.

SWITZERLAND.—Mr. A. Koechlin shows us this years set of "Pro Juventute" stamps, one of which is illustrated on our cover. These were issued December 1st, and are good for postage until April 30th, 1924. The 5cx5c, black and brown on white, carries the Arms of the canton of Bale, the 10cx5c, red, green and violet on white, the Arms of the canton of Neuchatel and the 40cx5c, red, white and blue, the Federal Arms of Switzerland.

URUGUAY.—Three commemoratives issued the middle of October to commemorate the anniversary of the battle of Sarandi, depict an allegorical figure, sword in hand, leading a dog of war. Republica O. del Uruguay at top and "Sarandi" vertically at right. Lithographed at National Printing Works, Montevideo. Wmk. "Republica Oriental del Uruguay", perf. 11½. 2 centesimos green, 5c. scarlet and 12c. indigo.—"Stamp Collecting."

PRECANCELS.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to F. B. Eldredge, Attleboro, Mass. Use Bushnell's types for descriptions when possible.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN—Type IV (U. 1) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted, 6 cent, 9 cent.

FLORIDA.

TAMPA—Type II (U. 10) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, reading up, 25 cent.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Type described in May, 1922, A. P., on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 7 cent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—Type VIII (U. 2) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, 5 cent; 5 cent, inverted; 4 cent, inverted; 10 cent; 10 cent, inverted.

BOSTON—In two lines sans-serif capitals 2 mm. high enclosed in frame 10 mm. by 20 mm. precancelled twice on each stamp, on issue of 1922-23, rotary press coil, perf. 10 vertically, 1 cent, 2 cent.

NEW YORK.

OGDENSBURG—(U. 18) on sisue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent.

ROCHESTER—Type V (U. 1) on issue of 1912, perf. 12, 3 cent, 15 cent.

L. L. Batchelder (3667) sends in the following:

AURORA, ILL.—2c 1922 new type bars 2 mm. and 8 mm. apart.

CHICAGO, ILL.—1c 1922 U1 on Schermack 3; 15c 1922 U1 inverted; 20c 1922 reading up; 3c 1917 surface vertical pair, top stamp not precancelled.

DECATUR, ILL.—2c & 5c 1922, U1.
ATLANTA, GA.—10c Type V 1922.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—2c 1922, type IV.
SOUTH BEND, IND.—2 cent 1922, U5.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—2c & 5c 1922, Type V.
LYNN, MASS.—15c & 50c 1917, U18.
LYNN, MASS.—7c 1922, U18.
INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.—5c, 7c, 50c 1917, U16.
TERRA HAUTE, IND.—10c Special Del. 1922, U6.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—1c 1922, 10x10 rotary, Govt. type.
JACKSON, MISS.—10c 1922, U22.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—10c 1922, U3.
LANSING, MICH.—2c & 5c 1922, inverted, U1.
MANVILLE, N. J.—20c & 50c 1917, U3.
NEW YORK, N. Y.—1922, 1c coil perf. 10, U8 up and down.
SHERRILL, N. Y.—Similar to U23, Harding 1923; 15c 1917, similar to U23.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—1922, Type smiilar to U15, new.
AKRON, OHIO.—10c 1922, type X.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.—1c rotary 10x10, 1922, Govt. type; 1c coil P10 1922, up U8; 4c 1922, U3.
SCRANTON, PA.—2c, 5c, 10c, 1922, U6.
CLEVELAND, TENN.—3c 1917, engraved, U6.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—5c, 10c, 1922, U1.
NASHVILLE, TENN.—1c 10x10, 1922, Govt. type; 2c 1922, normal and inverted; 10c 1922, normal and inverted, small type.
DALLAS, TEX.—10c, 15c 1922, U14.

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Barbados: 71, 72, 91, 92, 94, 102, 107, 117, 118, 120, 122, 123, 124.
JAMAICA: 64, 68.
Trinidad: 67, 68, 74, 75, 75a, 76, 77, 84 to 86, 91, 92, 100 to 107, 161 to 173.
Trinidad & Tobago: 1, 2, 4 to 7.
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Oaxaca: Set used cat. $3.10 for 90 cents.
Mexico Denver set comp. used cat. $1.15 for 35 cents.
Mexico 1915-16 complete, used, 506-514 cat. $1.34 for 45 cents.
Mexico 613a, 10c without imprint, not priced, at 15 cents.
Mexico 512, 513, 514, mint (40c has no gum) cat. $1.45, 40 cents the set, pairs and blocks up to 50 at same rate.

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REPORT *of the* SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 4. **December 1, 1923.**

Applications Pending.

Giron, Leon	Engler, Geo. F.	Niemeyer, Jno. J.
Neddermann, Herman	Francisci, Ivan	Norris, Edwin A.
Pierro, Tommasso	Grossman, Samuel	Palmer, C. H. Jr.
San Fran. Stamp Socy.	Gunesch, Adolph	Peck, Col. R. H.
Ullah, M. E.	Hansen, Cap. O. H.	Perry, Thos. Doane
Abraham, Arthur G.	Haynes, Williams	Rapkin, Geo. F.
Anderson, David G.	Henbest, Herbert W.	Rennie, Robert
Andrews, S. E.	Hilton, Geoffrey	Reynolds, J. H.
Benners, Judge A. H.	Hoffman, S. A.	Rodney, Lewis E.
Betterly, Walter	Hooper, Hugh B.	Rood, John
Blamey, Alvin O.	Hoyt, Harry O.	Shepherd, Vernon H.
Blunk, Frank	Job, Geo. C.	Smith, Wikoff
Bode, August	Janssen, Fritz	Stahl, Jos. P.
Bowman, J. H.	Konwiser, Harry M.	Starr, Floyd T.
Brown, E. Herbert	Kremers, Richard	Swift, Harold I.
Brackett, Jno. H.	Larssen, Arnold	Sykes, A. W.
Burgess, Gerald H.	Leas, Robert	Terrill, Chas. F.
Chappell, G. Howard	Leclercq, Georges	Turner, B.
Chun, F. Z.	Lief, Chas. T.	Ude, Arthur H.
Cahn, Hassel M.	Limongi, Felix	Warren, Philip S.
Comings, Fred S.	Lyon, Harold M.	Weber, Walter E.
Deming, Dr. L. P.	Moore, Jane O.	Wimpfheimer, Julius
Draves, Albert W.	Morgan, Tilghman V.	Yount, Andrew S.

Application for Reinstatement Pending.

4266 Grinnell, Geo. H.

New Applications Posted.

Allen, Frederick W., 312 Walnut St., S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.; Age 22; Stamp Dealer, Rotnem Stamp Co.; Reference: Dr. W. I. Mitchell, Paonia, Colo.; Proposed by E. M. Oleson.

Andersen, Earle Edwin, Box 206, Fitzsimons, Colo.; Age 22; Beneficiary U. S. Veterans Bureau; Reference: Nathan D. Prince, Hartford-Conn. Trust Co., Hartford, Conn.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Bachmann, Robert, 141½ 7th St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Age 43; Baker; Reference: Chas. Christensen, 124 2nd St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by F. W. Noske.

Beegle, Alan B., Atlantic Highlands, N. J.; Age 36; Electrician; Reference: Atlantic Highlands Postmaster; Proposed by John P. Cooper.

Betterman, Gerald L., 2114 Young St., Bellingham, Wash.; Age 17; Student; Guaranteed by Carl Lobe, B. B. Furniture Co., Bellingham, Wash.; Reference: M. J. Cashion, 2010 H. St., Bellingham, Wash.; Proposed by J. M. Hitt.

Brannen, R. L., Box 786, Havana, Cuba; Age 39; Steamship Business, P. & O. Steamship Co.; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by A. M. Ash.

Charters, C. R., Barnet, B. C., Canada; Age 36; Mgr. Nichols Chemical Co.; Reference: Stephen Golder, Pres. B. C. Phil. Socy., Hotel Vancouver, B. C.; Proposed by Ronald M. Angus.

Christy, Roland Gilbert, 1647 Hampshire Rd., Oak Bay, B. C., Canada; Age 24; Investment Banker, Gillespie, Hart & Todd Ltd.; Reference: R. T. Elliott K. C., Victoria, B. C., Canada; Proposed by Ronald M. Angus.

Cogswell, Dr. Lloyd H., P. O. Box T, Warner, Merrimack Co., N. H.; Age 44; Physician; Reference: W. S. Huntington, Mechanics Natl. Bank, Concord, N. H.; Proposed by Carroll Chase.

Curran, Roy, 213 E. St. Paul St., Spring Valley, Ill.; Age 33; Restaurant Owner, Curran Lunch Room; Reference: Spring Valley City Bank, Spring Valley, Ill.; Proposed by Rev. Daniel J. Kaib.

Davies, A. E., 1327 Grove St., Berkeley, Calif.; Age 31; Fountain Pen Specialist; Reference: Robert Marsh, 712 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Doane, Dr. Philip S., 318 Oaklawn Ave., South Pasadena, Calif.; Age legal; Physician & Surgeon; Reference: Jacob Weigel, Pasadena, Calif.; Proposed by Herbert E. Gage.

Feldt, Lee, 102 Rustic St., Rochester, N. Y.; Age 21; Electro Plater, Eastman Kodak Co.; Reference: C. F. Clark & Co., LeRoy, N. Y.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Fielding, Edgar W., 126 W. 20th St., Wilmington, Del.; Age 29; Chemical Engineer; Reference: Wilmington Trust Co., Wilmington, Del.; Proposed by L. Mulford Taylor.

Gamble, C. M., Box 264, Houghton, Mich.; Age 30; Bookkeeper, Ingot Stamp Co.; Reference: Ferdinand Wieber, Houghton, Mich.; Proposed by Ralph H. Nickerson.

Gilkerson, W. C., 471 13th St., Oakland, Calif.; Age 39; Accountant, Smith Bros., Inc.; Reference: H. C. Capwell Co., 14th & Clay Sts., Oakland, Calif.; Proposed by Harry E. Gray.

Glanville, R. P., 450 N. 17th St., Kansas City, Kans.; Age 16; Student; Guaranteed by Francis Glanville, Glanville Fur. Co.; Reference: Dun & Bradstreet; Proposed by Carl S. Davis.

Grove, Clark, 42 Broadway, New York City; Age 41; Treas. Mine & Smelter Supply Co.; Reference: Alfred W. Kiddle, 115 Broadway, New York City; Proposed by Wm. D. Gordon.

Gustafson, J. E., Box 625, McPherson, Kans.; Age 53; Jeweler; Reference: Jas. A. Cassler, McPherson, Kans.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Haight, Hiram H., 204 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.; Age 46; Sales Engineer, Viking Pump Sales Co.; Reference: Dr. F. A. Kraft, 4610 Pabst Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by F. W. Noske.

Hanney, Geo. G., 2714 S. Jefferson Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Age 30; Circular Mailer & Distributer; Reference: F. Louis Boehl, Grand & Gravois Sts., St. Louis, Mo.; Proposed by Geo. A. Zimmerman.

Hawley, F. H., 5007 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; Age 22; Asst. Employment Mgr.; Reference: C. L. Dous, 1855 Charles Rd., East Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by Carl S. Davis.

Henderer, M. Donaldson, 804 Washington St., Wilmington, Del.; Age 15; Student; Guaranteed by Thos. Donaldson, 804 Washington St., Wilmington, Del.; Reference: W. B. Danforth, 2nd & Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Hewson, R. R., 850 N. Mentor Ave., Pasadena, Calif.; Age 35; Hospital Supt., Pasadena Hospital Assn.; Reference: Jacob Weigel, Pasadena, Calif.; Proposed by Byron Elliott.

Inglis, Vincent W., Box 903, Winnipeg, Man., Canada; Age 35; Law Student; Reference: R. C. Osborne, Yale Ave., Winnipeg, Canada; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Isert, Theo. A., 531 Fisk Bldg., Broadway & 57th St., New York City; Age 47; Gen. Mgr. Engravers Natl. Assn.; Pub. Engravers Bulletin; Reference: Vahan Mozian, Broadway & 39th St., New York; Proposed by Jos. Gallant.

Jungmann, Alfred, R. 4 Box 220, West Allis, Wis.; Age 62; Merchant; Reference: Kurth Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by F. W. Noske.

Keeler, Julian A., 930 Owen St., Saginaw, Mich.; Age 51; Collection Clerk, 2nd Natl. Bank, Saginaw, Mich.; Reference: Max P. Heavenrich, 301 Genesee Ave., Saginaw, Mich.; Proposed by John J. Spencer.

Keyes, Arthur H., c/o E. D. Keyes & Co., Rutland, Vt.; Age 49; Wholesale Grocre; Reference: B. A. Brehmer, Rutland, Vt.; Economist Stamp Co., New York; Proposed by B. A. Brehmer.

Kraus, A. H., 409 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Age 43; Printer; Reference: E. A. Boyer Paper Co., 175 Hanover St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by F. W. Noske.

Kuhn, Chas. A., 66½ 35th St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Age 40; Locomotive Engineer; Reference: Dr. H. Russell, 1204 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by F. W. Noske.

Kurten, Miss Theresa, 8225 Pritchard Place, New Orleans, La.; Age legal; Reference: D. H. Holmes & Co., 819 Canal St., New Orleans, La.; Proposed by Otto Arco.

Lampe, Otto W., 423 W. 42nd St., New York City; Age 34; Music Arranger; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Marshall H. Hancock, 537 5th Ave., New York City; Proposed by Wm. H. Hush.

Lutteken, August, 4650 Bryant St., Denver, Colo.; Age 64; State Chairman, Farmer-Labor Party; Reference: Burt Martin, 715 E & C Bldg., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Mack, Harry W., 2345 Broadway, New York City; Age 62; Lawyer; Reference: J. C. Morgenthau, 87 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by Alfred W. Mack.

Martin, Mary L., 476 Bradford Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.; Age legal; Reference: First Wis. Natl. Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by Mrs. May E. Suits.

McQuitty, L. F., Box 747, Muskogee, Okla.; Age 29; Stamp Dealer; Reference: H. E. Harris & Co., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Meyers, John, 748 Brownsville Road, Mt. Olive Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Age 37; Asst. Secy., Keystone Lumber Co.; Reference: Sheldon Nathaniel, 2347 Valera Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Olney, De Forest Whitting, 235 Putnam St., Syracuse, N. Y.; Age 54; Yard Foreman, Brown Life Gear Co.; Reference: John E. Merwin, 425 Shonnard St., Syracuse, N. Y.; Proposed by W. L. Morse.

Pelton, Leonard D., 260 State St., Lowville, N. Y.; Age 27; Milk Business, Lewis Co.; Reference: Black River Natl. Bank, Lowville, N. Y.; Proposed by Paul M. Elsden.

Potter, Dr. Alfred L., 392 Lloyd Ave., Providence, R. I.; Age 31; Physician; Reference: C. G. Bartlett Jr., Representing Ernest & Ernest, Providence, R. I.; Proposed by Andrew R. Perry.

Provost, G. F., Mansfield, La.; Age 29; Cashr., Bank of Commerce & Trust Co.; Reference: DeSoto Securities Co., Mansfield, La.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Quick, Floyd, 25 Parsons St., Detroit, Mich.; Age 46; Photographer, Am. Coml. Photo Co.; Reference: J. O. Baenziger, 40 Buhl Bldg., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by H. J. Kaufmann.

Ralston, C. A., 164 Vaughn St., Waterloo, Ia.; Age legal; Architectural Draftsman; Reference: R. P. Morris, 714½ Jefferson St., Waterloo, Ia.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Rosenthal, Benjamin, 4523 N. Warnock St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 22; Bookkeeper; Reference: Isaac Levin, 408 Bulletin Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Schenk, L., 4264 W. 21st St., Cleveland, Ohio; Age 42; Machinist; Reference: Geo. W. Linn Co., Columbus, Ohio; Proposed by The Secretary.

Schmitt, M. J., 856 22 St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Age 36; Sales Engineer; Reference: Chas. Christensen, 124 2nd St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by F. W. Noske.

Scotcher, Chas. A., Box 6, South Weymouth, Mass.; Age 55; Manufacturer, The A. A. Crawford Co., Pres. & Treas.; Reference: B. L. Drew & Co., 7 Water St., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by Wm. L. Aldrich.

Smith, H. D., Central Natl. Bank, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Age legal; With Central Natl. Bank & Trust Co.; Reference: W. L. Watson, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Proposed by W. A. Bogert.

Smith, H. S., 1003-6 Coal Exchange Bldg., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Age 57; Consulting Engineer, Smith & Willis; Reference: Theos. K. Foster, Coal Exchange, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Proposed by Julius Long Stern.

Sneed, Dr. C. M., 506 W. Broadway, Columbia, Mo.; Age 46; Oculist—Aurist; Reference: L. W. Orear, 1203 E. Broadway, Columbia, Mo.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Sprinkmann, Fred, 1003 Hackett Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.; Age 67; Manufacturer, Fred Sprinkmann & Son; Reference: William J. Uihlein, 717 Shepard Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by F. W. Noske.

Steffens, A., 780 Mt. Vernon Ave., Columbus, Ohio; Age 42; Pharmacist; Reference: S. W. Bower, 343 Washington Ave., Columbus, Ohio; Proposed by Joseph Gallant.

Steigerwald, John M., 1037 S. Pierce St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Age 31; Contractor, Ed. Steigerwald & Sons; Reference: Herman Prange, c/o Tews Lime & Cement Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by F. W. Noske.

Biedermann-Stori, Ad., Jungfraustr 4, Berne, Switzerland; Age 56; With Zumstein & Co.; Reference: Emert Biedermann, 1816 Holland Ave., Bronx, New York; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel.

Thacher, A. B., 321 Montgomery St., Syracuse, N. Y.; Age 41; Dist. Traf. Mgr. N. Y. Tel. Co.; Reference: S. C. Cherey, S. Cherey & Son, Marlins, N. Y.; Proposed by R. C. Sabin.

Thomes, John B., 120 Exchange St., Portland, Maine; Age 34; Lawyer; Reference: J. M. Bartels, 116 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by Reuel W. Smith.

Turnbull, David C., 129 North West St., Mishawaka, Indiana; Age 42; Mechanical Engineer, Dodge Mfg. Corp.; Reference: J. M. Bartels Co., 116 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by Clarence H. Issler.

Van Pelt, Arthur W., Box 636, Houma, La.; Age 41; Secy. Assn. of Commerce; Reference: Houma Mercantile Co., Houma, La.; Proposed by Jos. H. Pullen.

Widnian, Charles L., 731 Chestnut St., York, Pa.; Age 32; Shipping Clerk; Reference: Am. Chain Ct., Inc., York, Pa.; Proposed by John S. Reynolds.

Wood, Miss Grace A., 1301 Henry St., Berkeley, Calif.; Age Legal; Instructor; Retired; Reference: General Leonard Wood, Philippines; Proposed by H. B. Phillips.

Worthington, Hubert E., 265 W. 70th St., New York City; Age 24; Mgr., Real-estate Mgr.; Reference: Irving G. Brown, 2154 Broadway, New York City; Proposed by Joseph Gallant.

Wyer, J. I., 399 Western Ave., Albany, N. Y.; Age 54; Librarian, New York State Library; Reference: Wm. L. L. Peltz, 82 State St., Albany, N. Y.; Proposed by W. F. Goerner.

Applications for Reinstatement.

4704 Brown, Edwin Bush, 55 Chambers St., New Haven, Conn.; Age 45; Accountant; Reference: Egbert P. Stover, c/o Security Insurance Co., New Haven, Conn.; Proposed by Earle A. Young.

4581 Herr, A. W., 806 Scanlan Bldg., Houston, Tex.; Age 35; Division Pass. Agt., M. K. & T. R. R.; Reference: J. J. Sweeney, Jewelry Co., Houston, Tex.; Proposed by A. H. Schumacher.

2808 Krohne, Erwin C., 56 Worth St., New York City; Age 43; Resident Buyer; Reference: Elroy Curtis, V. P., 57 Leonard St., New York City; Proposed by M. Ohlman.

2984 Piper, J. C., Box 238, Elmo, Mo.; Age 47; News Dealer, Elmo News Co.; Reference: C. C. Grider, Genl. Merchant, Elmo, Mo.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

2458 Waters, William J., 147 W. 16th St., New York City; Age 34; Purchasing Agt.; Reference: Manufactures Trust Co., 385 4th Ave., New York City; Proposed by The Secretary.

4553 Welch, J. W., c/o M. E. Smith & Co., Omaha, Neb.; Age 46; Treasurer; Reference: Dr. W. P. Wherry, 703 Brandies Theatre Bldg., Omaha, Neb.; Proposed by H. A. Whipple.

4313 Wunderly, L. S., Box 301, Huron, Ohio; Age 41; Real Estate; Reference: F. J. Woodworth, Union Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

New Stockholders.

7057 Anderson, V. M., 306 Amsterdam Ave., New York City.
7058 Barrett, Sidney F., 2747 Sedgwick Ave., New York City.
7059 Bierbauer, S. L., Box 525, Pasadena, Calif.
7060 Bolinger, Donley, 225 E. Seaside Blvd., Long Beach, Calif.
7061 Cassinis, Gaspare, Box 819, Alexandria, Egypt.
7062 Clark, Charles M., 801 22 St., Galveston, Tex.
7063 Crown City Branch No. 52, Pasadena, Calif.
7064 Dean, Henry L., 239 Windsor Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
7065 d'Easum, Geoffrey C., 46 Merrivale St., New Westminster, B. C., Canada.
7066 Dubois, William, Box 887, Cheyenne, Wyo.
7067 Duck, A. D., 2616 Stardford St., Greenville, Tex.
7068 Ellis, E. Raymond, 1692 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
7069 Gere, Albert H., 4 D Kew Garden Apts., Kew Gardens, L. I., N. Y.
7070 Grand, George, Box 114, Los Angeles, Calif.

7071 Hahn, G. Adolph, 3829 California Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
7072 Halvorsen, E. J. S., 79 Walnut St., Winchester, Mass.
7073 Hickling, Percy H., Box 211, Nanaimo, B. C., Canada.
7074 Hunt, Chas. A., 257 Rosemont Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
7075 Kapur, H. N., Kingsway, Delhi, India.
7076 Kimball, Geo. R., Haverhill, N. H.
7077 Kraushaar, Otto, Long Ridge Road, Stamford, Conn.
7078 Mangelsdorf, Kurt, Eisenlohrstrasse 30, Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany.
7079 Manning, Mrs. W. T., 1755 Columbia Road, N. W., Washington, D. C.
7080 Musser, H. Clay, 441 W. College Ave., State College, Pa.
7081 New Haven Philatelic Society, Branch No. 53, New Haven, Conn.
7082 Norman, Hermann A. D., 9 Sackville St., Freetown, Sierra Leone.
7083 Sarapata, Alex E., Box No. 12-08, Alexandria, Egypt.
7084 Schmitz, Theodore, 268 Central Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
7085 Schulz, E. A., 3327 W. Commerce St., San Antonio, Tex.
7086 Smith, Raymond C., R. F. D. C. Box 12 A, Richmond, Va.
7087 Stewart, Rowe, 652 W. Phil Ellena St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
7088 Thompson, Geo. H., 458 Classon Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
7089 Ward, E. Dixon, Box 418, Pierre, S. Dak.
7090 Woodward, K. N., Kenwood, Blairstown, N. J.

Reinstated.

2104 Pierce, Miss E. C., 38 Russell Ave., Watertown, Mass.

Replaced on Roll.

5977 Pappadopulo, S. A., Box 843, Shanghai, China.

New Life Members.

221—6591 Yohannessiantz, Souren, 132 Nassau St., New York City.
222—1698 De Selms, Charles G., Box 723, Manila, Philippines.
223—6949 Bond, Henry Herrick, 207 Kimball Bldg., Boston, Mass.
224—7090 Woodward, K. N., Kenwood, Blairstown, N. J.

Resignations Accepted.

5666 Danielson, Geo. E., 1028 24th Ave., S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.
6389 Evans, P. H., c/o Burns & Co., Edmonton, Alb., Canada.
6478 Heist, Roy A., 2408 E. Yandell Blvd., El Paso, Tex.
6848 Reynolds, Walter V., 138 E. 59th St., New York City.
5949 Ragatz, Lowell J., 14 Bedford Pl., London W. C. 1, England.
6135 Ross, Clyde P., Kenilworth, Ill.
6286 Sjoblad, E. W., 950 Arkwright St., St. Paul, Minn.

Resignation Received.

6278 Merrick, Webster H., 520 N. Church St., Rockford, Ill.

Expelled.

4482 Harris, F. M., Springwater, N. Y.

Deceased.

6525 Johnson, George H., 615 Salem St., Malden, Mass. Oct. 2, 1923.

New Branches Chartered.

7063 Crown City Branch No. 53, Herbert E. Gage, Pres.; Donald G. White, Secy., 185 E. Mountain St., Pasadena, Calif.

7081 New Haven Philatelic Society, Branch No. 54, M. Ray Sanborn, Pres.; E. A. Young, Secy., 363 3rd Ave., West Haven, Conn.

Change in Branch Officers.

5233 Androscoggin Stamp Club, Branch No. 48, Frank H. Holman, Pres.; Reuel W. Smith, Secy., 81 Main St., Auburn, Maine.

Civil Official Change in Name.

6814 Abrahams, Jos. N., D. D. S., 107, 1284 E. 105th St., Cleveland, Ohio, Changed to

6814 Schneider, Joseph N., D. D. S., 107, 1284 E. 105th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

6591 Souren, Y., 132 Nassau St., New York City, change to

6591 Yohannessiantz, Souren, 132 Nassau St., New York City.

Change in A. P. S. Number.

5380 Young, Earle A., 363 3rd Ave., West Haven, Conn. Change to

2669 Young, Earle A., 363 3rd Ave., West Haven, Conn.

Change of Address.

5165 Allen, Walter V. from Hilo to Keomuku, Lanai, Hawaii.

1226 Bandholtz, Maj. Gen. H. H. from Ft. Myer, Va. to Constantine, Mich.

2858 Bangs, Clarendon from Brunswick to 29 Albemarle Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

5777 Barron, Edw. C. from 6646 to 6430 Vinewood Ave., Detroit, Mich.

6992 Breidau, W. G. from 10735 Superior Ave. to 2553 E. 130th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

5807 Bryan, Harry E. from Mansfield, Ohio to 622 8th St., Huntington, W. Va.

5115 Clarke, Edw. I. from Ganges, B. C. to Box 63, San Luis Obispo, Calif.

6305 Calderari, Chas. E. from London to 18 Onslow Rd., Richmond, Surrey, England.

1570 Crowell, H. C. from Cleveland Heights to 217 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, O.

6051 Dargue, Chas. C. from Philadelphia, Pa. to Box 404, Kittanning, Pa.

3278 Dole, W. Herbert from New York City to 23 Overlook Ave., West Orange, N. J.

6428 Dougherty, C. E. from South New Berlin to Sidney, N. Y.

2531 Doyle, G. A. from Denver, Colo. to Box 567, Kansas City, Mo.

6539 Duffo, Augusto from New York City to Apt. 245, Bogota, Rep. Columbia.

6825 Duffy, J. E. from Waterloo, Ia. to Gen. Del., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

2115 Gaerte, F. E. from 2511 Sunnyside Ave. to 2311 Gidding St., Chicago, Ill.

7001 Gowen, J. B. from 1644 Tremont St. to 40 Kalamath St., Denver, Colo.

6960 Gulick, E. Leeds Jr. from Brookline, Mass. to 705 W. New York Ave., Albuquerque, N. M.

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6656 Hamilton, L. Grant from 8030 Merrill Ave. to 1442 Calvert Ave., Detroit, Mich.
5825 Hancik, J. J. from Deweese, Neb. to Prague, Neb.
5376 Herman, Wm. from Sioux City to Box 332, Des Moines, Ia.
5554 Hibert, Lt. W. E. from U. S. S. N. Dakota, to U. S. S. Sands, c/o Postmaster, New York City.
4335 Jacobs, Chas. H. from 538 S. Penn. to 34 12th St., Wheeling, W. Va.
5635 Koller, Ed. J. from New York ot 217 Ridgewood Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
5588 Kratz, Adolph from 159 N. State St. to 3349 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.
6749 Kringel, Jno. C. from 3429 Tennyson to 4058 Tejon St., Denver, Colo.
6339 Layton, L. W. from Cleveland, O. to 318 St. Paul St., Brookline, Mass.
6275 Livermore, J. M. from Chicago to 533 Michigan Ave., Evanston, Ill.
2381 Luther, O. P. from 1110 Grand Ave. to Ferry Hanly Adv. Co., P. O. Exchange Rack, Kansas City, Mo.
6707 Mendonca, J. M. de from Tokio to Box 353, Kobe, Japan.
6666 Morrison, E. E. from 1010 E. 2nd St. to 1497 Alamitos Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
6633 Pade, A. E. from 48 Wall St. to c/o Amsinck, Sonne & Co., 49 Broadway, New York City.
4860 Parks, H. F. from Seattle, Wash. to Tacoma, Wash.
5174 Pike, A. H. from Buffalo, N. Y. to 21 Moeller St., Binghamton, N. Y.
6500 Pilling, Jno. W. from Roland Park, Md. to 71 W. Willis Ave., Detroit, Mich.
1350 Pullen, Jos. H. from Bank of Houma to Box 633, Houma, La.
6615 Richards, Thos. G. from 55 Doughty St. to 5 Guilford St., London, W. C. 1, England.
6895 Richardson, H. M. from Box 105 to 2707 Worthington St., Dallas, Tex.
4973 Rowley, A. M. from Waterbury, Conn. to 24 Oxford St., Springfield, Mass.
6616 Sapp, H. N. from San Jacinto St. to 1915 N. Fitzhugh St., Dallas, Tex.
6037 Schwarz, J. J. from Omaha, Neb. to Box 858, Chicago, Ill.
4766 Sedgwick, W. H. from R. D. to Box 55, Highland Park Sta., Louisville, Ky.
6080 Sisson, Mrs. W. A. from 3928 Shaw Ave. to 963 Goodfellow Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
307 Slater, A. B. from Slocum to c/o Eastern Nail Co., Union Ave., Providence, R. I.
5061 Standish, Jas. D. from 675 to 3065 Iroquois Ave., Detroit, Mich.
4667 Stewart, Alex. from 2047 E. Ocean to 3025 E. Ocean Ave., Long Beach, Cal.
2053 Taylor, Edw. M. from Los Angeles, Calif. to Box 195, Alhambra, Calif.
5850 Uhl, Norman from 454 N. E. 40th to 508 N. E. 54th St., Portland, Ore.
5143 Walker, E. H. from Cham. Com. to Box 550, Reno, Nev.
4100 Wallis, Grace C. from 1901 Orange St. to Box 936, Sta. C., Los Angeles, Calif.
2466 Wherry, Dr. W. P. from Brandies Bldg. to 620 Bankers Reserve Life Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
1507 Woodruff, Fremont from Detroit to 17160 Jefferson Ave., Grosse Pointe, Mich.

RARITIES

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T. ALLEN, "Craigard," Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, E. 11.

5034 Zesati, Robt. E. from Box 46 to Box 13, Zacatecas, Zac., Mexico.
3016 Marquardt, Wm. F. from Boston, Mass. to 304 Franklin St., South Braintree, Mass.

Membership Summary.

Membership November 1, 1923		2646
New Stockholders		34
Reinstated		1
Replaced on Roll		1
		2682
Resignations accepted	7	
Expelled by Board of Directors	1	
Deceased	1	9
Total Membership December 1, 1923		2673

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Official Notices.

R. KENNETH MILNE PRIZE.

A $5. goldpiece to the collector who obtains the largest number of Recruits. Stamp Dealers and Officers of the A. P. S. not eligible.

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APPOINTMENTS RECRUITING COMMITTEE.

Ioor, Harry, 642 Eugene St., Indianaolis, Ind.
Kaufmann, H. J., 13544 Stoepel Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Noske, F. W., 999 Oakland Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Gage, Herbert E., 50 Fairoaks Drive, Pasadena, Calif.
Gibson, D. L., 233 Grand Ave., Akron, Ohio.

BRANCHES 100% A. P. S.

Crown City No. 53, Pasadena, Calif.
Detroit, No. 25, Detroit, Mich.

ON RECRUITING.

Again we report a gain over last month. 70 applications are posted for December 1st, as against 65 for November 1st.

Milwaukee Branch No. 24, Michigan Stamp Club Branch No. 47 and Syracuse Branch No. 50 deserve special mention for their fine work.

We would like to see other Branches added to the 100% List as well as on the list of Special Mention.

Not all the Branch Secretaries have yet been heard from. We cannot do our best work until all get in harness, and all pull together for the 5000.

The Secretary will be glad to have members send names and addresses of non-A. P. S. members. We will help you from this end and give you credit on all applications received. The man on the ground, the personal touch is best, but no doubt we can help and will be glad to do so. Let the Secretary hear from you with names.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

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I will then send you on approval, at regular intervals, selections of the stamps that are missing from your collection.

Do not hesitate, send a large list as it is very improbable that I can supply everything from stock. My prices will not come as a shock to you—they average half catalog—and the condition of every stamp sent you will be really fine.

I deal in stamps of all countries, with a particular leaning towards British Colonials, but I do not touch New Europeans and other speculative issues. At the moment I have practically no old U. S., and find it extremely difficult to replenish.

If preferred I can send a full approval selection of any country, or group of countries, desired.

Kindly give references.

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SOCIETY ITEMS

THE RUBBER CITY STAMP CLUB, AKRON, OHIO, BRANCH 51, A. P. S.—The Rubber City Stamp Club of Akron, Ohio, tho not heard of in the American Philatelist for a number of months, has been active all thru the year. From fifteen to twenty-five members and guests are present at each meeting, a record which the members from "Rubber City" believe to be very good.

At the regular business meeting of December 5, the club elected the following officers for the year 1924: J. E. Crouch, president; J. F. Cherry, vice-president; L. C. Lovejoy, secretary-treasurer and Messrs. O. S. Hart, H. G. Ream and C. E. Bensinger as directors. Mr. Crouch was also reappointed to his present position of sales manager, Mr. Ream was named chairman of the recruiting committee, while Ernest Elwood Thoma was continued in his office of director of publicity.

The club will hold a banquet at the Garfield Hotel of Akron on December 15 in celebration of its fourth anniversary. In addition to "the eats", an auction will be held, sales and exchange made and other events held in an effort to provide an interesting evening for all who attend.

Cards are now being printed, giving a brief line-up of the club and other data, which will be distributed in hotels, offices, libraries, YMCA, YWCA and other places in order to bring the club more to the attention of the general public and, too, to induce stamp collectors, not now associated with the club, to come down to the meetings. The cards will be 6x8, printed on heavy bristol-board and held in place with thumbtacks. The total expense will be very small—it is suggested that other clubs might try this plan out. Officers, committees and branches of the A. P. S. have, undoubtedly, received the "Christmas Letters" which were sent out by Rubber City; the club would at this time wish them a MOST "Happy New Year" as well!

Proof that Publicity DOES pay may be seen in the fact that Wilbur F. Cannon of the Wilbur F. Cannon & Company, Davenport, Iowa, recently wrote to Rubber City for information on how to organize and keep interesting a stamp club. In his letter he wrote: "Someone suggested that I write you, as you had a live club." Rubber City, naturally, was glad to be of assistance to the club being formed and would ask other branches of the APS, who have "Special Features" that might be of value to it, to write to Mr. Cannon at 1413 Carey Avenue, Davenport, Iowa.

Rubber City holds meetings every Wednesday of the year in Room 600 of the Permanent Title building—at seven-thirty. YOU are cordially invited to be present at any time. In case you forget the name of the town, you'll find it on all four tires of your "Henry"—or Packard!—ERNEST ELWOOD THOMA, Director of Publicity.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LIFE BRANCH NO. 1.—Our October meeting was held on the 17th, with 21 members and four visitors present. Some of our members who attend regularly have to travel close to 100 miles to be present, which speaks exceedingly well for their enthusiasm.

Matters of general interest were under discussion and plans for increasing the membership and activity of the society are in the making.

All remarked upon the atmosphere of good fellowship noticeable at our monthly meetings and this one was no exception.

Mr. Loeb had two volumes of his very fine U. S. Collection with him and created a great deal of interest with his varieties, pairs, blocks and stamps on entire. Mr. Walker also had his U. S. Collection on display, a small collection, but the material in exceedingly fine condition. Mr. Lazarus had part of his general collection with him. President Hackmeier displayed some British Colonials and the Secretary a book of German States.

It was indeed a feast of good things and everyone went home with a satisfied feeling of having spent an evening replete with interest. —M. C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LIFE BRANCH NO. 1.—The November meeting of the Society was held on the 21st with 22 members and 6 visitors present. The name of Mr. Geo. W. Strother, of San Francisco, was proposed for re-instatement.

Members have been preparing their collections for some time for the public exhibit to be held in San Francisco next February. As a number of these collections were now ready, members possessing them were asked to exhibit them at the November meeting, the resulting exhibit filling the large regular club room and smaller room adjoining with interested stamp enthusiasts.

Mr. Hackmeier exhibited his older issues of U. S. and British Colonies in superb condition thruout, one item worthy of special mention being a fine 12c 1851 split and used as a 6c on cover.

Mr. Loeb has an exhibit of two volumes of U. S. Covers, showing a large variety of cancellations. The collection is well written up and sketch diagrams had been made to show the minor varieties as worked out by specialists on U. S. stamps.

Mr. Stromberg had with him two volumes of English Colonies in mint condition. Mr. L. is not only our tallest member but also our "longest on condition" crank. They must be perfect.

Mr. Brackett showed his 20th Century U. S. The collection was a good illustraiton of why it pays to be a regular attendant at society meetings. What one learns is reflected in the display of one's collection.

Dr. Fischer had with him two volumes of his well known U. S. Cut Squares to which considerable material has been added since we saw it last time. Of particular note were those varieties, the 2c black, 1863, Die B, on buff and orange.

Mr. Maddens surprised the gathering with his specialized Grenada, showing all split provisionals on cover. Mr. Maddens is to be congratulated on his collection.

WANTED! WANTED! WANTED!

The rare U. S. Revenue stamps imperf.—such as 1c-3c Playing Cards, $1.30-1.60-1.90 Foreign Exchange, $2.00 and $5.00 Probate of Will, $2.50-3.50 Inland Exchange and all of the $10.00, 15.00, 20.00, $25.00, 50.00, $200.00. Also, all rare ones of the Second and Third issues, as well as the Proprietaries and all Inverts.

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I am always in the market for fine U. S. stamps, either used or unused. Send what you have at your own price. If not too high you will get your cash by return mail.

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Mr. Blackwell has remounted his collection and exhibited two volumes of his U. S. in loose leaf albums, which display the attractiveness of the various specimens so much better than when in the old bound albums. Mr. B. is a consistent buyer of material for his large general collection and numerous new choice things were noted.

Mr. Daniel had with him his newly formed collection of U. S. and Confederates. Mr. D. sold his former collection several years ago and the present one has been only two years in the making. He prizes condition above everything and of particular note were his Confederate locals.

Mr. Lazarus had with him three volumes of his large collection containing British Colonies, Chile, Greece, Peru, Danish West Indies, Iceland, Argentine and Buenos Aires. This collection has been shown a number of times and is one which is always greatly admired for the condition of its specimens.

Mr. Ruellan showed his France, and a number of new acquisitions, secured during his recent visit to the Continent, were noted. Condition is very fine and interesting cancellations numerous.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy exhibited a collection of good things picked up on his last trip to Europe, among which were noted the first issue of Belgium in mint blocks; Cape of Good Hope triangulars, Wood Blocks and others in pairs and blocks; Mauritius, Post Paid, early impressions; Switzerland, a fine lot including the Geneva Double Eagle, Zurich on cover and the Rayons in reconstructed plates, according to Mirabau and de Reuterskiold.—MATT. C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

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STOCK FUND.			
Balance		$6733.66	
Stock Certificates		36.00	$6769.66
LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.			
Balance		$4340.00	
New Memberships		120.00	$4460.00
GENERAL FUND.			
Balance		$1317.70	
Receipts—Re-instatements		3.00	
Dues		251.25	
Interest on Bonds		96.67	
Miscellaneous		1.50	
		$1670.12	
Disbursements		$ 591.61	$1078.51
INSURANCE FUND.			
Balance		$3828.10	
Receipts		2990.07	
		$6818.17	
Disbursements		$3080.63	$3737.54
EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.			
Balance			$ 1.31
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.			
Balance		$ 33.15	
Dues paid in advance		2.00	$ 35.15
AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.			
Debit Balance		$ 607.49	
Disbursements		389.33	
		$ 996.82	
Receipts—Subscriptions	$ 151.50		
Advertising	179.20		
Interest on Bonds	7.08	$ 337.78	
Debit Balance			$ 659.04
			$15423.13
ASSETS.			
Bond Investments		$11464.57	
Cash		$ 3958.56	$15423.13

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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Supplementary Mail Cancellations of the Chicago Post Office.

By WARREN L. BABCOCK, Detroit Philatelic Society.

Illustrations by Julius Hartenstein, Detroit Philatelic Society.

The supplementary mail cancellations of the Chicago post-office have only recently been recognized and separated from the similar cancellations of the New York City post-office. A recent study of the cancellations of the last named post-office, brought to light several of the Chicago office. Most of the known data concerning the New York cancellations will be found in the November number of the A. P. The illustrations herewith, are drawn from less than a dozen copies in the collection of the writer. This lot includes four entires, clearly showing the two types. It is apparent that Type CA was the original design, as it appears on the 3 cent of 1857, (Scotts #44). From the dates on the covers, it would appear that for a time the two cancelling stamps were used synchronously with the appearance of the 3 cent of September 1861.

These two types have been designated C. A. and C. B. to distinguish them from the New York types A and B. They serve the double function of a postmark and a cancellation for the stamps, as no other obliterations appear on the envelope. Their use antedated the period of machine cancellations and the impression was made by means of the usual type of metal hand stamps of the period (1857-1863). It is presumed that this cancellation was used only on first class mail but as wrappers carrying second class mail were seldom, if ever, saved, it is impossible to be certain on this point, especially in view of the purpose of the cancellation. In the case of the New York supplementary mail cancellations, they were defined as applying to first class mail that pays a double rate or supplementary fee. All evidence is to the contrary, concerning the Chicago cancellation. The entires that appear in my material all bear the domestic rate of the period (3c) and could not, therefore, have paid an additional fee. Differently than the New York supplementary mail cancellations, the Chicago was apparently not designed for foreign mail. What, then, was the purpose of this cancellation? The Post-Office Department has been unable to throw any light whatever, officially, on the intent of the cancellation. There are no records in the Chicago Post Office of this obliteration and officials to whom the cancellations were shown evidently saw them for the first time. The following letter from the Post Office Inspector in charge, at Chicago, may be taken as one impression as to its purpose.

"Replying to yours of the 31st March, requesting information regarding the cancellation on the postage stamp returned herewith, which reads as follows: 'Chicago Supplementary Mail—Oct. 3,' we have to advise that we are without information confirmatory of this cancellation. A few of the older employes are under the impression it was used on the cancellation of letters addressed to foreign destinations, which at the time of mailing this office dispatched in sealed sacks and is indicative of the circumstance that the letter so canceled was included in a supplementary mail made up and dispatched by the last outgoing train due to connect steamer at port of debarkation. Beyond this information our researches have been barren of results."

The following opinion from a prominent Chicago philatelist, presents an entirely different view and is well worth consideration.

"I can only offer an opinion regarding the 'Chicago Supplementary Mail.' I think that the Chicago P. O. as well as others probably sorted mail pretty thoroughly, as this was before the Railway Mail Service, or at least just as it was starting. I think none of the trains running east from Chicago were equipped at this date, 1865. All the mail for Pittsburgh was tied up in a package. Very likely there was sufficient mail for Pittsburgh, originating here and in the West, to make an entire pouch for that city. This would be sealed and marked so that it would not be necessary to look at the contents until its arrival at desination.

Mail coming into the post office at Chicago after the pouch was closed, would be marked 'supplementary mail,' and forwarded to the next sorting office in a mixed pouch.

I have no data on hand to attempt to prove this so can only say that it's a guess." Richard McP. Cabeen.

A similar opinion was previously expressed by another Chicago collector who has given some study to early cancellations and Mr. Cabeen's view is corroborating. The evidence at hand supports this contention as all the covers are domestic letters addressed to Rochester, New York, Pittsburgh, Pa., etc. It is, therefore, evident that the impressions of the Chicago Post Office officials as voiced by the Inspector's letter quoted above are without sustaining evidence from the cancellations themselves.

These cancellations may be described as follows:

CA

CB

Type C.A.: Large blue circular cancellation in single line, 32½ mm. in diameter with "Chicago" at top and "Supplementary Mail" below in a semi-circle and month date in center. It apparently was first used on the isue of 1857 as it appears on the 3 cent #44, on one of my entires. I have several copies, one an entire, with the 3 cent of 1861, #64 and 65. All my copies of this

stamp are early printings, including some entire with the pink, #64. The check list, therefore, comprises four stamps only, #43, #44, #64 and #65, period 1857 to 1863.

Type C.B.: This has been found only on the late printings of #65, (3 cent 1861). It is a double circle in black or blue with a diameter of 28 mm. for the outer line. Between the outer and inner line, the circular "Chicago Supplementary Mail" appears in smaller type than Type CA. The month date is in the center in smaller caps and numerals. As these cancellations, in both types, appear only on the 3 cent values of 1857-61-63, it is further presumptive evidence that the cancellation performed a function for domestic mail. The period of use of this cancellation must have been short, probably 1857-1863. The latter is the latest date appearing on these covers, which coupled with the relative scarcity of these cancellations, leads to the inference that they had a short life. Scott's Specialized Catalog lists #43, 44, 63, 65 and these listings, except #63, presumably refer to the Chicago Supplementary Cancellations as I have never seen the New York Cancellations on any of these stamps except #63. We may infer that the Chicago Cancellation was used and possibly will be found on #63, as strips of three were often used to make the domestic rate.

CHECK LIST:

#43—Catalogued by Scott, presumedly Type C.A.
44—Types C.A. and C.B. on covers in my collection.
63—Doubtful. Not known but presumed to exist.
64—Type C.A. on cover in collection.
65—Type C.B. on cover and several singles in collection.

Comparative Scarcity and Auction Prices.

Owing to their limited use and short period of existence, the Chicago Supplementary Mail Cancellations are much scarcer than the supplementary New Yorks. I have never seen the cancellation on the 3 cent Type I, Scotts No. 43, though it is listed in Scotts Specialized Catalog at $10.00, and should be worth more. Type II of this stamp (#44), is also very rare and worth more than its catalogued price of $10.00, if in good condition. The 3 cent of 1861, in the early pink shade (#64) I possess on a cover and I have never seen a second copy. The 3 cent rose of this issue, (65) is the usual one found. It is catalogued $7.50 in Scotts first edition and should be worth much more on cover.

Few auction prices have been recorded. Last winter a single copy of #65 sold for $7.00 in a New York auction. In Drew's sale of November 23, 1913, a vertical pair of #65, rose-red, with blue cancellation, Type CA, sold for $19.50. The blue cancellation, Type CB, is scarcer than the black, only one copy in this color appearing, among the half-score studied. This copy is the only specimen showing a year date, September 10, 1863. The letters in the entires carry earlier dates and the sequence of use would appear to be as follows:

Type C.A. in blue only
Type C.B. in black
Type C.B. in blue

In my judgment, the use of this cancellation was abandoned in the early sixties, possibly through the exigencies of the war and changes in mail train schedules.

REMARKS: The foregoing history is meagre and leaves much open to speculation. It should be compared with the article on supplementary mail cancellations of the New York City post office in the November number of the A. P. A score or more letters from specialists in reference to the last mentioned article, confirms my belief in the interest taken in bona-fide postal cancellations, by U. S. Specialists. Here are cancellations of a specific type, intended for a special postal purpose, authorized by the government and at least comparable with the "Paid", "Way", "Free", "Express", "Steaboat" and "Carrier" cancellations, which are well known to all. These last mentioned cancellations, some of which seem to have a great vogue at present, are far commoner than the supplementary mails. In this statement, I do not except "Railroads" and "Steamboats". Of course, we all have our favorites but to me the supplementary mails are the Kings and Queens of the nobility among cancellations. One of the correspondents mentioned above, aptly says: "A cancellation like this, which indicates a particular use of the stamp, I regard, as of much greater interest than blue rabbits or green elephants".

Supplementary Mail Cancellations of the New York City Post Office.

By WARREN L. BABCOCK, Detroit Philatelic Society.

Addenda No. 2 to Article in November Number.

The following stamps have been submitted for inspection with the New York cancellation, since the original article was published in the November number. They are additional to the numbers appearing in the original check list. I am under many obligations to the owners for the opportunity of examining and listing these new items.

#58, 10 cent, August 1861. Cancellation N. Y. Type A, submitted by F. C. Stucke.
#76, 5 cent, brown, 1861, Canc. N. Y. Type A, caquired by writer.
#77, 15 cent, black, 1861, pair on cover, canc. N. Y. Type A, submitted by D. C. Hammatt.
#91, 15 cent, black, 1867, embossed, two singles on cover. Canc. N. Y. Type A, acquired by writer.
#238, 15 cent, 1893, Columbian, block of 4, Canc. N. Y. Type B, submitted by W. H. McLin, Jr.

The discovery of the first three was anticipated but the appearance of #238 was a surprise and necessitates a revision of statement as to the duration of use of N. Y. Type B. All previous evidence acquired, led to the statement that this type was probably not used after 1890, but here it is with a clear month and year date, February 6,-94. It is my belief that after 1888-90, the cancelling clerks may have had instructions to apply this cancellation on the envelope, rather than on the stamp itself, which later received the familiar numeral machine cancellation. This is in keeping with the present instructions for cancelling supplementary first class mail, notably Type C, as impressed on the envelopes in the steamship pier offices.

Klemann vs. Grinnell

OR

The Great "Missionary" Mystery.

There is still fresh in the minds of American collectors, the details of the legal controversy that arose over the sale of 43 Hawaiian missionary stamps to John A. Klemann, the well-known New York stamp dealer, by George H. Grinnell, of Los Angeles, California. The story as printed in the philatelic press last year is claimed by Mr. Grinnell to present but one side of the case and in view of further evidence supporting the genuineness of the stamps in question, he has prepared a version for the press and is further writing a book which he hopes will convince the collecting World that his stamps are genuine. It will be recalled that during November, 1919, Mr. Klemann was advised of a large find of "Missionaries" and on the advice of a Western dealer friend, left for Los Angeles, where after some negotiation he agreed to buy the 43 Hawaiian stamps from Mr. Grinnell for $65,000.00. On Mr. Klemann's return to New York, the stamps were compared with known genuine copies in the collection of Mr. Caspary and marked discrepancies were found which convinced Mr. Klemann that the stamps were counterfeits and he at once brought suit vs. Mr. Grinnell to recover the amount paid for them. This case came to trial May 31st, 1922, in the Superior Court of Los Angeles before Judge John Perry Wood and after a trial lasting two weeks, the Court rendered his decision in favor of Mr. Klemann and on the ground that the stamps were forgeries. Now Mr. Grinnell submits that owing to the fact that his attorney relied on the legal aspect of the contract between the parties as to the "warranty" given as to the genuineness of the stamps, the evidence on which he relied to prove the stamps genuine, was but partly presented and further that since the trial, he has discovered other proof bearing on the true history of the origin of the stamps. The gist of his article on this subject is as follows:

That on February 20th, 1918, he visited a Masonic Lodge at Los Angeles, where he met a gentleman by the name of Lewis Perkins and accidentally came to discuss the hobby of collecting postage stamps with him. During this conversation, Mr. Perkins asked Mr. Grinnell if he knew a Mr. Charles Shattuck, of Los Angeles, who, it appeared, came from Massachusetts where Mr. Grinnell was born and this information led him to call on Mr. Shattuck a short time later. During this visit he asked Mr. Shattuck if he had any old postage stamps and Mr. Shattuck recalled that he had some which he said had been amongst his mother's effects when she died. These were the 43 Missionaries in question and which he considered of no value and desired to present to Mr. Grinnell, who, however, insisted on paying a small sum for them. Mr. Shattuck died some two weeks after the stamps had been sold to Mr. Klemann and at the trial of the case, his widow and his son and daughter testified that it would have been impossible for Mr. Grinnell to have obtained the stamps from Charles Shattuck, as all of their personal effects had been destroyed by fire in 1890. This important piece of testimony, Mr. Grinnell says was mistakenly given and offers the following affidavit correcting it:

"State of California, Count of Los Angeles, ss. AFFIDAVIT.

Mrs. Hana Robison, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: In June, 1922, I was called as a witness in the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles in the matter of the Klemann-Grinnell controversy over the genuineness of some Hawaiian Postage Stamps which were given to Mr. Grinnell by my father, Mr.

Hawaiian Postage 2 Two Cents
Hawaiian Postage 2 Two Cents
Hawaiian Postage 5 Five Cents
Hawaiian Postage 2 Two Cents
Hawaiian Postage 2 Two Cents
Hawaiian Postage 5 Five Cents
Hawaiian Postage 5 Five Cents
Hawaiian Postage 13 13 2/3 Cents.
Hawaiian Postage 13 13 2/3 Cents.

Some of the "Grinnell" Missionaries.

Charles B. Shattuck. At that time I gave testimony which made it appear that it would have been impossible for Mr. Grinnell to have obtained those stamps from my father. Since giving my testimony in that case, I have become convinced that I was mistaken.

"No person has ever come to me in behalf of Mr. Grinnell since the time of the above mentioned trial, but since I have come to realize that I was mistaken in the testimony which I gave at that time, and feeling as I do now that an injustice has been done him and that I was partly to blame for his story having been discredited, I voluntarily make this affidavit, feeling that in the interest of justice I have no other course.

"My brother, E. S. Shattuck, felt the same way about the matter, and so invited Mr. Grinnell to come to our house and examine certain evidence which he did not know was in existence at the time of trial. Mr. Grinnell came to see us as soon as he was invited to do so, and we have given him all of the evidence which we have here, and which corroborates his statements in every detail. I did not realize at the time of trial that the evidence which we have would corroborate Mr. Grinnell's story, but there are certain heirlooms and other things of the same age as the stamps or older, which came to the possession of my father from his mother at the time of her death in the year 1856, and which I have known about since I was a small girl. I do remember that my father did have a small bundle of old letters of his mother's in the little old trunk which also belonged to his mother. They were in my father's possession when I was a girl, and I remember them very well. There were only two or three of these letters remaining at the time of my father's death, and I am very sure that we burned them together with many other papers of his which were burned shortly after he died. There were many other things which belonged to my father's parents and grandparents, and some other things which belonged to my mother's family. We have those things now, and I am convinced that Mr. Grinnell did get those stamps from my father and that they were among the things which he got from his mother at the time of her death in the year 1856.

"My brother has given Mr. Grinnell an affidavit which mentions a number of the things which we have that belonged to our grandparents and greatgrandparents. I have read that affidavit, and the things that are mentioned therein have been to my knowledge, in the possession of my parents for a great many years. I remember all of this now very clearly, but at the time of the hearing of the case I did not think of the significance of all that was said. However, the evidence which we have in our possession, and my memory of these things having been in our possession for so many years, absolutely convinces me that Mr. Grinnell is right and that those stamps are genuine.

(Signed) HANA ROBISON.

subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of November, 1923.

(Seal) Watts Hammond, Notary Public in and for said County and State.

"State of California, County of Los Angeles, ss. AFFIDAVIT.

E. S. Shattuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: At the time of the hearing of the evidence in the case of Klemann versus Grinnell in the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, California, in June, 1922, I gave certain testimony which I believed to be true at that time. I have recently discovered that I was mistaken, and in justice to Mr. Grinnell, and in order that the truth may be known, I voluntarily make this affidavit.

"No person has ever come to me since the time of the hearing of the above mentioned case in behalf of Mr. Grinnell, but because of this evidence which I have discovered, I have invited Mr. Grinnell to come to my house and examine same.

"When my father gave the stamps to Mr. Grinnell he told me that he found them in a little old trunk of his mother's among her things at the time she died in the year 1856, and that he had always kept them. When Mr. Grinnell told that story I did not believe it because I thought all of our things had been destroyed in a fire in about the year 1890.

"In the summer of 1923, my mother showed me a small square piece of embroidery which she said was made by my father's mother in the year 1817. I asked where it came from and she told me it was with the things my father's grandmother had brought to California for him in the year 1866; that she had kept them all these years because they were his mother's. I did not know that anything belonging to my father's mother was still in existence. I began to investigate and soon found enough to convince me that Mr. Grinnell was right. We have, besides the piece of embroidery known as a sampler, the coffin plates from the coffins of grandfather and grandmother Shattuck and great-grandfather and great-grandmother Shattuck dated 1847, 1851, 1856, and 1864; a silk shawl and purse which belonged to my father's mother, a needle case of her mother's containing records of the deaths of her grandparents; some books of poems, etc. which belonged to my father's mother, four daguerreotypes of my father, his mother and his mother's mother; also a number of other things which belonged to my father's and my mother's parents. There was once a small bundle of old letters which were written to my father's mother having a number of stamps on the envelopes, but we cannot find them now. I remember these things were in my father's possession when I was a boy, but supposed they had been destroyed long ago.

"In going over the things again that my father said to Mr. Grinnell, I am convinced that Mr. Grinnell did get those stamps from my father in whose possession they had been since the year 1856. The things Mr. Grinnell says ring true and are just what my father would have said under the circumstances. Those stamps must be genuine Hawaiian stamps; they could not be otherwise under the circumstances. (Signed) E. S. SHATTUCK."

In addition to this change in the testimony, Mr. Grinnell offers expert opinion that was not present at the trial on the question as to how the stamps were printed.

"State of California, County of Los Angeles, ss. AFFIDAVIT.

Ralph L. Garnier, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That he has been in the photo engraving business continuously for more than twenty-nine years; that he was formerly president of the California State Photo Engravers Association, and also president of the Southern California Photo Engravers Association; that he is the senior member of the firm of Garnier-Seymour Co., Engravers, doing business at 134 So. Boylston St., Los Angeles, Calif.; that he is now the representative lecturer of the Southern California Photo Engravers Association; that he has carefully examined the "Grinnell" Hawaiian Missionary stamps" which were the subject of the recent controversy between Klemann and Grinnell in the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles; that he can positively say the stamps were not printed from any known process of photo engraving; that they bear every appearance of having been printed from stereotype plates made directly from movable types; that the ink used in the printing of said stamps has the appearance of ink printed from stereotype plates, and bears all of the characteristics of ink of the period of 1850 to 1855; that the paper is unquestionably a hand made paper of that period, and that it is his opinion based upon many years study of printing and printing processes that the said stamps were printed before the year 1856. (Signed) RALPH L. GARNIER."

At the trial of the case, there was considerable expert testimony offered that the Grinnell stamps were made by some process of photo engraving and this was one of the principal factors upon which the stamps were declared to be counterfeit. Mr. Grinnell claims that it is a known fact that stereotype plates were used in the Honolulu printing office and that Mr. Klemann had a photograph of a cover with a Hawaiian numeral of the 1859 issue cancelled with the stereotype plate of the 13 cent missionary stamp used as a cancelling device.

Mr. Grinnell further has made considerable research as to the antecedents of the Shattuck family and the Captain Cole to whom the letter was addressed that was in the Shattuck effects. Much of this tends to connect the probability of the stamps having come to the Shattuck family in a natural course.

In explanation of why this new evidence was not used to perfect an appeal of the case, Mr. Grinnell states that he was offered an advantageous settlement of the judgment Mr. Klemann had against him and which, to his mind, would indicate that Mr. Klemann was not very confident of what the result might be if the case was taken to a higher court. The judgment he had was for $60,000.00 with interest at seven percent. for thirty-seven and one-half months, the interest figuring some $13,125.00, making the total judgment $73,125.00. He states that on the condition that he not appeal the case, he was offered the return of all his stamps on the payment of $41,125 and Mr. Klemann was to pay all the court costs and $3,000.00 in cash. In other words, the case cost Mr. Grinnell nothing and he made a profit of over $15,000.00 not counting the interest on the money that he had.

As Mr. Grinnell seems determined to prove that the stamps he now holds are genuine, there is no doubt that the discussion will be continued until some expert can throw definite light on the manner in which the Hawaiian missionaries were produced and also a comparison made with all known copies in order to determine just what the variations in the various stamps are.

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

PLATE 8.

Plate 8 was probably made a little later than plate 6 and 7,—very likely about the first of January, 1856. But one state of the plate is known.

The earliest absolutely certain date of use which I have noted is July 22, 1856, although I have another cover bearing a stamp, which is almost certainly from this plate, dated April 14, 1856. I have never noted stamps from this plate in any of the 1855 colors. It was probably used continuously until the issue of perforated stamps was begun February 24th, 1857, and after this date was used perhaps half as much as were plates 4, 6 and 7, my estimate being that 12 per cent. of the perforated Type I stamps came from this plate. Evidently this was not one of the plates put back in use for a period in 1859, and this fact accounts at least partly for the rarity of the stamps from this plate, perforated.

My estimate is that 16,921,800 stamps (84,609 impressions) were printed from this plate and issued imperforate, while 4,650,600 stamps (23,253 impressions) were issued perforated, giving a total of 21,572,400 stamps (107,862 impressions), both perforated and imperforate.

Imperforate, the stamps are of moderate rarity, particularly in pairs or bet-

ter. This plate was used somewhat less than any other plate excepting No. "0", if we do not include the number printed from certain states of some plates. Perforated, they are also moderately rare.

Because of the scarcity of the stamps from this plate, particularly in pairs or better, comparatively little progress has been made in reconstructing it, but nine stamps having been definitely placed in the left pane, and seventeen definitely placed in the right pane. Given the requisite time, considerable further progress can be made with the plating material on hand.

The plate never showed any signs of wear.

As far as my plating has gone, the normal use of transfer roll reliefs is found,—that is, the C relief for the top row, the A relief for the second, fourth, sixth and eighth horizontal rows, and the B relief for the third, fifth, seventh, ninth and tenth rows. The imprint is from 1¼ to 1½ mm. from the stamps of the left pane, and from 1¼ to nearly 1½ mm. from the stamps of the right pane. Only part of the plate number has been seen, and this from the left pane, though probably enough of the figure "8" is visible to make certain as to its identity. It is 1 mm. from the imprint on the left pane. The number from the right pane has not been seen, but the "No." has. This is just about 1 mm. from the imprint on hte right pane. The plate number almost certainly reads "No. 8".

The center line is single, fairly heavy, and varies somewhat in thickness opposite certain stamps. It is from 3 to 3¼ mm. from the stamps of the left pane, and from 3 to 3 ½mm. from the stamps of the right pane. Single copies showing it can seldom be told without difficulty from copies coming from plates 6 and 7, while those from the right pane resemble very closely those from the same pane of plate 7. The center line runs at least 2 mm., and probably considerably further, above the top of the top row of stamps, and below the bottom of the bottom row of stamps.

The spacing on this plate is probably more nearly uniform than on any other. It is moderately wide, and as far as my plating has gone, seems to be very regular on both panes.

The alignment is also fairly good. In the left pane the fifth vertical row is higher than the fourth, and the sixth than the fifth, while the eighth is higher than the row on either side. On the right pane the fourth vertical row is a bit lower than the third, the fifth is decidedly higher than the fourth, and the eighth is noticeably higher than the seventh.

The stamps from this plate are all of the main type without inner lines, and no sub-types have been noted.

Three shifts are known on this plate,—10L8, 2R8 and 10R8. In giving the history of plate 6 four unplated shifts were mentioned, and some of these may come from plate 8.

No cracks have been noted in this plate.

In general the re-cutting consisted solely of re-drawing heavily the four (or rarely three of the four) frame lines. The stamps showing three lines only re-cut, as far as my plating has gone, all come from the top row, the top line having sometimes been neglected. The bottom frame line ordinarily is heavily re-cut throughout its entire length, and this fact aids much in separating plate 8 copies from those of plates 6 and 7, because on the latter two mentioned, the bottom frame line is usually more or less faint. No particular varieties or errors of re-cutting are found, excepting that very often on this plate the frame lines fail to meet at the corners, or run beyond the junction point. In several instances the side frame lines continue as far as the next stamp above or below.

No other plate varieties worthy of note have been seen.

PLATES 9 TO 28 INCLUSIVE.

These are all made up entirely of stamps with the top and bottom frame line completely removed, this removal having been accomplished on the transfer roll reliefs (probably six in number) on transfer roll No. 2, with which all these plates were made. Stamps from these plates may be divided into two sub-types: first, stamps from plates on which the side frame lines were re-drawn by cutting a continuous line from the top of the top row to the bottom of the bottom row, both sides of each vertical row of stamps, evidently with the aid of a roller as a guide; second, stamps from plates on which the side frame lines were re-drawn separately for each stamp,—that is, these lines are not continuous between the stamps vertically. The first of these varieties mentioned is far commoner, my estimate being that perhaps 98 per cent. of all Type II stamps were printed from the plates with this characteristic.

Because of the impossibility of reconstructing the twenty Type II plates no attempt will be made to give the history of each individual plate. Instead a history will first be given of the plates,—probably three in number,—which were used for the stamps showing non-continuous side frame lines. These plates will be referred to as the "Plate 10 Group", because it is known that plate 10 was one of those thus re-cut. This will be followed by a history of the other group of probably seventeen plates with continuous side frame lines. This will be called the "Continuous Side Frame Line Group".

THE "PLATE 10 GROUP".

We know from a letter written by Mr. S. H. Carpenter on April 3d, 1863, which has already been given in full under the heading "The Contract, Including the Cost of the Stamps", that six plates of the 3c value were made about the time that the official perforation of postage stamps was begun—February, 1857. These plates were all undoubtedly Type II, and it seems logical to believe that they were numbered from 9 to 14, inclusive,—the last "imperforate" plate having been numbered "8". I think very likely that the six plates were made and then that they were all numbered at the same time, the numbers being assigned not in the order in which the plates were made, but in whatever sequence they happened to be given to the workman who did the numbering. The fact that plate No. 9, of which I have a block from the right pane showing the complete imprint and plate number, has continuous side frame lines, leads me to this belief, because it is probable that the engraver first tried re-cutting the side frame lines (one at a time) as he did on the imperforate plates, and after he had finished three of them discovered the simpler method. Single copies with the plate number have been seen from plates 13 and 14, and both of these plates also have the continuous side frame lines. No. 10, of which,—thanks to the generosity of my friend, Mr. A. B. Slater of Rhode Island,—I am in possession of a complete right pane, shows the non-continuous side frame lines. Figure 94 illustrates a used block of six typical stamps from one of the plates in this group.

Careful study, particularly of stamps showing the center line of the sheet, makes it practically sure that two other plates, beside No. 10, had this same characteristic of the non-continuous side frame lines. The numbers have never been seen, but it is perhaps a fair guess that they were plates 11 and 12. In the absence of more definite information, and to identify these two plates (other than No. 10) they will be referred to as plates "Y" and "Z",—algebraic terms often used to indicate an unknown quantity.

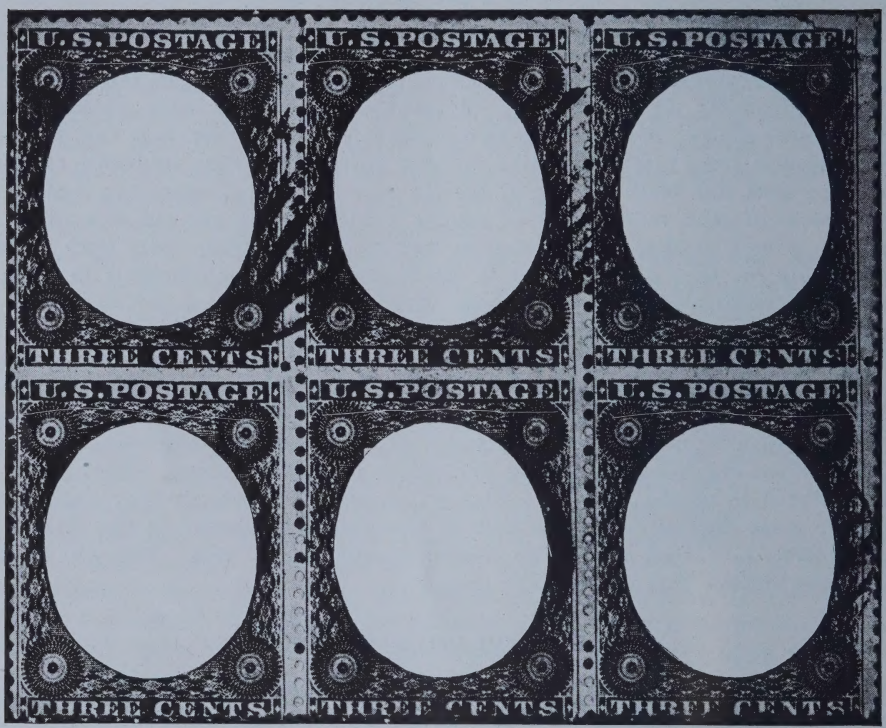

FIGURE 94.

As has been stated, the first six plates were probably made at or about the same time,—early in 1857.

As far as my study has gone, no Type II plate exists in more than one state.

The earliest known date of use of any Type II stamps is August 27, 1857, and this particular copy, because of the character of the re-cut side frame lines, very likely is from plate 10. Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook has a single 3c 1857 Type II, off cover, (probably from one of the Plate 10 Group) which has a year-dated cancellation, only fairly clear, which may read "Elmira, N. Y., Jul. 28, 1857". However this date is so far ahead of any other seen (a full month) that I cannot but doubt its correctness. In this connection I may add that I have two entire envelopes in my collection, each bearing a 3c 1857 Type II stamp, cancelled "Baltimore, Md." The dates on both are fairly clear, and read, on one stamp (which by the way is a typical 1858 shade) "Mar. 31, 1857", and on the other (which does not resemble the 1857 printings), "Aug. 13, 1857". In spite of the evidence on the face of these I feel sure that neither of these cancellations was applied in the year 1857. Whether the clerk in the post office inserted an 1857 year date by mistake or not is difficult to tell, but it seems at least possible. Incidentally this is a commentary on the wisdom of always accepting year-dated cancellations on a stamp, without confirmatory evidence, as proving early usage.

I think it is fairly sure that the three plates of this group were all among those put into use at or about the same time,—when the Type II, plates were first employed.

It is impossible to state how long any of these three plates were used, though almost certainly none of them was in service for more than a short period,—per-

haps a few months. These plates were probably all too soft, as worn impressions are found from all of them a few months after they first appeared. I have seen copies from at least one of these plates, dated in December, 1857, which already showed decided signs of wear, so I think it probable that they were all discarded early in 1858.

If my estimate of 2 per cent. of Type II stamps as the proportion printed from these plates is right, the number of these stamps amounts to 13,172,490 (65,862 impressions). As to the proportion of the stamps printed from each of the three plates in question, any estimate is merely a guess, but from the small amount of material on hand I should say that plate 10 was used perhaps as much as the other two plates, "Y" and "Z", together. This guess is based largely on the number of center line copies that I have accumulated from each of the three plates.

If my estimate is right, stamps from the Plate 10 Group are just about three times scarcer than the Type I perforated stamps, the figures being 38,756,200 of the latter, and 13,172,490 of the former. My experience in gathering together this material for study makes this proportion seem to me somewhere nearly right.

The fact that these plates seemingly all show wear early in their history has been mentioned. Perhaps this is most marked on plate 10.

Transfer roll No. 2 was employed in making all these plates, and the reliefs seemingly appear in the usual sequence from the top of the plate downward, i. e.: —A, B, C, D, E, F, C, D, E and again probably F. The right pane of plate 10,—the only one which has been seen complete,—shows the broken transfer roll relief variety to have been repaired on all the stamps in the top row. Only a part of the total number of stamps in the top row of the other two plates, and perhaps of the left pane of plate 10, show the break repaired.

The imprint on plae 10 is about 2½ mm. from the stamps of the right pane. One copy has been seen of No. 41 in the left pane of one of these three plates, quite possibly Plate 10, and this shows the imprint to be just about 2 mm. from the stamp. One copy has been seen of No. 51 in the left pane of one of these plates,—perhaps from plate "Z",—which shows the imprint a little less than 2 mm. from the stamp. Incidentally this stamp is quite a decided shifted transfer. One copy has also been seen of No. 60 in the right pane, probably of plate "Y", showing the imprint to be 1¼ mm. from the stamp. This stamp, too, is a rather marked shifted transfer. Further, one copy has been seen of No. 40 in the right pane, probably of Plate "Z", showing the imprint to be about 2 mm. from the stamps. Of course, none of these imprints include the name "Casilear". This information is quite meagre, but is the best that can be given with the material at hand.

The only plate number seen from this group is from the right pane of plate 10. It is very close to the imprint,—about ⅓ mm. distant. It reads "No. 10", and as far as my observation goes is the only plate number on any Type II plate which does not include the letter "P" after the number.

The center line on plate 10 is a single, rather thin line, drawn almost but not quite evenly between the stamps from the two panes. It is fainter from the later printings than from the earlier, evidently showing wear because not deeply re-cut. On plate "Y" the line is extremely faint,—as far as I can tell never showing throughout the entire height of any one stamp. In fact, opposite the stamps from one plate position there is no evidence of any center line at all, although I am unable to tell whether this is due to the fact that it wore away or that it was never here drawn. This line is generally about midway between the stamps of the two panes. With plate "Z" the line is also quite thin, and on at least some of the copies is a little nearer the right pane than the left. The dis-

tance between the center line and the stamps from the right pane is therefore less than on plate 10.

As far as I can tell, both the spacing and alignment are perfectly regular on all these plates.

The stamps on these three plates are probably all of the sub-type with the side frame lines broken between the stamps vertically, although I suppose there is a possibility that parts of some of these plates may show the continuous side frame lines. The right pane of plate 10 shows in every instance side frame lines broken between the stamps, excepting that between 12 and 22R10 the left side frame line apparently is not broken between the stamps vertically. Probably all of the stamps of the sub-type showing one of the inner lines re-cut come from one or more of these three plates. The right pane of plate 10 shows no stamps with re-cut inner lines. The left pane surely shows at least one,—10L10,—and probably several more.

The shifted transfers on these three plates will all be considered together. There are two found on the right pane of plate 10,—No. 61R10 and 98R10. These resemble one another very closely, and are both old examples of shifted transfers. Each shows, in the lower right rosette, part of the outline of what looks like a capital letter "E". As has already been mentioned, No. 51L in one of these plates, and 60R in either "Y" or "Z", show a shifted transfer. So also do Nos. 10LY and 1RY. There are at least twenty-six other shifts appearing on these plates, the positions of which are not known. Among them are several very remarkable examples of this variety. There are undoubtedly quite a few more shifts on these three plates, including several very slight ones, but those mentioned are the only ones that have been identified as having certainly come from this group of plates.

No cracks are known on any of these plates.

In general both frame lines are fairly distinctly re-cut on both sides of all the stamps on the right pane of plate 10, and the same is probably true of the stamps from the left pane. With plate "Y" one or both frame lines are often very decidedly faint, and in some instances one side of certain of these stamps shows no trace of any re-cut side frame lines, although I think more likely the absence is due to wear rather than to the fact that the frame line was never re-cut. Plate "Z", as far as I can tell, shows side frame lines which are somewhat fainter than those on plate 10, but stronger than those on plate "Y".

Probably one of the two plate position I have seen in which one vertical line is re-cut in the upper left triangle comes from one of this group of plates, possibly the left pane of plate 10. (See Figure 46.) The other surely comes from one of the plates having continuous side frame lines. It may be noted that both these positions show a very tiny bit of the left inner line also re-cut just at the top, though hardly enough to warrant their inclusion in the list of "re-cut inner line stamps".

Some of the stamps which show two frame lines at the left fairly far apart and of equal thickness come from one of this group of plates, while other stamps thus re-cut come from the other group of plates.

Certain of the stamps showing the side frame lines almost or entirely missing, come from the plate which is known as "Y". A single copy has been seen of one stamp from one of these plates,—perhaps on the left pane of plate 10,—which apparently shows the upper right diamond block re-cut at the top with two heavy dashes, almost vertical. I mention this with much reserve, as it may be more apparent than real.

Most important of the varieties of re-cutting from these plates is the little group of at least fourteen different plate positions showing one or the other, but

never both, of the inner lines re-cut. Of the fourteen varieties which I have noted (and it is quite possible, because of the rarity of stamps from these plates, that more exist), twelve show the re-cutting at the right of the stamp, and two at the left. As far as I know all fourteen come from the "Plate 10 Group", and none from the other group. I have used the letters from A to N, inclusive, to indicate the various examples. Type "A" of re-cut inner line is No. 10 in the left pane of plate 10. Type "K" of re-cut inner line comes from the bottom row of one of these plates, and is a very strong shift. Type "N" of re-cut inner line is quite possibly No. 79 in the left pane of plate 10. None of the others has been plated. It will be seen that certain of these fifteen closely resemble others,—"D", "F" and "G"; "E" and "I"; "J" and "L"; and "M" and "N" in particular. A few of these show most unusual bits of re-cutting, for example, "B" "M" and "N". To my way of thinking these fourteen varieties are of the greatest interest, and far more worthy of inclusion in the catalogue than some things now listed. Incidentally they are all extremely rare, so much so that I have never seen but one of certain positions. Unused, I have seen but one copy, this being a Type "N".

The question of repair of the break due to a faulty transfer roll in some of the top row stamps in this group of plates has already been mentioned.

No other plate varieties of note have been identified as coming from any of these three plates.

THE "CONTINUOUS SIDE FRAME LINE GROUP".

I think there is little doubt but that the first three plates of this group, almost surely of the first six plates made, were numbered 9, 13 and 14, and that they were put into use as soon as the Type II plates were first employed. Other plates in this group numbered from 15 to 28, inclusive, were probably made at intervale as various plates went out of use and as the demand for stamps increased. Plate 28, the highest numbered, is known used as early as January 14, 1861, while a copy from plate 25 has been seen on cover used November 4th, 1860, and one from plate 24 used September 15th, 1860. Thus it is apparent that the highest numbered plates were in use at least six months and probably more before the 1861 issue appeared. Because of the difficulty of identifying any but very exceptional copies as coming from certain plates, little further information can be given as to the time when any of the separate plates came into use.

As far as is known, none of these plates exist in more than one state.

The earliest certain known date of use of any stamp from this group of plates is September 10th, 1857. However, I have little doubt but that some were used as early as were stamps from the "Plate 10 Group",—late in August, 1857. Practically nothing can be told as to when any of the plates in this group were discarded. It seems likely that most if not all of the plates numbered from 20 to 28, inclusive, were in use until the firm stopped printing stamps for the government,—in August, 1861.

As has already been stated, I estimate that 2 per cent. of the Type II stamps were printed from the "Plate 10 Group". If this is right, it leaves 606,695,893 stamps as having been printed from the group now under consideration. This, divided by 17,—the number of plates in this group,—gives an average of about 35,688,000 stamps (178,440 impressions(from each plate. However, it is certain that some plates were used much more than others, so this figure is absolutely nothing more than an average.

Because of the fact that no estimate can be given of the number of stamps from each plate, nothing can be said of the rarity of used copies from any one plate. With few exceptions, stamps from all of the plates numbered in the twenties are comparatively common unused, because of the stock of stamps left in the hands of Confederate postmasters when the Civil War broke out. Until perhaps twenty or twenty-five years ago unused 3c 1857's were so common that they sold below face value, and not longer ago than 1908 I purchased this stamp, unused, wholesale, at $3.00 per hundred. Complete sheets of some of the higher numbered plates may still occasionally be obtained at a figure not greatly over the catalogue value of the stamps. Plate number blocks, numbered 20 and higher, with one or two exceptions, are not particularly rare. On the other hand any plate number under 20 is scarce and most desirable.

Certain of the plates in this group showed some signs of wear, but probably none of them to the same extent as did some of those in the "Plate 10 Group".

Transfer roll No. 2 was used for making all these plates, and as far as I can tell the sequence of reliefs is the same on all the plates,—that is, reading from the top of the plate downward, A, B, C, D, E, F, C, D, E, and again probably F. As was explained under the heading "Transfer Rolls and Transfer Roll Relief Varieties", it is impossible, except with an occasional odd copy, to tell with any surety from what relief on the roll a given copy comes. An exception of course must be made for transfer roll relief A, used for the top row stamps, and showing the break in the tessellated work at the lower left. This is easily identified, and no stamp has been seen from this relief in any other than the top row on any Type II plate.

The imprints on all the plates from this group are without the word "Casilear", John W. Casilear having left the firm a considerable time before the first of these plates were made. Several of the imprints and plate numbers from this group of plates have not been seen. These are:—9 (left pane), 10 (left pane), 11 (either pane), 12 (either pane), 13 (right pane), 14 (left pane), 16 (either pane), 17(either pane), 18 (either pane), 19 (either pane), 21 (left pane), 22 (either pane), 26 (left pane). May I again make a request to see any of these,—full panes in particular? Of those that have been seen, the following peculiarities have been noted: the plate number on the right pane of plate 9 shows the "9" to be reversed, as is the "4" in "14" from the right pane of the plate of that number. The final word of the imprint on the right pane of plate 15 reads "Cincinna", the last two letters being absent because of short transfer. This was illustrated and described under the heading "Imprints". The imprint on the left pane of plate 20 shows a space of 1½ mm. between "Carpenter" and "&", and the imprint on the right pane of this plate shows exactly the same peculiarity. The right pane of plate 25 shows a distance of 1 mm. between "Carpenter" and "&". The left pane of plate 27 shows what looks like half of a parenthesis,—thus "(",—between "Carpenter" and "&". On the right pane of this same plate "Carpenter" appears as "Carpenterar". The left pane of plate 28 shows "Carpenter" to read "Carpenter.r". The right pane of plate 28, as well as the right pane of some other plate and the left pane of another, the numbers of which are not known, shows "Carpenter" to read "Carpenterr". Incidentally the "No. 28P." on the plate of this number is unusually large. This, too, has already been illustrated. The imprint from the right pane of one plate, the number of which is not yet known, but which is quite possibly 26, shows a double transfer in the word "Toppan". This was described and illustrated under the heading "Imprints".

The center lines on the plates of this group are all single, and as far as I know are complete lines, running from above the top of the top row to below the

bottom of the bottom row of stamps,—on plate 24, for example, running 15 mm. above the top edge of the top row of stamps, and 18 mm. below the lower edge of the bottom row of stamps. Usually the center line is about in the middle, between the two panes, but occasionally it is found nearer either one pane or the other. For example, on plate 28 the center line near the top of the sheet is much closer to the stamps of the right pane. A peculiar example is found at the bottom of one plate (though I do not know its number) in which the center line and the side frame line of the stamp to the left of it are both of the same thickness, and further, the distance between the lower right diamond block of the stamp and the frame line of the stamp, is exactly the same distance as between the frame line and the center line. Center lines may be found that are far stronger than the adjacent frame lines, and also that are much fainter than these frame lines. Although it really belongs to the subject of "Varieties of Perforation", the fact may be mentioned that while ordinarily no perforations exist between the two panes, occasionally they are here found, although in some instances these perforations are "blind", the tiny paper discs not having been removed. As has been stated previously, copies showing the center line from this group of plates are not scarce, one in every twenty stamps showing it, or, where the center line was split, one stamp in every ten showing half of it.

As far as my observation goes, both the spacing and alignment is regular on all of these plates. It seems sure that the plate-makers had found some method of controlling the spacing and alignment by mechanical means, thus accounting for the exact distance between the various rows vertically and horizontally.

Of course all of the stamps from this group of plates are of the sub-type showing continuous side frame lines between the stamps vertically. There is a mere possibility that certain plates may show both sub-types,—those with side frame lines broken between the stamps, and those with such lines continuous. This, though, is most unlikely. No further sub-types have been noted on any of these plates. It seems fairly cretain that all of the stamps showing an inner line re-cut come from the "Plate 10 Group", and never from any of the plates in the group now under consideration.

The plate position of just one of the shifts in this group of plates is known, 4R20 showing a very nice shift, the center of the upper rosettes being duplicated a bit over 1 mm. above their original position. There are at least thirty shifts on these plates, although it must be understood that quite a few of these almost surely come from the "Plate 10 Group". It has not been possible in many instances to tell from which group of plates a shift comes, because copies have not been seen which are so centered as to show the characteristic break in the side frame lines. Because certain plates in this group are very rare it is sure that more shifts exist than are here described. Practically all of the shifts in this group of plates must come from the plates numbered below 20, because full panes of many of the plates from 20 to 28, inclusive, have been seen, and with the exception of 4R20, no shifts have been noted on any of them.

One undoubted crack exists on one of this group of plates. It has been fully described and illustrated under the heading "Cracked Plates". Two other possible cracks were also discussed under the same heading. Other than these, none are known.

With one exception, as far as I know the only re-cutting done on any of these plates was the drawing of side frame lines each side of every vertical row of stamps, these lines running from the top to the bottom of the plate. The one exception is a stamp which shows one vertical line re-cut in the upper left triangle, and just a tiny bit of the inner line on the same side re-cut just at the top

(see Figure 46). Neither the plate nor the position is known, though it surely comes from one of this group.

These plates are so numerous and the variation in the side frame lines as cut so great, that a considerable showing may be made, if desired, of these varieties.

Regarding the plates on which these varieties are found, again not a great deal can be said, though on the right pane of plate 20 the left frame line is generally close to the design, while the right frame line is unusually far from the design. On plate 24 both frame lines are generally too close to the design. Both panes of plate 25 show most of the left frame lines close, while the right frame lines are practically normal. On the right pane of plate 28 the frame lines are comparatively normal.

The principal frame line varieties which may be found have already been listed in the sub-heading "Re-cutting", under the main heading "Other Plate Varieties".

All the varieties which were mentioned in the list,—E1 to E12, inclusive,—may be found on this group of plates.

Regarding the frame lines, which are unusually faint, it may be noted that the stamp 41L15 sometimes shows a faint frame line at the left, while other impressions show absolutely no trace of this line. Here is proof that some at least of the stamps which show no traces of the frame line on one side, at one time had such a line, and this is evidence in support of the theory that every stamp, at least from early printings, showed a re-cut frame line on both sides. As far as my observation goes, none of the stamps with a re-cut inner line comes from this group of plates, excepting the one stamp mentioned with a vertical line re-cut in the upper left triangle, also showing just a trace of an inner line. No. 60 in the right pane of some plate, of which I have never seen the number, shows a remarkably good exmaple of a slip of the engraver's tool. A diagonal line about 3 mm. long runs to the right and downward, starting from the right frame line, just above the middle of the stamp.

All the other plate varieties worthy of note that have been seen have been described in the sub-heading "Plate Damages Other Than Cracks", under the main heading "Other Plate Varieties".

(To be continued.)

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And many others unused and used in stock.

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A Study for Low Brows.

By FREDERICK W. PALMER.

Oval numerals with horizontal bars are quite the plebeians among cancellations:—the very lowest cast far below such Brahmins as the Waterbury clan, the Canton lyre or even that four-flusher the kicking mule, offspring it is now hinted of a tobacco tag. The high-brow philatelist is hereby warned off this superfiicial study of these humble obliterations. Let them leave us this least expensive bit of the royal sport of specialization.

Anyway they are abundant and cheap. They are like the common people which Lincoln though the Lord must be fond of since He made so many of them. This cancellation emerges into use in the seventies, in its simple form culminates in the nineties, and with some different features persists to the present.

As to what numerals are to be found, observers' testimony varies. My opinion is that in the issues of the seventies, 32 is the highest and in the eighties and nineties, there is none above 52. My "61" may be 19 inverted. But Mr. Nast speaks of 3ct greens up to 40 and reports Mr. Jenney as having had to 48. I venture the guess that any above 32 (except on re-engraved) are instances of later use on "held over" stamps. Dr. Holch wrote in Mekeel's in 1916 of finding oval barred numerals on 3ct greens up to 89! If it was not a misprint for 39, I would like a chance to browse over his duplicates!

In all the issues there are relative rarities, some very scarce. Below 32 the rarest in my observation is 25. I have it only on the 3ct. green. Next in scarcity is 31, then 29 and 27. Between 33 and 52 the choicest are 33, 35, 37 and 41. Notice that all these are ODD numbers. Curiously through the entire series to 52, I find that odd numbers are more than twice as likely to be missing as even ones.

Each numeral may be in more than one type or form. Of the lower numerals the variety is extensive. Taking all issues together, I have 28 ones, 19 twos, 5 or 6 each of the next few and 3 sevens and eights. Above 29 I find but a single type. Some of these varieties are noticeable and artistic.

For these different forms I have amused myself by working out a system of classification and a few notes may be interesting. Understand that we deal here only with the numeral "one." Most of the types will be found carried on through successive numerals.

After considerable experiment I venture to suggest the following classification:

Firstly, all can be readily divided into three groups according to shape of numeral.

I. Sans serif or Gothic.
II. With serif.
III. Ornamental.

Secondly, each of these groups may be divided into four classes according to the general form of the ovals.

1. ending acutely almost in a point.
2. ending obtusely in a broad curve.
3. oval very broad.
4. inner circle omitted.

Thirdly, each class of oval may be subdivided according to the design on side of circle containing the numeral, into four types.

A. short bars spaced same as bars above and below.

B. solid concave block, unattached.
C. solid concave block joined to bar above and below.
D. solid concave block broken in the middle.

The description of each will then be completed by adding the following further identification. 1 number of bars above or below, 2 thickness of bars, 3 bar above or below concaved, 4 height and thickness of numeral, 5 diameter of circle (or of space), 6 number of bars on side, 7 attached designs (in later types), 8 range of issue and dates of use, 9 offices using.

With this or some other system one may create order out of chaos and get a bit of intelligent fun.

WANTED:

United States 1c 1851. Must have margins on four sides.

A. H. Schumacher

(A. P. S. 4653)
907 Harold Ave., Houston, Texas.

Kansas City Collectors

will find a complete line stamp albums, catalogs and accessories. Desirable single stamps and packets.

Midwest Stamp Co.

Kemper Bldg., 720 Delaware St.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Resolutions

Adopted by the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, Branch No. 30, The American Philatelic Society, at its Regular Meeting, Friday, January 18th, 1924.

WHEREAS, We learn with deep sorrow and regret of the decease of our Honorary Member, Mr. George H. Worthington, on Thursday, January 10th, 1924, and

WHEREAS, In Mr. Worthington this Club has always had a steadfast friend and patron whose liberality has been evidenced on frequent occasions, and

WHEREAS, His standing as one of the foremost Philatelists of the world, and the fame of his wonderful collection are both known to all Philatelists of all lands, and

WHEREAS, He has invariably stood for the best things in our hobby, and has contributed much to its present high plane, and

WHEREAS, In addition to his activities as a Philatelist, he has achieved great success in the business world, and is well known as a member of the Union Club, and as a High Degree Mason, a 32 degree Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, also A. A. O. N. M. S.; Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this expression of our love and esteem be spread upon the records of this Club and a copy of these resolutions be sent, with our sympathy to surviving relatives, and a copy be sent for publication in The American Philatelist.

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST

Published by and in the Interest of the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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1 Page	$15.00	$13.50	$12.00
½ Page	$ 9.00	$ 8.00	$ 7.00
¼ Page	$ 5.00	$ 4.50	$ 4.00
⅛ Page	$ 2.50	$ 2.25	$ 2.00

Wants & Exchanges to Members.

Per line, single insertion, 10 cents; per line, six months, 25 cents; per line, per year, 40 cents. No change of copy. One inch display ad, single col. $1.25 per issue.

Advertising and manuscripts submitted should be typewritten if possible.
Copy should be in Editor's hands not later than the first of each month preceding month of publication.
Right is reserved to reject any advertisements offered.

Exchanges: Please send one copy to Mr. W. R. Ricketts, 1577 Wyoming Ave., Forty Fort, Pa., for indexing.

Address all communications to

ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist,
807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDITOR'S COLUMN

Last month's feature, the article on "Our Charter Members", was evidently much to the liking of the membership judging from the number of commendatory letters received. This article was written by Mr. Wm. H. Barnum of Cleveland, one of the present Board of Vice Presidents, and through an unfortunate error his initials were incorrectly given as "H. A." on the title page. As Mr. Barnum is popularly known as "Ham" to his friends this may have caused the slip. Another error has been called to our attention in the statement that Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer was at one time President of the Society, this error probably arose through a similar connotation of ideas as Mr. Wolsieffer is being strongly urged to become a candidate for that office this year.

Many collectors, having found the pursuit of the elusive stamp fully as pleasurable as its acquisition, see little philatelic gain in the many governmental agencies whose aim it is to provide the collector with stamps as expeditiously and easily as possible. We share this feeling and believe that what has generally been considered a favorable innovation will in time develop into one of the greatest abuses of the collecting world. Not so many years ago a Jamaica stamp came from Jamaica, the fair damsel of Indo China never saw Paris and the Hohenzollern private yacht sailed out of strange ports instead of coming overland from Berlin! And there was too lots of fun, besides the ingenuity and patience required, in inveigling the postmaster at the Falklands or other far off place to send well centered stamps in exchange for the funds you sent on a long journey

and what a thrill when that important looking envelope arrived that gave you a new dignity, at least in the eyes of the postman, because it bore the legend "On His Majesty's Service"! Perhaps you wrote to St. Pierre and Miquelon and received a high catalogued postage due that you thought obsolete or maybe wrote guilelessly to Hawaii for some of the stamps of the Republic but to receive current U. S. for your pains. In any event it was fun but nowadays it seems to be all cash! Write to Paris and an obliging Government will send you all the stamps of the far flung Colonies besides those that do actual postal duty in gay Paree. Likewise from Germany, Spain or Portugal you can secure, if you have the price, stamps that are labelled as coming from the other ends of the earth and a short cut is offered you to philatelic completeness. Under certain conditions the sober British officials will supply Colonials from all parts of the Empire and staid Uncle Sam has provided collectors with thousands of "Shanghai's" that never saw anything Chinese except perhaps the Ambassador at Washington. We now read the boast of the Third Ass't. P. M. General that the philatelic Agency (?) is doing a phenomenal business and has, within a few days time, sold over $9000.00 worth of imperforate Harding stamps, a variety made for stamp collectors and that was never intended for postal duty. Did you ever hear the loud wail of the U. S. only collectors over the "made to order" issues of Latvia, etc.? Now the next step forward in this march of philatelic progress comes from the "Bolshies" who, alert to good business and desiring to share with collectors the world over the many new Russian issues are appointing "exclusive" distributing agents in various countries, True communism! The agent for Switzerland, a prominent chocolate manufacturer, was given a huge supply of labels, so called postage stamps, in return for several cakes of chocolate! The agent for the U. S. we believe gave instead U. S. "dollars" which are more popular in Europe these days than even Swiss Chocolate. The agent for the U. S. has exclusive rights for the whole country and we suggest he sell state rights or even county rights for his beautiful and rare products. What's bid for Allegheny county?

And what now will be the next move for the advancement of Painless Philately? Now and then some optimistic chap offers a large reward for a plan to bring order out of the chaos of Europe and so far we note, in the million plans suggested, but one general idea, that is, in some form or another, let Uncle Sam pay the bills! Now here is an opportunity to save Uncle Sam and Mr. Mellon much agony, let Philately pay the bills! Why not establish one grand and glorious Postal Agency at Berne under the control of the Postal Union, issue a stamp catalog and sell the collectors everything the printing presses can turn out that looks like a stamp? Let the 19th Century only crowd in on it too by printing reissues, essays, proofs, etc. of the old stamps! There's a fine plan for saving Europe, providing Philatelic Progress and incidentally the winning idea for the "Peace" prize contest. We know, dear Readers, you will heartily approve this plan and may we not suggest you can forward its early adoption by buying heavily of syndicated Soviets and urging the various philatelic Agencies to get out some new designs and trick varieties. You begged Washington for some imperforate Hardings so vigorously that you got them, so far some $20,000 worth, and why not get them now in pale lavender for another twenty grand? Better still, get the Government to put out a special A. P. S. "Philatelic Delivery" for the next convention and for design, what better than "A Goose" (mort) and a "Golden Egg"?

Have you ever written an article for the American Philatelist? We are constantly in need of new material in the way of original researches, news items and humor and perhaps you have the very idea that will aid in making this journal

plied before gumming. We do not know whether this is common to this stamp or not but it has the appearance of having been applied to heighten the effect of the central picture.

JAPAN.—We illustrate the two types of the Japanese emergency set which were put on sale at the various post offices, October 25th, 1923. Examples were kindly sent us by Mr. J. M. de Mendonca, who remarks that in the event this issue is made a permanent one some of the values of the Mt. Fuji type issued January 1922 may become fairly scarce, particularly the 4 and 8 sen values of which very few were placed on sale. It is said that the entire stock of this issue with the plates were destroyed when the Government printing works at Tokio burned down during the earthquake. The emergency set was printed at Osaka within two months after the order was placed. They are imperforate with printed dotted lines around the frame to guide the separation and without gum. So far nine values have appeared: ½ Sen grey black, 1½ Sen blue, 2 Sen brown, 3 Sen vermillion, 4 Sen green, 5 Sen violet, 8 Sen red, 10 Sen brown and 20 Sen dark blue.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—From Mr. Frank F. Wills of St. John, Newfoundland, we have some covers bearing a time cancellation similar to that used in factories and shops in connection with a time clock. The cancell consists of a large circle divided into twelve hour divisions, each of these further divided into 15 minute intervals. Within the circle is an arrow which points to the time the letter was received. The date, year and name of the office also appear within the circle but we note no way of telling whether the hour given is A. M. or P. M. Although one of the covers has this cancellation on the stamp we presume it is not intended for use in this way but only as a receiving mark.

NORTH BORNEO.—"Stamp Collecting" chronicles a new provisional, viz., 3 cents surcharged locally on the 4 cents scarlet and issued the latter part of October. Surcharge in black on 4c of 1909 in two lines. The 3c black and green has not been procurable at the Borneo General P. O. for some weeks.

RUSSIA.—Two additional kopeck values have appeared in the gold currency set noted last month. These are 2k. green (peasant) and 5k. mauve (workman).

PRECANCELS.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to F. B. Eldredge, Attleboro, Mass. Use Bushnell's types for descriptions when possible.

L. L. Batchelder (3667) submits the following list of precencels:

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—10c 1922, (U. 3).
NEW HAVEN, CONN.—2c 1922 (U. 1).
SOUTH MANCHESTER, CONN.—2c 1922 (U. 17).

AURORA, ILL.—2c 1922, new type, bars 2mm. 8mm. apart.
CHICAGO, ILL.—11c 1922, (U. 1) inverted.
CHICAGO, ILL.—1c 1922, coil, perf. 10, like letters (U. 8) in box.
DECATUR, ILL.—2c, 5c, 1922, (U. 1).
ATLANTA, GA.—1c 1922, perf. 10, Gov't. type.
ATLANTA, GA.—5c, 10c, 1922, type V.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—1c 1922, Perf. 10, Gov't. type.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—2c 1922, type IV.
SOUTH BEND, IND.—2c 1922, (U. 5).
LOUISVILLE, KY.—1c 1922, Perf. 10, Gov't. type.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—2c, 5c, 10c, normal and 4c inv. 1922, (U. 3).
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—2c, 5c, 1922, type V.
BROCKTON, MASS.—10c 1922, (U. 1).
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—2c 1922, (U. 16).
LYNN, MASS.—15c, 50c, 1917, (U. 18).
LYNN, MASS.—7c 1922, (U. 18).
LANSING, MICH.—2c, 5c, 1922, inverted, (U. 1).
ST. JOSEPH, MICH.—2c 1922, (U. 16).
ST. JOSEPH, MICH.—5c 1922, (U. 1).
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—10c 1922, (U. 3).
JACKSON, MISS.—10c 1922, (U. 22).
KANSAS CITY, MO.—20c 1922, up, (U. 3).
ST. LOUIS, MO.—7c 1922, (U. 5).
LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—10c 1922, (U. 5).
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—14c 1922, (U. 18).
SHERRIL, N. Y.—2c HARDING 1923, similar to (U. 23).
HICKORY, N. C.—10c 1922, (U. 23).
AKRON, OHIO.—10c 1922, type X.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.—2c coil 1922, reading down, letters have serifs.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.—20c, 25c, 1922, up, (U. 3).
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—4c normal, 5c inverted, 1922, (U. 3).
CLEVELAND, TENN.—3c 1917, engraved, (U. 6).
CLEVELAND, TENN.—5c, 10c, 1922, (U. 6).
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—2c, 5c, 10c, 1922, (U. 1).
NASHVILLE, TENN.—1c, perf. 10, Gov't. type.
NASHVILLE, TENN.—4c, 10c, inv. 2c, 5c, 10c, 1922, small type.
NASHVILLE, TENN.—1c coil, 1917, perf. 10, up, (U. 8) in box.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—25c 1922, down, new type.
DALLAS, TEX.—10c, 15c, 1922, (U. 14).
HOUSTON, TEX.—4c 1922, (U. 1).
MARTINSBURG, W. VA.—2c, 3c, surface, 4c, 8c, 9c, 15c, 50c, 1917, similar to (U. 6).
MARTINSBURG, W. VA.—10c 1922, similar to (U. 6).
LA CROSSE, WIS.—4c 1922, type IV.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—7c 1922, inverted, (U. 3).

Have You Read the Ads. This Month?

Mention the A. P. When You Write!

REPORT *of the* SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 5. **January 1, 1924.**

Applications Pending.

Chun, F. Z.
Giron, Leon
Pierro, Tommasso
San Francisco Stamp Soc.
Larssen, Arnold
Allen, Frederick W.
Andersen, Earle E.
Bachmann, Robert
Beegle, Alan B.
Betterman, Gerald L.
Brannen, R. L.
Charters, C. R.
Christy, Roland G.
Cogswell, Dr. Lloyd H.
Curran, Roy
Davies, A. E.
Doane, Dr. Philip S.
Feldt, Lee
Fielding, Edgar W.
Gamble, C. M.
Gilkerson, W. C.
Glanville, R. P.
Grove, Clark
Gustafson, J. E.
Height, Hiram H.
Hanney, Geo. G.
Hawley, F. H.
Henderer, M. D.
Hewson, R. R.
Inglis, Vincent W.
Isert, Theo. A.
Keeler, Julian A.
Keyes, Arthur H.
Kraus, A. H.
Kuhn, Chas. A.
Kurten, Theresa
Lampe, Otto W.
Lutteken, August
Mack, Harry W.
Martin, Mary L.
McQuitty, L. F.
Meyers, John
Olney, DeForest W.
Pelton, Leonard D.
Potter, Dr. Alfred L.
Provost, G. F.
Quick, Floyd
Ralston, C. A.
Rosenthal, Benjamin
Schenk, L.
Schmitt, M. J.
Scotcher, Chas. A.
Smith, H. D.
Smith, H. S.
Sneed, Dr. C. M.
Sprinkmann, Fred.
Steffens, A.
Steigerwald, Jno. M.
Biedermann-Stori, Ad.
Thatcher, A. B.
Thomes, John B.
Turnbull, David C.
Van Pelt, Arthur W.
Widnian, Chas. L.
Wood, Grace A.
Worthington, Hubert E.
Wyer, J. I.

Applications for Reinstatement Pending.

4704 Brown, Edwin B.
2808 Krohne, Erwin C.
4553 Welch, J. W.
4581 Herr, A. W.
2984 Piper, J. C.
4313 Wunderly, L. S.
1688 Jungmann, Alfred
2458 Waters, Wm. J.
4266 Grinnell, Geo. H.

New Applications Posted.

Adair, Roy C., 1715 Champa St., Denver, Colo.; Age 30; Mgr. Adair's Book Store; Reference: Anton Bohm, 712 S. Logan St., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Adams, Perry, 9 Orchard St., Southbridge, Mass.; Age 32; Copy Chief Adv. Dept. Am. Optical Co.; Reference: The Boston Store, Worcester, Mass.; Proposed by L. H. Brigham.

Arkel, Jan William van, Sogestrasse 35, Bremen, Germany; Age 29; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Erik Lichtenstein, Stockholm, Sweden; Proposed by A. B. Randall.

Babcock, Ford A., 33 W. Cayuga St., Oswego, N. Y.; Age 22; Factory Operator; Reference: Chas. T. Hilbert, 9 W. Bridge St., Oswego, N. Y.; Proposed by Herbert H. A. Fox.

Behnke, Albert O., 1208 Farnam St., Davenport, Ia.; Age 15; Student; Guaranteed by Otto C. Behnke, 1208 Farnam St., Davenport, Ia.; Reference: W. J. McCullough, Davenport, Ia.; Proposed by Wilbur F. Cannon.

Beraha, Bondi A., Boite Postale 309, Galata, Constantinople, Turkey; Age 40; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by A. Yaremdji.

Berg, Hunter Van B., 22 Beaver St., New York City; Age 36; Stock Broker; Reference: Wm. Geo. Brady, Jr., 55 Wall St., New York City; Proposed by J. W. Alker.

Bigsby, Geo. H., 50 Preussewring, Berlin-Tempelhaf, Germany; Age 24; Student; Reference: J. A. J. Francis, Derby House, Derby Rd., Haslemere, Surrey, Eng.; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel.

Bleecker, Winthrop G., 835 6th St., San Diego, Calif.; Age 26; Real Estate Salesman; Reference: Jno. W. Snyder, 835 6th St., San Diego, Calif.; Proposed by C. Lee Tubbs.

Bohm, Emma, 712 S. Logan St., Denver, Colo.; Age 23; Reference: H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.; Proposed by Anton Bohm.

Bowman, Samuel B., 116 Elmwood Ave., Narberth, Pa.; Age legal; Life Ins. Agt. Pa. Mutual; Reference: Fred Liebeck, 1539 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Milton P. Lyons, Jr.

Bradbury, George Lewis, 1039 N. 6th Ave., Tucson, Ariz.; Age 24; Reference: Alban T. Elwood, Franklin Engraving Co., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by William Bloss.

Brink, Walter C., c/o Brook Hill Farm, Genesee Depot, Wis.; Age 23; Accountant; Reference: Theo. W. Akermann, 2010 Cedar St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by Fred W. Noske.

Cann, Frank W., 112 Brunswick St., Newark, N. J.; Age legal; Piano Dealer; Reference: E. H. Greening, 9 Grove St., East Orange, N. J.; Proposed by Wm. Nathan Tanner, Jr.

Carter, Harry, 2127 Monterey St., Detroit, Mich.; Age 39; Contractor; Reference: C. F. Heyerman, 19 McGraw Bldg., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by Frank E. Hadley.

Chambers, Stewart M., 1231 Hamilton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Age 36; Adv. Dept. St. Louis Post Dispatch; Reference: C. Gordon Fennel, Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Cohen, B., 15 Suffolk St., New York City; Age 23; Bookkeeper; Reference: Sam Zinner, 244 W. 4th St., New York City; Proposed by The Secretary.

Cox, Carlos C., 942 N. Robberson Ave., Springfield, Mo.; Age 15; Student; Guaranteed by Charles C. Cox, 942 Robberson Ave., Springfield, Ma.; Reference: Clinton L. Chalfant, 1328 Benton Ave., Springfield, Mo.; Proposed by William Hoffman.

Darby, Paul Holland, 938 E. Elm St., Springfield, Mo.; Age 13; Student; Guaranteed by Mrs. Edith Holland Darby, 938 E. Elm St., Springfield, Mo.; Reference: C. J. Bowman, 842 Pickwick St., Springfield, Mo.; Proposed by William Hoffman.

Dary, Milton I., Box 145, Atlanta, Ga.; Age 18; Salesman; Guaranteed by Geo. O. Dary, 181 Penn. Ave., Atlanta, Ga.; Reference: Paul K. Edwing, 11 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.; Proposed by Andrew R. Perry.

Davenport Stamp Collectors' Club, Davenport, Ia., Wm. J. McCullough, Pres.; Wilbur F. Cannon, Secy., 1413 Carey Ave., Davenport, Ia.; Proposed by W. F. Cannon.

Davis, Albert R., 3030 N. Capitol Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; Age legal; Railway Mail Service; Reference: Edw. W. Clark, 119 W. Maryland St., Indianapolis, Ind.; Proposed by LeGrand Payne.

Doernenburg, Paul, 628 N. Kansas Ave., Springfield, Mo.; Age 47; Chemist, St. L. & S. F. R. R. Co.; Reference: C. C. Lederer, Springfield, Mo.; Proposed by William Hoffman.

Eng, Teng Sek, c/o British Consulate, Amoy, China; Age 24; Clerk British Consulate; Reference: Yoo Kee Chin, c/o South China Despensary, Amoy, China; Proposed by Frederick D. Markee.

Filsinger, Fred W., 236 Hirn St., Chillicothe, Ohio; Age 29; Printer & Pressman; Reference: C. A. Froum, 94 E. 2nd St., Chillicothe, Ohio; Proposed by Geo. J. Filsinger.

Fiske, Harvey N., 301 Prospect St., Cranford, N. J.; Age legal; Lithographer; Reference: American Lithographic Co., New York City; Proposed by Lawrence B. Mason.

Frank, Roy C., 803 Washington Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.; Age legal; Student Stamp Delaer, Rotnem Stamp Co.; Reference: V. W. Rotnem, 204 Cragie Hall, Cambridge, Mass.; Proposed by E. M. Oleson.

Funke, Herman A., Box FF, Magdalena, N. M.; Age 57; Hotel Prop.; Reference: Oscar Roderman, Magdalena, N. M.; Proposed by Michael Gosabass.

Hall, Ira, 331 E. Calhoun St., Springfield, Mo.; Age 34; Driver; Reference: Casper C. Lederer, 213 E. Walnut St., Springfield, Mo.; Proposed by Wm. Hoffman.

Hogarth, Geo. W., 1256 S. Vine St., Denver, Colo.; Age 41; Asst. Auditor & Mgr. Insurance Dept. Milling Corp.; Reference: W. S. Neal, 951 S. High St., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Hooper, Wm. Harwood, 18 Le Van Ave., Lockport, N. Y.; Age 17; Student; Guaranteed by Wm. J. Hooper, Atty., Lockport, N. Y.; Reference: Williams Bros., Main St., Lockport, N. Y.; Proposed by M. H. Hoover.

Johnsen, Carl A., 4122 Vallejo St., Denver, Colo.; Age 31; Traveling Salesman; Reference: F. E. Williamson, 1025 17th St., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Kester, Fred O., 1229 N. E. 12th St., Portland, Ore.; Age 40; Reference: Walter G. Gleeson, 388 Yamhill St., Portland, Ore.; Proposed by Robert Meinhoff.

Lake, Sidney, 1033 Madison Ave., Paterson, N. J.; Age 38; Painting Contractor; Reference: Jas. A. Gavin, 310 Main St., Paterson, N. J.; Proposed by E. M. Graf.

Loeb, Julius, 467 13th St., Oakland, Calif.; Age 27; Jewelry Mfg. & Diamond Setter; Reference: W. C. Gilkerson, 472 13th St., Oakland, Calif.; Proposed by Harry E. Gray.

Lynch, Ralph A., Box 56, Peoria, Ill.; Age 37; Secy. Natl. Coal Mining Co.; Reference: N. B. Paulson, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by P. F. Robertson.

Markert, Wm. A., 3345 Hogarth St., Detroit, Mich.; Age 37; Building; Reference: C. A. Strand, 8433 Epworth Bldg., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by C. F. Heyerman.

Mavrogordato, Geo. S., c/o Imperial Ottoman Bank, Galata, Constantinople, Turkey; Age 70; Retired Banker; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by A. Yaremdji.

McAlister, W. C., 1711 Grand Ave., Davenport, Ia.; Age 63; Retired; Reference: W. J. McCullough, 26 McCullough Bldg., Davenport, Ia.; Proposed by Wilbur F. Cannon.

McMorran, W. A., 262 N. Jefferson Ave., Cannonsburg, Pa.; Age 37; Shipper; Reference: W. W. McPeake, 20 W. Pike St., Cannonsburg, Pa.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Moser, Geo. E., Jr., 1025 Seyburn Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Age 44; Salesman; Refernece: Detroit Paint Mfg. Co., Larned & Shelby Sts., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by Karl Koslowski.

Mueller, Chas. F., 711 W. 9th St., Davenport, Ia.; Age 18; Bank Messenger; Guaranteed by Ferd. Mueller, 711 W. 9th St., Davenport, Ia.; Reference: W. J. McCullough, Davenport, Ia.; Proposed by Wilbur F. Cannon.

Mueller, Louis F., 3614 Wyoming St., St. Louis, Mo.; Age 61; Foreman; Reference: Edw. J. Wolff, 3929 Oregon Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Proposed by The Secretary.

O'Bannon, Dr. J. L., 1910 Bennett St., Dallas, Tex.; Age legal; Physician; Reference: Southwest Stamp Co., Slaughter Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Park, Loran D., Box 71, Casa Grande, Ariz.; Age 33; Postmaster; Reference: Jean A. M. Vallette, Casa Grande, Ariz.; Proposed by Ross D. Brown.

Pichard, Eugene C., Box 1134, Bisbee, Ariz.; Age 33; Railroad Clerk; Reference: W. W. Windham, Box 34, Bisbee, Ariz.; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel.

Rice, Murray J., Box 12, Georgetown, Ky.; Age 25; Asst. Prof. Chemistry Georgetown College; Reference: John Nickols, Farmers Bank & Trust Co., Georgetown, Ky.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Robinson, James, 475 Almas St., Collingwood, East Vancouver, B. C., Canada; Age 65; Retired; Reference: Jos. Webb, 2923 43 Ave. East, South Vancouver, B. C.; Proposed by Ronald M. Angus.

Sand, John Q. A., 1929 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.; Age 42; Hardware Broker; Reference: J. J. Lassell, 2 E. Redwood St., Baltimore, Md.; Proposed by Warren C. Bird.

Schaefer, CharlesH ., Box 141, Cristobal, Canal Zone; Age 30; Clerk; Reference: John H. Poole, Cristobal, Canal Zone; Proposed by L. J. Grannie.

Shenfield, Lawrence L., Bellevue Terrace, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; Age 32; Advertising, V. Pres. W. I. Tracy, Inc.; Reference: Percy G. Doane, Tribune Bldg., New York City; Proposed by Montgomery L. Hart.

Springall, Albert E., Calle 11, No. 86, Cordoba, Ver., Mexico; Age 55; Civil Engineer; Reference: Chas. S. Thompson, 4112 Budlong, Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by G. G. Berman.

Springfield, Mo., Philatelic Society, Springfield, Mo.; Ira Hall, Pres.; Wm. Hoffman, Secy., R. 11, Box 328, Springfield, Mo.; Proposed by Wm. Hoffman.

Stuhler, Paul, Villa Bergfried, Versbach lei Wurzburg, Bavaria, Germany; Age 29; Stamp Dealer; Reference: M. Bussack, 1097 W. 24th St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by R. H. Mower.

Thoms, Dr. A. N., 403 Carver Bldg., Fort Dodge, Ia.; Age 31; Physician & Surgeon; Reference: Iowa Pharmacy, Fort Dodge, Ia.; Proposed by Wm. W. Boutilier.

Toupin, Roy W., 222½ Boonville Ave., Springfield, Mo.; Age 18; Sutdent; Guaranteed by Louis A. Toupin, 222½ Boonville Ave., Springfield, Mo.; Proposed by Wm. Hoffman.

San Diego Stamp Club, San Diego, Calif.; P. A. Coppard, Pres.; John W. Snyder, Secy., 835 6th St., San Diego, Cal.; Proposed by C. Lee Tubbs.

Swenson, Emil H., 1424 E. 71 Place, Chicago, Ill.; Age 36; Salesman; Reference: W. Haintch, 3840 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Wallschlaeger, A. E., 373 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.; Age 32; Salesman; Refer-

ence: E. A. Pipenbrink, Wis. Natl. Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by F. W. Noske.

Webb, Harry E., Box 136, Pyrites, N. Y.; Age 41; Engineer; Reference: T. P. Bellinger & Son, Pyrites, N. Y.; Proposed by Geo. E. Newman.

Whitman, Herbert S., 314 Nassau Blvd., New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y.; Age 14; Student; Guaranteed by Roger B. Whitman, 314 Nassau Blvd., Hyde Park, N. Y.; Reference: Alfred Whitman, 129 W. 59th St., New York City; Proposed by Joseph Gallant.

Whittaker, Henry, 411 Chester St., Victoria, B. C., Canada; Age 37; Architect; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by Ronald M. Angus.

Williams, Jerome, 638 Delaware Ave., Kingston, N. Y.; Age 68; Musician; Reference: F. P. Brown, 15 Bosmorth St., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by Joseph Gallant.

Abrams, Bennett, Box 1599, Charlestown, W. Va.; Age 16; Guaranteed by S. H. Abrams, Box 1599, Charleston, W. Va.; Reference: Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York City; Proposed by Bernard Sclove.

Drake, J. D., Silverton, Ore.; Age 43; Photographer; Reference: California Cord Mfg. Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Edward E. Muecke.

Schlinckler, Arthur, 534 12th St., Oakland, Calif.; Age 36; Upholsterer; Reference: Jackson's Furniture Co., 13th & Clay St., Oakland, Calif.; Proposed by Ross O'Shaughnessy.

Vaughn, Daniel S., Box 163, Greenville, R. I.; Age 23; Dairyman; Reference: P. M. Wolsieffer, 2147 N. 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by F. D. Markee.

Wimberly, Jules A., 3909 Gaston Ave., Dallas, Tex.; Age 26; Medical Student; Reference: Dr. J. L. O'Bannon, Dallas, Tex.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Applications for Branch Charter.

Davenport Stamp Club, W. F. Cannon, Secy., 1413 Carey Ave., Davenport, Ia.

San Diego Stamp Club, J. W. Snyder, Secy., 835 6th St., San Diego, Calif.

Springfield, Mo., Phil. Society, Wm. Hoffman, Secy., R. 11, Box 328, Springfield, Mo.

Applications for Reinstatement Posted.

3691 Buffalo Collectors' Club, Branch No. 37, Warren Bates, Pres.; Harry C. Flierl, Secy., 432 Vermont St., Buffalo, N. Y.

2241 Langdon, W. A., 2193 Ontario St., Cleveland, Ohio; Age 62; Office Mgr.; Reference: Otto F. Moses, 514 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by W. W. MacLaren.

5893 Parnell, F. H., 602 City Hall, Cleveland, Ohio; Age 37; Civil Engineer; Reference: W. G. Whittaker, Hotel Hanna, Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by W. W. MacLaren.

4555 Sinclair, Dr A. N., Box 3373, Honolulu, Hawaii; Age 52; Physician; Reference: Bishop & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii; Proposed by The Secretary.

New Stockholders.

7091 Abraham, Arthur G., 409 Detroit St., Flint, Mich.

7092 Anderson, David G., 4324 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

7093 Andrews, S. E., 48 Mt. Vernon Ave., Detroit, Mich.

7094 Benners, Judge Alfred H., 1414 Huntsville Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

7095 Betterly, Walter, 510 Sylvan St., Emporia, Kansas.

7096 Blamey, Alvin O., 3819 Noble St., Bellaire, Ohio.

7097 Blunk, Frank, 238 N. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
7098 Bode, August, 2175 Flushing Ave., Maspeth, N. Y.
7099 Bowman, J. H., 445 15th Ave., Paterson, N. J.
7100 Brown, Herbert, 503 Slaughter Bldg., Dallas, Tex.
7101 Brackett, John H., Sequoya, Contra Costa Co., Calif.
7102 Burgess, Gerald H., 217 McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
7103*Cahn, Hassel M., 316 Breard St., Monroe, La.
7104*Chappell, G. Howard, 584 Tacoma Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
7105*Comings, Fred S., 122 Chestnut St., Springfield, Mass.
7106 Deming, Dr. Lucius P., 951 Lancaster Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
7107 Draves, Albert W., 1284 Stowell Ave., Shorewood, Milwaukee, Wis.
7108 Engler, Geo. F., Route 1, Box 1, Chaska, Minn.
7109 Francisci, Iva, Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio.
7110 Grossman, Samuel, 1568 First Ave., New York City.
7111 Gunesch, Adolf, 1315 W. 31st St., Chicago, Ill.
7112 Hansen, Capt. Oscar A., M. C., 1819 W. Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.
7113 Haynes, Willams, 3 Park Place, New York City.
7114 Henbest, Herbert W., 17 Dickens Terrace, Wainscott, Rochester, Kent, Eng.
7115 Hilton, Geoffrey, Box 205, Zillah, Wash.
7116 Hoffmann, S. A., 3360 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.
7117 Hooper, Hugh B., 40 Municipal Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.
7118 Hoyt, Harry O., 5046 Maplewood Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
7119 Job, Geo. C., 731 S. Beach St., Syracuse, N. Y.
7120 Janssen, Fritz, 1295 Beach St., Lakewood, Ohio.
7121 Konwiser, Harry M., 1133 Broadway, New York City.
7122 Kremers, Richard A., 715 47th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
7123*Leas, Robert, Box 456, Newcastle, Wyo.
7124 Leclercq, Georges, 9 Rue Milton, Paris 9c, France.
7125 Lief, Chas. T., 6512 Ross Ave., Chicago, Ill.
7126 Limongi, Felix, Box 521, Covington, La.
7127 Lyon, Harold M., 106 E. Main St., Ravenna, Ohio.
7128 Moore, Jane O., Box 56, Hammondsport, N. Y.
7129 Morgan, Tilghman V., 10 E. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.
7130 Niemeyer, John J. H., 855 Fresh Pond Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.
7131 Norris, Edwin A., 108 Stadium Pl., Syracuse, N. Y.
7132 Norris, W. E., 2765 Park St., Berkeley, Calif.
7133 Palmer, C. H., Jr., 1216 Pacific Mutual Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
7134 Peck, Col. R. H., 18 Arlington Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
7135 Perry, Thos. D., R. R. 1, Comstock Park, Kent Co., Mich.
7136 Rapkin, Geo. F., 157 Goswell Rd., London, E. C., England.
7137 Rennie, Robert, 136 E. Adelaide St., Toronto, Canada.
7138 Reynolds, J. H. D., 2010 Kentucky Ave., Flint, Mich.
7139 Rodney, Lewis E., Box 802, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.
7140 Rood, John, 571 Marston Ave., Detroit, Mich.
7141 Shepherd, Vernon H., 1322 Mass. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.
7142 Smith, Wikoff, 410 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
7143 Stahl, Joseph P., St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Ia.
7144*Starr, Floyd T., Laveroch, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
7145 Swift, Harold I., 76 Magnolia Ave., Tenafly, N. J.
7146 Sykes, A. W., L. B. 21, Windsor Mills, P. Q., Canada.
7147 Terrill, Chas. F., 1663 Hazelwood St., Detroit, Mich.
7148 Turner, B., Box 24, Term. Sta., Toronto, Ont., Canada.
7149 Ude, Arthur H., 1120 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

7150 Ullah, M. E., Siddipett, Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
7151 Warren, Philip S., 1004 Otis Place N. W., Washington, D. C.
7152 Weber, Walter E., 1133 Woodbine Ave., Toronto, Canada.
7153 Wimpfheimer, Julius, Station D, Box 132, New York City.
7154 Yount, Andrew S., 26 Ziegler St., Penns Grove, N. J.
7155 Neddermann, Hermann, Roonstr 18, Hanover, Germany.

New Life Members.

225—7113 Haynes, Williams, 3 Park Place, New York City.
226—7144 Starr, Floyd G., Laveroch, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

Resignation Accepted.

6278 Merrick, Webster H., 520 N. Church St., Rockford, Ill.

Resignation Received.

2413 Hook, F. E., 4715 Lincoln Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Expelled by Board of Directors.

6778 Jeican, Constantine, 666 Grant St., Watertown, N. Y.
6005 Lancaster, Royden E., Box 567, Louisville, Ohio.

Deceased.

6298 Bains, Erskine, Jr., 411 State Rd., Cynwyd, Pa. Nov. 22, 1923.
6366 Strobel, H. J., 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. August, 1923.

Change in Branch Officers.

4752 Cincinnati Philatelic Society, Branch No. 46; Geo. J. Gruen, Pres.; Robert M. Byland, Secy., 4263 Ashland Ave., Norwood, Ohio.
5911 Syracuse Stamp Club, Branch No. 50; Geo. H. Heindorf, Pres.; R. C. Sabin, Secy., 834 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.
5912 Rubber City Stamp Club, Branch No. 51; J. E. Crouch, Pres.; L. C. Lovejoy, Secy., 30 W. Dalton St., Akron, Ohio.
6423 Hampton Roads Philatelic Society, Branch No. 52; Dr. Wm. Evans, Pres.; Lemuel Bowden, Secy., 818 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.

Change of Address.

3303 Belser, A. A. from Plainfield, N. J. to Aguiar 71, Havana, Cuba.
3447 Hart, Montgomery L. from Pelham Manor, N. Y. to 1806 Oak St., Columbus, Ohio.
6960 Gulick, Edw. L. from Brookline, Mass. to 705 W. New York Ave., Albuquerque, N. M.
5635 Koller, Edw. J. from New York City to 217 Ridgewood Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
3016 Marquardt, Wm. F. from Boston, Mass. to 304 Franklin St., South Braintree, Mass.
6708 Mitchell, B. from San Francisco to 736 Lincoln Ave., Alameda, Calif.
1785 Noel, W. G. from Kansas City, Mo. to 4926 Devonshire St., St. Louis, Mo.
4860 Parks, Henry Francis from Gen. Del. to Blue Mouse Theatre, Tacoma, Wash.
5799 Reed, T. Chandler, from Pittsburgh to 76 Prospect Ave., Ingram, Pa.
26 Rich, Joseph S. from 489 Manhattan Ave. to 308 W. 94th St., New York City.

6713 Richardson, O. J. from Eden, N. Y. to Hotel Royal Palm, Pinellas Park, Fla.
7016 Spence, D. C. from West Hampton Beach to 10 Green Ave., Sayville, N. Y.
6359 Schmitt, Jno. B. from 219 E. Beck St. to 789 Gilbert St., Columbus, Ohio.
6112 Stewart, Don W. from Fayetteville, Ark. to 511 Park Ave., Kenosha, Wis.
4560 Tremper, Lauren from Chichester, N. Y. to 3707 Locust St., Philada., Pa.
5114 Wear, Burt C. from Elkhart, Ind. to 1420 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, Calif.
6077 Westren, J. Harvey from Toronto, Ont. to 31 Norwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
6821 Charboneau, J. A. from 626 Grand Ave. to 2219 E. Jefferson Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
3311 Day, Chas. R. from Providence, R. I. to 626 S. 7th Ace., St. Petersburg, Fla.
5160 Frederick, Harold K. from St. Joseph, Mo. to 1031 Penistor St., New Orleans, La.
5491 Friswold, Carroll from 916 S. Williams to c/o Colo. Natl. Bank, Denver, Colo.
5330 Harris, J. A. from Atlanta, Ga. to c/o White Co., New Orleans, La.
5376 Herman, Wm. from Sioux City to Box 332, Des Moines, Ia.
3163 Kelson, A. A. from 347 Adelaide St. to 1244 Dufferin St., Toronto, Canada.
6636 Randall, Harry E. from 2400 Washington St. to 2442 Gilpin St., Denver, Colo.
5678 Rasis, Constantine from 286 Edmund Pl. to 5015 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich.
5061 Standish, J. D. from 675 Iroquois St. to 3065 Iroquois St., Detroit, Mich.
6194 Wright, R. C. from State Sav. Bank to 21213 Pioneer Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Membership Summary.

Membership December 1, 1923		2673
New Stockholders		65
		2748
Resignation accepted	1	
Deceased	2	
Expelled by Board Directors	2	5
Total Membership January 1, 1924		2743

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Official Notices.

R. KENNTH MILNE PRIZE.

A five dollar gold piece to the collector who obtains the largest number of recruits. Stamp Dealers and Officers of the Society not eligible.

PRINTING CONTRACT AWARDED.

The contract for printing the Society publications for the year beginning Jan. 1, 1924 has been awarded by the Board of Directors to the J. W. Stowell Printing Company, Federalsburg, Md.

RECRUITING COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

Davis, Carl S., 507 Kemper Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Nolan, Owen, 54 Belmont St., Whitneyville, Conn.
Ream, Harry G., 600 P. T. Bldg., Akron, Ohio.

ADDRESS WANTED.

The Secretary desires address of 6420 Weigett, Edmund B., last known address, 1938 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

BRANCHES 100% A. P. S.

No. 22 Denver Stamp Club, Denver, Colo.
No. 25 Detroit Philatelic Society, Detroit, Mich.
No. 28 Springfield, Mass. Branch, Springfield, Mass.
No. 53 Crown City Branch, Pasadena, Calif.

Note that two more branches have been added to the 100% class this month, Springfield, Mass., and Denver, Colo.

ON RECRUITING.

We present 71 new applications this month, only 1 more than our previous high record. We must blame the holidays for this. We wanted 75 new ones this month. Can we make up the difference?

Not all the Branch Secretaries have been heard from. We cannot do our best work until all get in harness and all pull together for the 5000.

Deceased.

George H. Worthington, life member of The American Philatelic Society, died suddenly, January 9th, 1924, at his rooms in the "Hollenden", Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Worthington was seventy-four years of age and has been in poor health for some years. He was widely known in the commercial world as the founder of The Cleveland Stone Company, President of The American Chicle Company, and as an operator of lead and zinc mines. Until a few years ago, when his stamp collection was disposed account financial reverses, he was internationally known as the greatest collector of stamps in America and his collection was valued at, approximately, a million dollars. Mr. Worthington collected stamps from his early manhood and never concealed his delight in the hobby and this did much to advance the cause of philately in this country at a period when it was the habit to be very secretive about it. Mr. Alvin Good, who was Mr. Worthington's Secretary for twenty-two years, has said that notwithstanding his great wealth, Mr. Worthington had more pleasure and happiness through his stamps than anything else.

Through Mr. F. Farnham we learn of the sudden death of Mr. Frank R. Demmerly of Indianapolis, Indiana, A. P. S. member No. 6259, and an active member of the Indianapolis Collectors Club.

A. P. S. OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

President—Chas. F. Heyerman, 19 McGraw Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Board of Vice-Presidents—W. H. Barnum, Cleveland, O.; W. W. MacLaren, Care "Cleveland Press," Cleveland, O.; Otto F. Moses, 514 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
Secretary—Holland A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.
Treasurer—Howard H. Elliott, Winchendon, Mass.
Int'l. Secretary—Eugene Klein, 1318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Directors-at-Large—H. B. Phillips, Berkeley, Cal.; Dr. J. B. Chittenden, New York City.

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.

Sales Superintendent—J. E. Guest, Dallas, Texas.
Examiner of Sales Books—T. E. Flick, Galveston, Texas.
Editor American Philatelist—A. D. Fennel, 807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Librarian—John H. Leete, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Asst. Librarian—C. M. Tyler, 614 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Attorney—H. M. Lewy, 2 Rector St., New York City.
Official Expert—Eugene Klein, 1318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Resident Agent—Dr. Homer Collins, 417 New Jersey Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

COMMITTEES.

Expert Committee—John A. Klemann, J. C. Morgenthau, Percy Doane.
Philatelic Literature—W. R. Ricketts, H. E. Deats, W. R. King.
Philatelic Index—W. R. Rickeits, C. W. Kissinger, C. A. Howes.
Obituary—C. C. Silvester, Dr. J. B. Chittenden, Gen. C. A. Coolidge.
Catalogue—S. B. Ashbrook, D. C. Hammatt, Dr. Carroll Chase.
Hand Book—A. D. Fennel, B. K. Miller, H. C. Needham.
Recruiting—Dr. H. A. Davis, R. C. Sabin, R. M. Angus, Jos. Gallant, R. K. Milne, H. J. Kaufmann.
Publicity—The Board of Vice Presidents, W. W. MacLaren, Chairman, Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio.
Junior Collectors Advisors—W. W. McLaren, V. W. Rotnem, Jas. E. Scott.

SOCIETY ITEMS

THE RUBBER CITY STAMP CLUB, BRANCH FIFTY-ONE.—The following officers were elected at the annual election which was held Dec. 5, 1923:

Pres., J. E. Crouch, Box 42, Firestone Park Sta., Akron, Ohio;
V.-Pres., J. F. Cherry, 165 Hollinger Ave., Akron, Ohio;
Sec.-Treas., L. C. Lovejoy, 30 W. Dalton St., Akron, Ohio;
Board of Directors—H. G. Ream, 600 Permanent Title Bldg., Akron, Ohio; O. S. Hart, 264 W. Market St., Akron, O.; C. A. Bensinger, 635 Crouse St., Akron, O.
Director of Publicity, E. E. Thoma, 280 W. Exchange St., Akron, O.
Sales Manager, J. E. Crouch, Box 42, Firestone Sta., Akron, O.
Auctioneer, J. F. Cherry, 165 Hollinger Ave., Akron, O.
A. P. S. Recruiting Officer, H. G. Ream, 600 Permanent Title Bldg., Akron, Ohio.

GARFIELD PERRY STAMP CLUB, BRANCH #30.—Thirty-five members attended Garfield Perry's Christmas Party. Mr. MacLaren, the host for the even-

ing, presented every one with a philatelic present, each present being attached to a Christmas Tree. A stunt game introduced by MacLaren kept the members busy from beginning to end trying to do the stunts that they were called upon to do and laughing at the other fellow's attempts.

On Friday, Dec. 28th, the members elected the 1924 Board of Directors, the new board consisting of the following members: Messrs. Moses, MacLaren, Good, Molitor, Barnum, Hill, Cramer, the board then retired to the Directors room and elected its officers as follows: Mr. W. H. Barnum, President; Mr. Alvin Good, Vice Pres.; Mr. A. S. Hill, Treas.; Mr. F. S. Cramer, Secretary; Messrs. Molitor, MacLaren and Moses making up the balance of the Board.—W. J. ZINK, Sec'y.

THE RUBBER CITY STAMP CLUB, AKRON, OHIO, BRANCH 51, A. P. S.—The combination of Christmas and New Years proved too much for the members of Rubber City for two or three weeks during the new year but things have "perked up", as they say, to the extent that fifteen, twenty and more members are again attending the weekly meetings.

Miss K. Howe Bennett, a charter member, visited the club recently even tho she did have to come all the way from New York to do so!

Rubber City had a "birthday party" at the Garfield Hotel of Akron on December 15, the "feature" of the affair being the demonstrated ability of President-elect James E. Crouch to eat TWO dinners instead of the one which each of the others present deemed necessary to satisfy a Philatelist.

Rubber City, true to its name, will "stretch" all possible to make YOU feel right at home in case you happen Akron-way. Keep this in mind; and drop up (if such a thing is possible) to Room 600 of the Permanent Title Building any Wednesday at seven-thirty.—ERNEST ELWOOD THOMA, Director of Publicity.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LIFE BRANCH No. 1.—Our regular meeting held on December 19th was, in spite of the busy Xmas Season, attended by 14 members.

Mr. Geo. W. Strother, of San Francisco, a former member, was reinstated to regular membership.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, as Chairman of the Nominating Committee, placed in nomination the names of the same officers of the Society, who had served during the past year. Mr. Marcus moved that the nominations be closed, which was carried.

The Jinks Committee, Mr. Henry Marcus, Chairman, reported that all plans had been laid for holding the Annual Xmas Jinks at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Dillingham on Saturday evenuing, January 5th.

The Society is very desirous of increasing the number of volumes in its already large philatelic library and to that end members have been requested to make donations of stamps to the library fund. An anonymous gift of five stamps with a catalog value of $20.00 has started the fund rolling.

An interesting paper entitled "The Ornamental Frames of the Stamps of the Danish West Indies" was read by its author, Mr. Henry C. Marcus, who illustrated his talk with large diagrams of the frames themselves. Mr. M. C. Dillingham also read a short paper prepared by him on "The Loose Leaf versus the Bound Volume".

Mr. Henry W. Doscher exhibited his collection of Match and Medicine stamps, complete with the exception of a very few copies and in magnificent condition, while Mr. Dillingham exhibited German States from G to W.—MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LIFE BRANCH No. 1.—The Annual Xmas Jinks and Election of Officers was held on January 5th upon invitation of Secretary and Mrs. Dillingham at their home on Union St., San Francisco. Quite naturally the regular routine business was dispensed with so that the 35 assembled members and guests could commence their evening's enjoyment.

The names of Mr. H. E. Orbison of San Francisco and Mr. Arthur Schinkler of Oakland, were presented for regular membership.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was next in order and Mr. O'Shaughnessy moved that the Secretary cast the ballot, which resulted as follows:

President, Chas. M. Hackmeier
1st Vice President, Herbert G. Walker
2nd Vice President, Wm. H. Crocker
Librarian, Ross O'Shaughnessy
Secretary & Treasurer, Matt C. Dillingham

The business meeting thereupon closed and a short address of welcome made by Mr. Marcus to the assembled members and guests. Everyone present was gayly decorated with a colored paper cap or bonnet and it was a pretty sight as they trooped into the dining room to partake of the cold buffet supper prepared for them under the supervision of a dining car crew off the "Overland, Ltd.", bossed around by "Colored Annie", cook in chief.

The guests afterwards assembled in the sitting room and hall and, as presents of fun and noise makers were distributed, the excitement commenced and did not end until midnight, when the last guest departed for home. One of the features of the entertainment was the slight of hand tricks performed by Master Mattie Paul Dillingham, aged 7, who, when asked by one of the dealers if he collected stamps, replied "Sure, I have a million U. S., all different", a statement which made his questioner rather envious. Punch boards were circulated and the lucky winners received prizes which proved most acceptable. Various forms of entertainment kept those present in a joyous frame of mind and only the lateness of the hour finally forced them to take their departure.

The present meeting took the place of that which would ordinarily have been held on January 16th. The next meeting to be held will be that on Feb. 20th.—MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

Our 114th Sale takes place the end of February. Hundreds of fine lots for collectors and dealers. Write for free catalogue. It will interest you. Every up to date collector buys at auction now-a-days.

Our Large Price List.

Every collector should have a copy of our large 16 page list of Sets, Single Stamps, War Stamps, Packets. Hundreds of bargains. Write for it.

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Report of Sales Superintendent.

To the Board of Vice-Presidents American Philatelic Society:

Herewith submitted my report for quarterly period ending Dec. 31st, 1923. There was on hand September 30th, 1923:

6490 books with original net value of	$187,638.92
Received during the quarter	
1438 books with original value of	44,740.83
7928 books, Net	$232,474.75
Retired during quarter	
1438 books, Original net	43,423.53
6490 books left on hand, Original net	$189,051.22

Altho the same number of books were retired as received there is a slight increase in the grand total, as average net of book is higher.

Statement on Retired Books.

Retired 1438 books ($43,423.53) sales 27%		$ 12,296.17
Insurance to Treaurer	$ 435.58	
Commission	1,538.23	
Remitted to owners	10,226.93	
Postage to owners	72.22	
Fines for Counterfeits, etc.	23.21	
	$ 12,296.17	$ 12,296.17

The large number of retires with the low percentage of sales is due to the retirement of many of the older books as per your instructions. Also due to the fact that on account of lowering of catalog prices the stamps in many cases are unsaleable.

The demand for circuits is constantly increasing and members seem to be more prompt in handling them. Very fine sales are being effected by the various branches. There is still a large number of books on hand and members can be given fine selections, especially if they are general collectors. U. S. stamps are of course, as usual, scarce, many thousand of U. S. could be sold if we could have them entered.

Respectfully,

J. E. GUEST, Sales Superintendent.

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REPORT *of the* TREASURER

JANUARY 1st, 1924.

STOCK FUND.

Balance		$6769.66	
Stock Certificates		34.00	$6803.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance		$4460.00	
New Memberships		40.00	$4500.00

GENERAL FUND.

Balance		$1078.51	
Receipts—Re-instatements		1.00	
Dues		168.79	
Interest on Bonds		30.00	
Interest on Deposit		12.50	
		$1290.80	
Disbursements		$ 408.11	$ 882.69

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance		$3737.54	
Receipts		66.67	
		$3804.21	
Disbursements		$ .89	$3803.32

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance			$ 1.31

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance		$ 35.15	
Receipts—Dues paid in advance		13.66	
		$ 48.81	
Disbursements		$ 3.00	$ 45.81

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Debit Balance		$ 659.04	
Disbursements		373.25	
		$1032.29	
Receipts—Subscriptions	$ 104.91		
Advertising	219.25	$ 324.16	
Debit Balance			$ 708.13
			$15328.66

ASSETS.

Bond Investments	$11464.57	
Cash	3864.09	$15328.66

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, **Treasurer.**

RARE STAMPS

The following are a few of the rare stamps I have in stock in perfect condition. Prices quoted are lowest net.

Cape of Good Hope

1d red on blue paper, unused, no gum, pair	$ 160.00
4d blue on blue paper, unused, with gum, pair	160.00
1d brick red, unused, with gum. Woodblock	675.00
1d carmine, unused, no gum. Woodblock	450.00
1d carmine, unused, no gum, pair. Woodblocks	1350.00
1d carmine, used, pair. Woodblocks	410.00
4d pale blue, unused, no gum. Woodblock	415.00
4d blue, unused, with gum. Woodblock	565.00
4d blue, used pair, one stamp with the corner retouched. Woodblocks	385.00
4d deep blue, pair, used, one corner slightest clip. Woodblocks	675.00
3d on 4d blu, error PENCB, unused, with gum	215.00
3d on 4d blue, error THE.EE unused, with gum	270.00
3d on 4d blue, double surcharge, used	162.00
"3" on 3d lilac-rose, vertical strip of three. The top stamp has thick 3, middle stamp no surcharge, lower stamp thin 3, unused, with gum	270.00

Hawaiian Islands

1851-52, 2c slight red canc., slight cut lower right margin	7875.00
1851-52, 2c and 13c (A. 2) used on portion of original. The 2c has heavy black bars canc. and is perfect. The 13c has large piece out of left side	6750.00
1851-52, 5c used, slight piece missing upper left corner	1125.00
1851-52, 13c red canc. (A. 2)	1080.00
1851-52, 13c red canc., both sides repaired	810.00
1851-52, 13c used on cover, the rare type A. 3	2025.00

India

1854, ½ anna, red. Superb block of four, unused	200.00
1854, 4 annas, red & blue, block of four, unused, upper right corner of sheet, with full blue inscriptions and wavy line between stamps	1575.00
1854, 4 annas, close printed, unused block of 4	225.00
1854, 4 annas, used on portion of original with frame inverted	1125.00

I shall be glad to have your "Want List" in first class RARITIES, and will quote lowest prices.

Approval Books of Stamps Issued Before 1880

I have recently made up the following new books of choice copies only, and shall be glad to send selections of these or any other countries to collectors who are really interested in fine old issues.

Buenos Ayres. Fine lot of "Ship" and "Liberty" types.
Argentine Republic. Three books of early issues.
Peru and **Ecuador,** including superb Peru, error "Medio peso" rose, large margins.
Chili. Several very fine new books of perfect gems.
Sweden, fine lot of first issues, including Three 3skbco green; Six, 6skbco grey and brown; Twelve 8skbco yellow & orange; Five 24skbco red.
Denmark, with three 2 R. sk. blue, 1st issue.
Finland, fine lot of the oval 1st issue and several errors.
France, special book of rarities.
France. Several books of 1847 to 1870 issues and a book of scarce cancellations.
Canada. Six new books of "pence" issues on and off cover.
Confederate States. A number of new books of choice copies in the general issues, especially stamps on covres.
Newfoundland. Books of unused "pence" and "cents" and used and on covers.
British Columbia, a very fine lot, rare cancellations and several imperforate.

Send me a list of countries in which you are interested and I will send you selections as the books come in.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

SPECIALIST IN STAMPS ISSUED BEFORE 1880

151 Central Park West **New York**

AFGHANISTAN

I offer the following **perfect copies** of these fine old stamps. All my stock from the famous collections of Philip la Renotiere von Ferrary and A. B. l'Argentiere.

Scotts No.	Description.	Net price
2	1 shahi, plate A, used	$25.00
2	1 shahi, plate B, used	25.00
3	1 sanar, plate B, strip of 5 unused	100.00
3	1 sanar, plate C, unused	8.00
3	1 sanar, plate C, used	6.00
4	1 abasi, plate C, unused	6.00
4	1 abasi, plate C, used	5.00
4	1 abasi, plate C, strip 4 unused	24.00
4	1 abasi, plate D, unused	15.00
4	1 abasi, plate D, strip of 3 used	20.00
8	6 shahi violet, unused	60.00
9	1 rupee violet, unused	65.00
10	1 shahi black, unused	6.00
10	1 shahi black, used	2.00
10	1 shahi black, strip of 4 unused, one stamp with 1 outer ornament redrawn	40.00
11	1 shahi black, unused	1.00
11	1 shahi black, almost unique error dated "1291"	100.00
14a	1 shahi violet, unused	75.00
12	1 abasi, unused	10.00
13	½ rupee, unused	7.00
14	1 rupee, unused	6.00
14	1 rupee, strip of 4 unused	25.00
15	1 sanar, unused	30.00
15	1 sanar, superb unused pair	70.00
17 & 18	Complete plate of 15 types composed of 5 stamps of above in a strip and 10 stamps of sanar in a block, No. 10 being the variety with wide outer rim	160.00
17	1 sanar, unused	7.00
17	1 sanar, variety with wide outer rim	35.00
17	1 sanar, as last in pair with normal	45.00
18	1 abasi, unused	8.00

I have several shades of Nos. 17 & 18, very distinct.

20	1 sanar, unused	60.00
20	1 sanar, unused on thick card pp.	75.00
22	½ rupee, unused on thick card pp.	75.00
24	1 shahi, used	40.00
24	1 shahi, used on thick card pp.	50.00
27	½ rupee, unused (shades)	25.00
27	½ rupee, unused on wove paper	75.00
28	1 rupee, unused (3 shades)	25.00
29	1 shahi, uncut sheet of 24 types	75.00
29-33	Sheet of 28 consisting of 12 of Sanar, 4 of abasi, 3 each of ½ and 1 rupee	145.00
42	½ rupee green, unused	40.00
43	1 rupee green, unused	50.00
47	½ rupee ochre, unused	60.00
48	1 rupee ochre, unused	65.00
74	Shahi violet, unused block of 25	50.00
64	Shahi green, unused block of 15	30.00

Many commoner stamps up to No. 108 in stock both unused and used. Selections on approval.

Discounts on above prices. Under $100.00 10% over that amount 15%.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Dealer in Rare Postage Stamps Prior to 1880

151 Central Park West **New York**

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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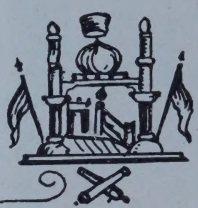
دولت خداداد افغانستان
AFGHANISTAN

by Col. H. Appleton



INTRODUCTION.

Probably there is no country that offers a more enticing field to the collector than the "Sultanate of Cabul" or "God-given Country of Afghanistan," as it names itself in the various issues of stamps.

Soon entangling the collector's fancy are such factors as the barbaric unusualness of the early designs; the excessive rarity of some of the stamps, equalling, or exceeding, sometimes that of a Post Office Mauritius; indeed rarity of almost all the early ones in perfect condition; the varieties of type, of paper and pigments used in printing; the different modes of printing, which the appearance of some of the stamps shows to have been employed at successive printings; the curious and interesting methods of cancellation employed; the conflicting views of the present day "leading experts" as to the genuineness or otherwise of whole series of the stamps, the composing of which is the main object of my coming forward to write these notes.

Lastly, to add to the collector's difficulties there has always been the fact that the country is, for the European, or as they are pleased to term us, the "infidel" (Kafir), a Forbidden Land, unless, indeed, he has a rather well equipped army to take him there or happens to be one of the one half dozen or so people, whether a diplomat, doctor, dentist, geologist, foreman of machine shops, and so forth, whose vocation has led to a special invitation there under a "Safe Conduct" pass.

For the specialist, the fascinating game of plating the successive annual issues, which surely will call irresistibly to him, opens an almost limitless field, full of difficulties and, even yet, discoveries are to be made.

The collector who specializes may rest assured that unless he has the fortune to acquire one of the two or three almost perfect collections that exist, unsevered plates, so far as they have been found, intact in it, and the purse of a Midas to buy it, he has many years of search and "watchful waiting" before him to get together the treasures he will desire in anything like completeness.

There is this great advantage, however, that the prices are still quite moderate and bear no relation to what they are for corresponding rarities of other countries and the auction rooms may at times offer great bargains if no competitor is in the field.

There has unhappily of late years grown up a "sickness unto death", (unless a remedy can be found,) among these stamps. Based on a most unfortunate statement of Sir D. P. Mason's on page 8 of his Handbook on the Stamps of Afghanistan that certain stamps had been **forged** by photographic means, a group of experts of the present day including the expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, are condemning whole series of the greater rarities as well as all the examples of the less rare that do not answer their preconceived standard of what these stamps should be in appearance.

Other experts of the highest standing declare, on the other hand, that these decisions are bad, and that the stamps are perfectly good and have always been well-known to them, if not to the R. P. Society experts. The former support this statement by series of examples of the banned stamps, which they declare to be absolutely genuinely postally used. They agree that many of the stamps were produced by photographic means, but say that this was the normal method adopted, certainly with all the later issues.

In the meantime the situation is chaotic and there is hardly one of the rarities, no matter how authenticated, or, if used, how genuinely cancelled, that may not be condemned any moment.

The amateur collector, the ordinary dealer and the auctioneer may well hold aloof from the stamps of this country altogether until some sure ground for them to work on is established.

Receiving an invitation from the Editor of The American Philatelist to write an account of the stamps of Afghanistan from an ordinary collector's point of view, it seemed to me a duty to accept, seeing that with the exception of Colonel Day, who dispersed his collection 20 years ago, I am unhappily the last of the small group, who were the pioneers in this field, and who built up our collections and acquired our knowledge of the stamps first hand (soon to be lost unless we record it) in the period 1878-1900, directly and solely in Afghanistan itself; establishing our own collecting agencies at Kabul or sending men up into the districts to collect for us or working through Hindu and Afghan merchants, who traded in the country. We, at the same time got search made for unused remainders through officials of the Kabul government.

Resulting from this was a mass of material. Packages of every kind of used stamps, many on the envelope or piece turned up, with occasional small lots of unused lying by in private hands, or, perhaps, in some District Post-Office or Sub-Treasury.

There were, too, the big finds at the Head printing office at Kabul, such as Captain Weare and other officers brought back and dispersed in London in the eighties, followed by smaller finds made by visitors to Kabul, and, lastly, by the big find of the years 1897-1902 on behalf of Colonel Day and Sir D. P. Masson, through the Agent to the Amir, resident at Peshawur.

Now, none of those who made the early finds of the remainders were collectors, and what they found, alone, constituted a very incomplete showing of the issues.

It was left to a small group of us, Colonels Day, Hancock and myself, who became, and remained, ardent collectors and to Sir D. P. Masson, who came in 10 or 15 years later than we did, to really do the spade work of collecting and gradually fill the gaps and complete our knowledge of the stamps.

It was from us that native traders, in Upper India and at Kabul, learnt the demand for, and value of, the stamps, and what were rarities or otherwise, and it was to us that they brought all the unusual and fine items in the first instance. So our collections built up. What we wanted we kept, the rest passed on to personal collecting friends, or to agents in London for dispersal, so that it was only as secondary collections, built up, on the 1878-80 Weare, etc., remainders and our spares, that home collections were established.

To-day, we the original workers in the field, who thought we were in the best position to judge these stamps and knew their history first hand, are told by the new experts of the present day, whose collections were built up as I have stated, "that all our great rarities are forgeries" photographically reproduced "or in colours" that never existed in the genuine stamps".

"It is to laugh" as the French say and to ask "Who is an expert"? and what is evidence? The plain statements of eye-witnesses, who were on the spot, or the theories of arm-chair critics, who imagine what ought to have been, but, unhappily for their views, was not?

These experts, too, complain that they have not got these rarities and do not know them. Well, I suppose they have read the story of doubting Thomas and while they have let the rare opportunity, when one or two of them might appear on the market go by, those who knew the stamps, like myself, have eagerly put every one away they could find. So our stamps—all of our gems—surely are taboo!

My story, therefore, includes not only an account of the stamps in popular form and talk on all those ramifications of the subject such as, history, the finds, rarity, collectors and collecting, cancellations, etc., but also, over and, through all, the building up of the record of their true history and varying modes of production. I will show on quite undisputable evidence (pace the experts) that they have been quite wrong in what they have imagined to be the facts about the manufacture of the stamps, that the printing, in fact, was done, in no less than three different ways, not in one as they believe. Also that these various processes were a natural development in response to the rapid growth of the postal service calling ever for more and more stamps and higher efficiency in workmanship.

Certainly from the middle period, 1876 on (1293(ii)), the advanced processes of photozinco—and photolithography were available and used. The plant necessary and the trained staff were found at Kabul and used by our officers in 1878-80. Also remainders of stamps, printed in all the methods that I shall describe, were found by them, and the variations in process recognized. I will make it clear that constant minor variations in type details and flaws, as observed, are the unavoidable results of printing from stones, renewed from time to time, by transfers from a key plate, on ever variable papers with ever variable pigments and care in workmanship. The evidence, as to many of the stamps having been made by direct impressions taken from the key plates, will also be given.

Within the limits of the variations inseparable from such methods of production we shall find room for the extreme variants found among the stamps, and if these variants are supported by examples used of known authentic origin, especially on envelope with characteristic cancellations, what, I would like to ask, can be said against them? They must all be,—as indeed they are,—absolutely genuine, just ordinary stamps, nor forgeries.

The fact is, I greatly doubt, if there have ever been any photographically reproduced **forgeries** of these stamps at all. I certainly cannot recall ever having seen any that I felt convinced were such. I have seen, but only two or three times, forgeries printed from hand-drawn dies, differing effectively in details from originals but, with one exception, they were so poorly done as to deceive

no one who took ordinary care, but, on the other hand, I have seen any number of badly printed stamps said to be forgeries that I was satisfied were originals.

I hope and believe that after reading my account every one, including the experts, will agree that we may now dismiss the miscreant maker of these famous "photographically produced forgeries" from our minds. At best, there is little fear of his activity any longer, for my first examples of his work date back to not later than 1885. (I refer to the emeralds, intense blacks, etc. of 1293(ii), etc., of which several came to me then) and at his age he probably retired from his labours many years ago!

Let us instead find the villain of the piece in the guise of the **"printer's devil"** doing his best to comply with the requirements of his Overlords to raise efficiency and meet the ever growing calls for increased production and economy, and whose out turn, if variable, was all of the honest to goodness sort, and **not** in that of the "wily official" (July 1923 London Philatelist) with outstretched palm, printing off "special editions" at the insistent call of the collector from a far distant land. Surely no such a body ever existed, much less was approached with requests "to oblige" by any of us out there. If I may be pardoned for saying so, talk of that sort, unsupported by a vestige of evidence, does not help matters at all.

I wish here to beg the indulgence, indeed forgiveness, of the reader for the constant references to my own collection throughout these notes. The fact of my residence in Western Canada precludes access to the collection of the late Sir P. D. Masson and I must rely on my recollection of what I saw in it and the discussions we had together about many of the stamps, now banned. Perhaps it is just as well this is so, for my own collection is, I believe, the earliest **first hand** repository of the stamps of Sher Ali, actually **collected in the country itself** in the early days, from 1885 on, that now exists intact, and therefore is the best for the purpose in hand. It began and became well developed long before the late Sir D. P. Masson began collecting and long before the period when the Royal Philatelic Society thinks the photographically produced forgeries were made. It contains all possible evidence necessary to the establishment of the authenticity of the disputed stamps, which are represented by a series of examples, probably unequalled elsewhere, unused and used with characteristic cancellations, sometimes on large piece of the envelope. Such came to me in the most ordinary and natural manner as long ago as 1885-87.

The collection had three periods, viz., 1885 to 1893. **All the stamps that came to me** were from my own Agent at Kabul, who was quite ignorant of stamps and sent me packages from time to time, at a petty sum the lot, averaging, perhaps, 25 cents apiece. Fifty per cent. were only fit for destruction, being hopelessly damaged in postal use, but among them would be gems; unused and fine used tablets, intense blacks and emeralds of 1293(ii) used on piece, and so forth, as well as all the commoner ones in plenty, that are accepted as genuine.

Further additions on the same line were made in 1897-1902. **None** of my stamps up to 1902 came from any source, but the entirely independent source I have mentioned. In that year, in exchange for many of my stamps that Sir D. P. Masson desired for his plates, he gave me a complete fill up in unused of the 1293(ii) to 1295 coloured series from the spares he had after making up his plates. Among these was a set of emeralds of 1293(ii)!

The collection then lay dormant up to about 1915, except that I permitted a few items to be sold out about 1905, some intense blacks (used) of 1293(ii) going to Colonel Hancock or Sir D. P. Masson and one of my emeralds, (the rupee), to Ferrari, per W. T. Wilson, who took occasion to obtain the certificate of genuineness of the R. P. Society with it (now in my possession).

The third phase, from 1915 to date, has been one of advanced specialism.

The coming on the market of one fine collection after another, all accumulated in the early days, afforded rich opportunities to greatly improve my plates, add unsevered sheets, and extend my series of single examples, shades, fine used, etc. In especial I never allowed any really fine examples of the rarer 1293(ii) coloured series—especially the great rarities such as the intense blacks, emeralds, unusual browns, etc.—to pass by. Not a few of these were chosen as bearing the guarantee of well-known experts of many years ago, useful to confront present day experts with, who declared them bad.

The collections drawn on were, the Masson remainders, the Hancock collection, which afforded much fine material, the Tyas, Sir A. Clarke, Bayford, Major Evans, Argentières and Ferrari collections, all rich in choice things, and I took over a remainder of the great rarities Colonel Day had kept, on dispersal of his collection (mainly to Sir D. P. Masson), prior to 1902. The three last named were rich in fine examples of the great rarities; 1293(ii), emeralds, used on piece, and my rupee of the same, (come back home) intense blacks unused and used, strange browns, as well as tablets on card, including purple ones (hitherto unknown), and the single example on wove that had been recorded in 1897.

Thus, in my pages to-day, will be found series of the supreme rarities of this country, unused and used that cannot, I think, be parallelled elsewhere, even in the Masson collection. They contain everything requisite for the critical study of all series of the stamps in abundance, and, it may be asked, from what more authentic sources could a collection be built up on? Almost all the early examples belong to a period when no one has ever claimed forgeries were being let loose on the market, when neither officials nor merchants regarded them as of any monetary value whatever and regarded one as mildly eccentric for desiring such useless things, as these old used stamps, seemed to them. Surely no one took the trouble to **forge** any of them **then** by advanced photographic methods.

It is, unfortunately, the case that when the late Sir D. P. Masson wrote the Handbook, although the facts regarding the several modes of printing employed were known, no one seems to have informed him and we find him puzzled over the variations in appearance he found in the stamps. Hence his regarding all that did not conform to a particular standard, (such for instance, as the first printings, from the litho stone, would yield) as forgeries, produced photographically. Now, we know that the stamps, that puzzled him, were merely printings from later transfers from the key plate, and even in a number of cases direct impressions from the same, all being made in the ordinary course and, of course, not forgeries at all.

With these remarks we can now proceed to the more detailed consideration of our subject, understanding what sort of difficulties have to be encountered and what evidence must be produced to set the disputed points at rest.

The Country.

Afghanistan is a country of some six million inhabitants of several dissimilar races. It is very mountainous with an agreeable climate in the north and open and hot in the south.

The People.

The people are mainly pastoral and agricultural in occupation. They are a fine people, courageous and manly, skilled in the use of arms and in the saddle and great fighters; chivalrous, romantic and loyal to their word. They are fond of music and minstrelsy, but largely illiterate and leave trade mainly to the Hindu merchants who have settled in the towns.

They are passionately fond of their country and independence and their traditions indeed are such as to warrant their holding a high opinion of their power and prestige.

In their religion, they are mostly Suni Mohamedans.

Trade.

A considerable trade is carried on with India by both the northern route via the Khyber and Peshawur from Kabul and the southern via Herat and Kandahar through Biluchistan and the Bolan Pass, as well as by less important routes practicable for camel convoys such as those of the Kurrum and Tochi valleys. A transit trade from the Turkestan Khanates, i. e., from Samarkand, Bokhara, etc., to India also exists.

The Banking system is largely based on the agencies of the Hindu Banking houses of the leading Punjaub cities, Peshawur, Amritsur, Jullundur, etc.

The country is fairly productive and self-sustaining except as regards machine made and modern scientific appliances and materials. Among exports are timber, horses, leather products, clothing of wool or sheep skins, carpets, dried fruits, etc., while cotton goods, cloths, dyes, metals and machinery are imported.

The country is only too well equipped with modern arms of precision. Formerly an illicit trade chiefly via Persia, the Government of India, has of late years, desiring to see the country strong enough to maintain its independence, assisted the Court of Cabul to arm itself by gift and aid in the establishment of munition factories at Cabul, an artificer being lent to train their artisans in the use of machine tools.

The postal service is carried on by means of relays of runners or on horseback along the main routes which radiate from Kabul to Jallalabad and India and to Kandahar, Herat and Afghan Turkestan.

It was during the reign of the Amir Sher Ali in 1871 that postage stamps first came into use.

Past History.

The foundation of the high opinion the people have of themselves may be traced to their origin.

The ruling section among them is a branch of the conquering hordes of the nomad Mongols who in the 13th Century under Jenghiz Khan, swept over all that part of Asia to the Caspian and, via Afghanistan, over India as far as Lahore.

Later, under Baber, Sultan of Cabul, who defeated the Sultan of Delhi at Paniput in 1525, they founded the Moghul Empire of India, an Empire that under the wise and tolerant rule of his grandson, Akbar, and his descendants Jehangir and Shah Jehan, became one of the most magnificent and beneficent known to history.

The system of administration recognized no sectarianism, freely used the intellectual ability of the conquered race, the Hindus, in the highest posts, and was generally of a very high order. Justice was regarded and the settled condition of the country and high development of trade, the fine arts and literature, brought prosperity and happiness to the people. Indeed it can be said that the British Government which succeeded the Moghul, largely and very wisely incorporated whatever was good of their system in their administrative and legal codes, especially in such matters as the system of land tenure and method of taxation, succession, marriage and religious affairs.

The present Indian district of Peshawur belonged to Afghanistan till won from them by the Sikh Maharajah, Runjeet Singh in the early part of the nineteenth century. They also owned Sind to the south.

The British Government first came in touch with that of Kabul in 1809, when an Embassy was sent to conclude a treaty with the Amir to concert measures to safeguard India against a feared invasion by the French under Napoleon.

Later, the Amir, failing help from the Government of India to recover the Punjaub from the Sikhs, turned to Russia for aid. This led to the first Afghan war of 1839.

Again in 1878-80 to prevent the Russianization of the country that seemed imminent and that would make it a hot bed of intrigue against India and necessitate a huge expense on armed defence on our frontier, the second and third Wars took place.

Lastly, during the Great War, the intrigues with Germany and Turkey led to a fourth armed intervention.

The policy of the British Government may be summed up as that of the maintenance of a buffer State, or barrier on the road to India against the various Great Powers whose aim for generations has been to seize the Empire of India, and to this end to keep it strong and contented under a friendly ruler, interfering not at all with its internal affairs, well subsidized and helped as far as they have desired in matters of modern progress on condition that foreign influence inimical to India be excluded.

Afghanistan, as the inevitable field of battle, in the event of the attempted invasion of India by any of the Great Powers, has been closely studied by the Political and Military authorities and indeed, as of personal interest by the general body of army officers.

Good maps of the country have been made during the various wars and fine railways and roads have been built connecting the main Indian transportation systems with termini and mobilization camps, at the frontier, all ready prepared for instant use and advance, if necessary.

The contact between the two peoples, British and Afghan, has left them with mutual respect for each other.

They are good companions and sports if adventure and sport be to the fore, staunch at critical moments when out with one hunting dangerous game in India, splendid and tireless moutaineers, and the native army in India prizes the services of the many of them who have enlisted in our regiments.

Our frontier engineers employ large numbers of them on the large public works and railways each cold weather when they like to come down to the plains of India and we find them splendid workers.

I may conclude this notice by saying that thanks to the exclusion of the mean white from their country and their strong faith in the religious tenets they hold, which command a simple and clean life, they are largely free from the vices of more civilized races.

Flora and Fauna and Sport.

It is impossible in the brief limits afforded to do more than refer to these subjects. In the moister and more elevated regions of the north, the aspects of the country are much as in Kashmir, the flora is rich, cedar (deodar) and fir predominating in the forests, while in the drier or desert southern regions, the country is quite open, the forests at 8 to 12,000 feet are of juniper and the flora tends more to the Persian type. There is quite a show of tulips on the mountains in spring time and the Alpine meadows are largely clothed with sweet scented herbs of the thyme and mint order, making the air fragrant and imparting a delicious flavour to the mutton the big tailed (Kara Kul) sheep furnishes.

The Mountains afford fine work for the cragsman and sport for those who

desire specimens of the Ibex and Markhor (3 varieties) and sheep that are to be met with in suitable localities.

Falconry is a favorite pastime of the well to do. The gunner finds any quantity of splendid sport with the vast flocks of different kinds of Sandgrouse that migrate here seasonally, and with the bustard and partridge and on the higher moors, the chikor, which resembles the European grouse, and of course, wild fowl and snipe. For the fisherman there is splendid sport in the streams, sometimes with fly or spoon or sometimes with mulberry or worm. The fish is usually the Indian Mahsir. A large part of the country has, of course, however, been inaccessible, and is likely to remain so to the wandering sportsman, climber or botanist and it has as yet been out of the question for the former to obtain a specimen of, for instance, one or two of the varieties of Markhor, (a very handsome race of goats) which are only known so far by horns brought down as gifts.

Personally, I have the happiest recollection of many delightful days with rod, rifle, gun and alpenstock in such parts of the country as have been accessible to me.

(To be continued.)

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

HOW TO TELL FROM WHAT PLATE GIVEN COPIES COME.

Regarding the "imperforate" plates, this is a difficult and complicated question, and often a definite answer can be given only by actually plating the stamp. However, there are a number of facts that aid, and in a great majority of cases the writer is able to state at a glance that a given imperforate, or perforated Type I stamp comes from a certain plate, or at least from one of two plates.

As for the perforated Type II stamps, except for a very few, such as copies with plate number, or sometimes the imprint only, attached, all that can be said is whether they come from the "Plate 10 Group" or the group with continuous side frame lines, and even this is often impossible.

To determine from which plate an imperforate or perforated Type I stamp comes, first note whether or not the stamp has inner lines. If it has them on both sides it comes from one of the following plates,—"O", 1 (early), (intermediate) or (late), 2 (early) or (late), 3, 5 (early) or (late).

If it shows no inner lines it comes from one of the following plates,— (early) or (intermediate), 4, 6, 7, or 8. If it has an inner line on one side only it comes from plate 1 (early) or (intermediate), or 5 (early) or (late). If with one inner line, when the stamp is in the orange-brown (1851) shade it comes from plate 1 (early) or (intermediate), or 5 (early), and if not orange-brown, from plate 5 (late).

Regarding a stamp with an inner line on each side, if it is orange-brown it comes from plate "0", 1 (early), (intermediate) or (late), 2 (early), or 5 (early). To differentiate further the orange-brown stamps, those from plate 1 (early) and (intermediate), are not as a rule strongly re-cut. The inner lines are often faint, and the upper border of the top label block is usually poorly defined. With the majority of the stamps from plate 1 (early) and (intermediate), the upper right diamond block is not re-cut at all. The stamps from plate "0" and 2 (early) can usualy be told apart definitely only by plating. However, many

copies from plate 2 (early) exist in a peculiar, rather lightly inked, very clear impression, a bit different from any of the printings from plate "0". Both of these plates have heavily re-cut inner lines, which show distinctly, while the upper border of the top label and of the upper right diamond block are always clearly defined by a re-cut line. The stamps from plate 5 (early) have re-cut inner lines of moderate strength, and the re-cutting at the top of the upper label and of the upper right diamond block usually shows less distinctly than on plate "0" and 2 (early), but more distinctly than on plate 1 (early) and (intermediate).

The stamps with the re-cut inner lines, printed after the orange-brown pigment was discarded, all come from one of the following plates,—1 (late), 2 (late), 3, and 5 (late). The stamps from plate 1 (late), it should be noted, are found occasionally in the orange-brown color, this plate having come into use to a limited extent about the middle of October, 1851. As this plate was discarded in 1855 stamps from it may also be found in the '52, '53, '54 and '55 colors, but never in the 1856 and 1857 printings. Here it may be remarked that a small 1853 printing exists in a color which rather closely resembled one of the 1857 claret shades. The re-cutting done on plate 1 (late), with two exceptions, easily identifies a stamp as from this plate. This re-cutting consisted of re-drawing all or part of the top margin of the upper label, not by one straight line, but by a gouging out of the metal in an attempt to make the upper half of the label as deep as the lower half. The result was that this depression, made by hand, ordinarily was deeper than the depression over the lower half of the label as rocked by the transfer roll, and thus shows darker on the issued stamps, as an irregular area which varies much with the different positions. At the same time the entire top of the upper right diamond block and often of the upper left diamond block also, was heavily re-cut by gouging out more or less of the entire upper half of the dark surface. Excepting for one stamp on plate 2 (late) this was never done on any other plate (see Figure 98, which shows a typical plate 1 (late) re-cutting diagramatically.) Another fact which often helps in picking out plate 1 (late) stamps is that the plate, particularly at the top, became badly worn before it was discarded. Thus all the stamps showing more than moderate wear come from this plate. Impressions due to a worn plate must not be confused with those due to dry paper while printing.

As for plate 2 (late), and plate 3, unless the stamps be from the three rows of plate 3, or one of the unusual re-cuts or shifts, stamps from these two plates cannot be told apart excepting by plating. The typical re-cutting done on these two plates is as follows: the four frame lines, and the two inner lines, were always re-cut, the top of the upper label was re-defined by one straight line, seemingly drawn with a ruler as a guide, and excepting for two stamps in plate 3, the top of the upper right diamond block was also redefined by drawing one straight line across its top. Occasionally the upper left diamond block was also thus re-cut. Stamps from these two plates exist in all of the 1852, '53, '54 and '55 colors, as well as the late 1856 and the 1857 colors. Neither plate ever showed much signs of wear although on the 1857 printings some of the finest lines, notably those indicating the hair on Washington's head, have disappeared. As was stated above, one stamp on plate 2 (late), 37R2(1), was re-cut in a manner very similar to that employed on the plate 1 (late) stamps; that is, the upper right diamond block was gouged out instead of being re-cut by one line along its upper edge.

Regarding plate 5 (late), the stamps from this plate exist only in the 1855, '56 and 57 colors. They may usually be picked out from plate 2 and 3 copies

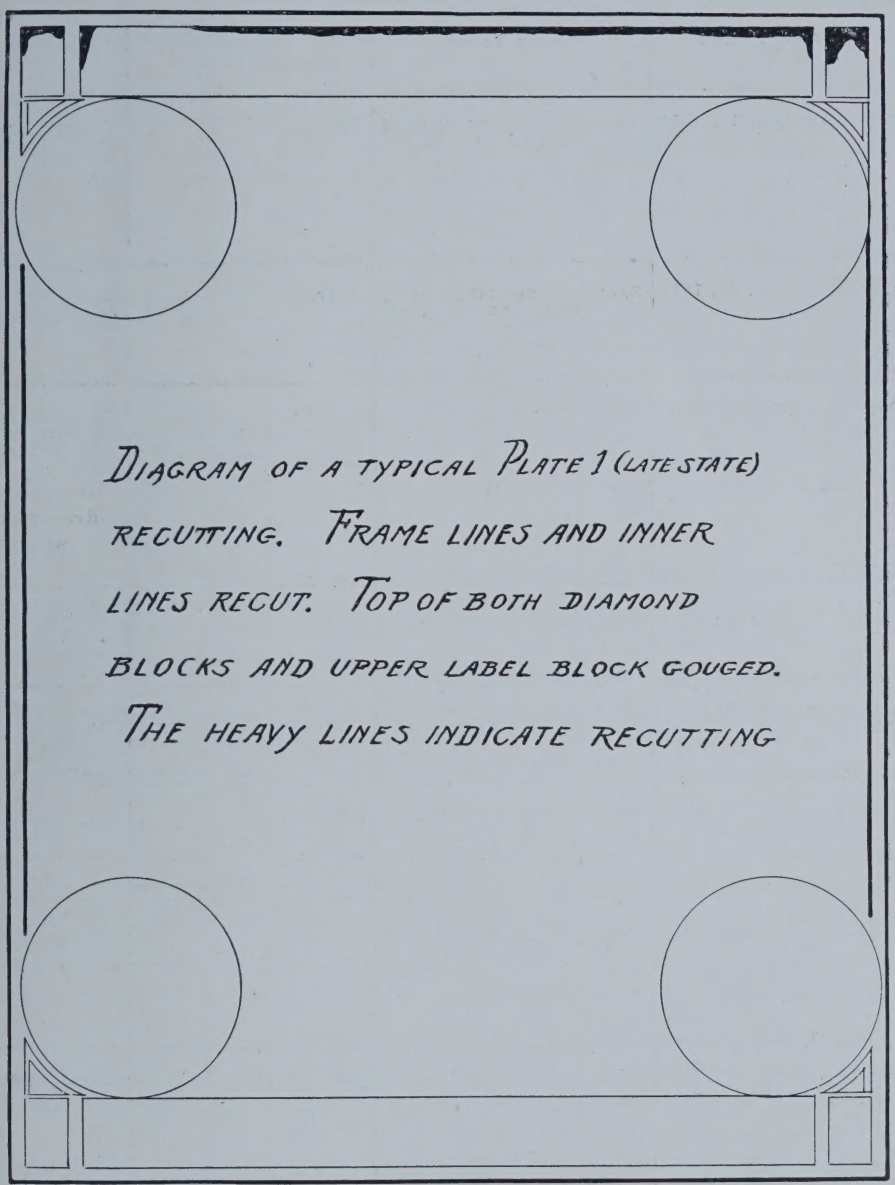


DIAGRAM OF A TYPICAL PLATE 1 (LATE STATE)
RECUTTING. FRAME LINES AND INNER
LINES RECUT. TOP OF BOTH DIAMOND
BLOCKS AND UPPER LABEL BLOCK GOUGED.
THE HEAVY LINES INDICATE RECUTTING

FIGURE 98.

by the fact that the inner lines are lightly re-cut, sometimes one or both being almost absent, while the top of the upper label and upper right diamond block are very lightly re-cut. The rust marks on the plate, as well as the numerous shifts, many of them very slight, and the cracked plate copies, will all help in identifying stamps as from this plate.

Regarding the stamps other than orange-brown without inner lines, these all come from plates 4, 6, 7, and 8. Plate 4 stamps can be thus identified: they exist only in the '55, '56 and '57 colors. The most consistent guide is that the up-

Plate	Normal Period of Use	Inner Lines	Exists Orange-brown?	Upper Right Block
1(e)	July 1 to Aug. 15, 1851	Two; one; none; part of one, one and part of the other.	Only.	Re-cut by one (or two) horizontal lines at the top, but usually all.
1(i)	Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, 1851	Same as on plate 1(e), but often not as clear.	Only.	Same as plate 1(e) re-cutting is often clear.
1(1)	Oct. 15, 1851 to Mar. 15, 1855	Both always re-cut.	Rarely. The orange-brown examples are often "muddy" impressions.	Top gouged out, for two stamps it is not re-cut.
2(e)	Aug. 1 to Nov. 15, 1851	Both heavily re-cut.	Only.	Re-cut by one stroke at top, except stamp, where it is out.
2(1)	Jan. 1, 1852 to Mar. 1857	Both re-cut.	No.	Same as for plate 2(e) though re-cutting is times fainter.
0	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15, 1851	Both heavily re-cut.	Only.	Always re-cut by vertical line at top.
3	Mar. 1852 to Mar. 1857	Both clearly re-cut (see remarks.)	No.	Re-cut with one line at top, except two positions not
4	Mar. 31, 1856 to Sept. 1, 1857. (Also used a few months in 1859)	None.	No.	Rarely re-cut.
5(e)	Jul. 30, 1851 to Oct. 15, 1851.	Both clearly but lightly re-cut, excepting for at least two positions showing only one re-cutting.	Only.	Always lightly one straight line top.
5(1)	Oct. 1855 to Mar. 1857	One or two usually faint.	No.	Lightly re-cut.

bel	Frame Lines	Other Re-cutting.	Remarks
ıt by ıt line. no re-	Thin, but usually clear.	One line re-cut in upper left triangle,—30 examples. Two lines re-cut in upper left triangle,—11 examples. Three lines re-cut in upper left triangle,—1 example. Left inner line too long,—3 examples.	In general the re-cut lines are all thin, but clear. Probably about half a dozen shifts. Exists only imperforate.
ıte 1(e) ing is s clear.	Same as plate 1(e), but re-cutting is often not as clear.	Same as plate 1(e), but re-cutting is often not as clear. In extreme instances some plate 1(e) re-cuts have disappeared entirely.	In general the re-cut lines are thin and often slightly blurred. 23 shifts. The difference between this plate and plate 1(e) are due entirely to re-entry. Exists only imperforate.
cut by s goug-	All strongly and clearly re-cut excepting a few stamps from the right edge of both panes and the left edge of the right pane, where the frame line nearest the margin was only lightly re-cut.	Upper left triangle often re-cut. Others occasionally. Several errors of re-cutting.	Stamps from this plate usually are easily identified by the re-cutting in the upper right diamond block. The plate, particularly at top, became badly worn by 1854. 33 shifts. Exists only imperforate.
cut by ıt line.	All four always rather heavily and clearly re-cut.	Upper left triangle often; other triangles occasionally. Several errors of re-cutting.	In general re-cut lines are clear and fairly heavy. 12 shifts. Exists only imperforate.
r plate gh re- some- er.	Same as for plate 2(e) although re-cutting is sometimes fainter.	Same as for plate 2(e), although re-cutting is sometimes fainter. One or two new varieties of re-cutting.	Commonest plate. In general the re-cut lines are heavy and fairly clear. 16 shifts. Also exists perforated to a very limited extent.
cut by al line	All four heavily re-cut.	Upper left triangle often re-cut. Other triangles fairly often. Rather numerous errors of re-cutting.	In general re-cut lines are clear and heavy. 12 shifts. Exists only imperforate. Scarcest of any plate excepting for separate states of certain plates.
cut by ıt line	All four heavily re-cut.	Upper left triangle frequently. Others rarely. A few errors of re-cutting.	In general the re-cut lines are clear and fairly heavy. The "three row" stamps all come from this plate. 3 shifts. Also exists perforated, but these are very rare. Scarcer than the perforated stamps from any other plate.
cut by at the	All four always re-cut. Left frame line usually faint and too close to the design.	Lower label and lower right diamond block occasionally re-cut. Very few errors of re-cutting.	The most marked characteristics of this plate are the absence of inner lines, the faint left frame line, and re-cut upper label block. One shift. Was used for perforated stamps as much as any plate.
tly re- ne at	All four clearly but rather lightly re-cut.	Upper left triangle occasionally re-cut. Other triangles rarely re-cut. No errors of re-cutting.	In general the re-cut lines are rather light but clear. 13 shifts. Exists only imperforate.
cut.	All four re-cut. Often are faint.	Upper left triangle rarely. Lower right triangle, one example. Two or three errors of re-cutting.	In general the re-cut lines are faint, particularly the inner lines. Numerous misplaced reliefs. 24 shifts beside others which are minute. Perforated stamps from this plate also exist. They are rare, though somewhat less so than those from 2(1) and 3.

Plate	Normal Period of Use	Inner Lines	Exists Orange-brown?	Upper Right I Block
6	Oct. 1855 to Sept. 1, 1857. (Also used a few months in 1859)	None.	No.	Not re-cut, exce stamp from this plate 7.
7	Oct. 1855 to Sept. 1, 1857. (Also used a few months in 1859)	None.	No.	Not re-cut, exce stamp from this plate 6.
8	Jan. 1, 1856 to Sept. 1, 1857.	None.	No.	Never re-cut.

per label is always re-cut. Occasionally either right diamond block or the lower label block is also re-cut, but perhaps most striking of all is the fact that a great majority of the stamps on this plate show a peculiar left frame line. It is almost always faint, very often multiple to the extent of being made up of several lines running part of the length of the stamp and close together, and nearly always is abnormally close to the tessellated work and diamond blocks. Stamps from plates 6 and 7 can usually be told apart only by plating. The re-cutting consisted of re-drawing the four (or rarely three of the four) frame lines, and absolutely nothing else, excepting for two stamps. One of these,—47R6,—shows certain lines on the bust to have been re-cut, and was the only stamp on any plate thus re-cut. The other shows a horizontal line re-cut, defining the upper edge of the upper right diamond block. The four (or three) re-cut frame lines are of moderate thickness, though the bottom frame line is often faint for at least part of its length. The fact that plate 6 had a guide line between the eighth and ninth vertical rows of the right pane, running from the top to the bottom of the plate, will identify the few stamps showing part of this line. The only other stamp which has any such line is a single impression on plate 4,—99R4,—which has a similar guide line at the right. However, this stamp shows the upper label clearly re-cut.

Plate 8 was re-cut only to the extent of the four (or rarely three) frame lines, but ordinarily these lines were heavily re-cut, noticeably more so than on plates 6 and 7, and the bottom line on the stamps of this plate ordinarily is heavy throughout its entire length.

To recapitulate in table form, first, as to the "period of normal use": the stamps from the various plates and the various states of the plates were normally used over a certain fairly definite period, and never before this tim,e although it must be remembered that occasional abnormally late use may be noted from any of the plates.

The colors of course correspond to the period during which time the stamps were printed, as, to a certain extent, do the impressions. It is usually understood, and to all practical purposes correctly so, that the orange-brown pigment only was used during the last six months of 1851,—the first six months the stamps were in use. It must be remembered, though, that the typical 1852 color came into use in rare instances as early as December 20th, 1851, and further, that cer-

bel	Frame Lines	Other Re-cutting.	Remarks
ıever	Four (or rarely three) re-cut rather lightly. Bottom frame line often faint throughout part of its length.	47R6 shows lines re-cut on the bust. No marked errors of re-cutting.	A few misplaced reliefs. 6 to 10 shifts. Was used for perforated stamps as much as any plate.
ıever	Four (or rarely three) re-cut rather lightly. Bottom frame line often faint throughout part of its length.	None. No marked errors of re-cutting.	2 or more shifts. Was used for perforated stamps as much as any plate.
ut.	All four (or rarely three) heavily re-cut.	None. No marked errors of re-cutting, though the frame lines often fail to meet squarely.	The chief characteristics of the stamps from this plate is the heavy re-cutting of the frame lines and no other portion of the design. 3 or more shifts. Also exists perforated, but more than twice as scarce as from plates 4, 6 and 7.

tain printings during November and December from plate 1 (late), while they had best be considered as orange-brown, in reality somewhat resemble one of the 1852 colors. Otherwise the table is largely self-explanatory.

PAPER.

The paper on which the 3c 1851 and 1857 stamps were printed naturally varies to a considerable extent. It is occasionally possible to tell approximately when a stamp was printed solely by the appearance of the paper.

Generally speaking white, wove, machine-made paper of very good quality was employed. It may be said here the possibility exists that a certain quantity of hand-made paper was used. The firm manufacturing the stamps undoubtedly bought the paper in the open market and there is no particular reason why hand-made paper might not have been used to a limited extent. The fact which makes me suspect such a possibility is that the paper of certain stamps shows characteristics found commonly in hand-made paper and rarely in that which is machine-made. For example: I have an imperforate stamp on paper which varies much in thickness; that is to say one quarter of the stamp is very thick while the rest is thin. This, so I am told by an expert, might possibly happen with machine-made paper but ordinarily indicates that which is hand-made.

With the exception of one small batch of paper it was all made from rag stock; that is to say the basis of the pulp was ground up cloth mostly in the form of rags. The exception just mentioned, and to my mind a most interesting one, is a small lot of paper, used within three or four months of the time that the firm commenced the manufacture of stamps, which is made, not from pure rag stock, but from a mixture of this and fibre from the inner bark of the bamboo tree; this latter being the basis of what ordinarily is known as India paper. From what paper experts tell me I judge this paper could either have been made in the Orient or made in this country from stock imported therefrom. For many years I have suspected that the 3c 1851 existed on paper at least part India, but now thanks to Mr. Ignatius L. Gartland of New York City, an expert on paper, I am able to prove it. In order that anyone interested may check my method of determination, I quote the following few paragraphs from an article entitled "Graphic Analytical Method for Paper" by Mr. Gartland which appeared in the technical magazine "Paper" Vol. XXV, No. 10, Nov. 12, 1919.

* * * "Preparatory to the microscopical analysis * * * the paper to be analyzed is boiled in a test tube containing a solution of caustic soda (5 percent) for about one minute, the purpose being to dissolve out any sizing and to remove the loading materials. The contents of the test tube are decanted on a strainer of 80 to 100 mesh and washed; then rubbed between the thumb and first finger to aid in the disintegration of the fibers, the whole being then transferred to a clean test tube half filled with water, which is shaken vigorously until the paper is completely disintegrated.

The microscope needle is then dipped into the test tube and small bundles of the fiber withdrawn and transferred to the microscope slide. The fibers are then carefully tested apart until the finer particles are separated, and the cover glass laid upon the slide. By gently pressing the cover glass and holding a good quality blotting paper (from which no lint can come) to the end of the cover glass, the excess water is removed and the slide is now ready for the application of the stain.

* * * The Herzbers zinc chloride and potassium iodide stain is used, the formula for which is:

Solution A

Zinc chloride	20 grams
Water (distilled)	10 Cc.

Solution B

Potassium iodide	2.1 grams
Iodine crystals	0.1 gram
Water (distilled)	5.0 Cc.

Solutions A and B are dissolved separately, then mixed and allowed to stand until all sediment has settled. The liquid is then decanted and is ready for use. This reagent is best applied by putting a drop on the end of the cover glass; it will then spread through the fibers and any excess of stain, which often causes the fibers to "float" off, is avoided.

The Herzberg stain acts upon different kinds of fibers as follows:

KIND OF PULP	COLORATION
Cotton, linen, hemp	Wine red
Esparto, straw, bamboo	Blue to violet
Wood cellulose (except mechanical)	Blue to bluest violet
Mechanical woodpulp	Yellow

I performed this test using as a check some known India paper and some of the ordinary paper used for the 3c 1851s. The known India paper showed all the fibers stained distinctly blue or violet-blue; the fibers from the ordinary paper all clearly wine-red; while the fibers from the paper which I had supposed was India or partly India were mixed, the wine-red being more in number than the blue or violet-blue. This, to me, seems conclusive proof of my contention. Incidentally, other similar tests for the various paper fibers are known.

The paper in question is thin and silky, and feels and looks like India paper, although it does not respond to one rough test which stamp collectors often employ to determine India paper; this being to moisten it slightly upon which it promptly "wets through." This test however I am told is more a proof of lack of "size" in the paper than it is of any one kind of fiber. Stamps printed on this paper are always in a certain rather peculiar yellowish shade of orange-brown which is fairly distinctive. The paper itself is slightly yellowish—not the dead

white usually found. These stamps are rare; possibly a dozen or fifteen copies having been seen. A majority of these bear the small black Boston PAID cancellation so probably most of this printing went to the city mentioned.

The average thickness of the paper used for the imperforate and for the first printings of the perforated stamp is considerable more than that used for the perforated stamps after the middle of the year 1858. The thickest paper which I have seen on the imperforate stamps is .005 inches, and the thinnest is .002 inches; the average being about .003 inches. With the perforated Type II stamps the two extremes noted are .004 and .002 inches; while the average is about .0025 inches. The extremes as well as the average for the perforated Type I stamp is about midway between those of the imperforates and the perforated Type II. One extraordinary strip of perforated Type II stamps has been seen, which is so thin that there are actually holes in the paper. This is merely a freak. Needless to say the stamps showing the greatest variations of thickness are rare. I suppose it is possible, though hardly probable, that the extra thick and extra thin sheets were made purposely to add as a last sheet so that the weight per ream would be exactly as called for.

Other than the variations in thickness and in the kind of fiber used for the stock certain further varieties may be noted. First considering the imperforate stamps,—they are not infrequently seen on paper which shows a distinct and very fine vertical ribbing. Most of this paper was used in 1852 and 1853, but is not rare. The "ribs" average about thirty-one to the centimeter. These should not be confused with other stamps which show more or less distinctly the characteristics of laid paper. However I am convinced that the seemingly laid lines, which may be found either vertically, horizontally or diagonally, are ordinarily due to one of two accidents. Sometimes they are caused by the fact that the stamp was affixed firmly to an envelope or letter sheet made of distinctly laid paper and as a result of having been held in contact with it, perhaps under pressure, for many years took on certain of its characteristics. The other cause for this effect, so I am told by men who are by profession printers from line engraved plates, is due to a worn press blanket used while the stamps were being printed. It must be remembered that the paper properly moistened is placed upon the inked and wiped engraved plate, and forced down against it under very considerable pressure. The part of the press which makes the pressure is ordinarily covered by a piece of thick cloth called the "press blanket." If the nap is worn from this cloth, the ridges on it may be impressed more or less distinctly in the paper. The resultant "laid" lines may be either horizontal, or vertical, or both; in the last case giving the appearance of quadrille paper. Let me add once more that I do not believe any 1851 or 1857 stamp of any of the values was printed on a true laid paper. Other paper varieties worthy of mention are a thin crisp paper which is more or less distinctly mottled when examined from the back. This was used in 1858 and is found only on the perforated Type II stamps. From 1859 on until the issue ceased, practically all stamps of all value were printed on a thin paper which is comparatively soft and shows the "grain" distinctly. All of the 24c, 30c and 90c stamps of this issue, for example, are found only on this paper and offer a chance for comparison. Probably in 1860, and certainly while this kind of paper was in use, a little was employed that shows some characteristics of faint horizontally laid paper. The "laid" lines show best by reflected light and little or not at all by transmitted light. This alone is enough to create grave doubts as to its being real laid paper. Identical paper was used for some Type V 1c 1857 stamps, and these are still listed as "laid paper" in the Scott Catalgoue. For a short period, probably in 1858, vertically ribbed paper,

almost identical, though a little less clearly ribbed than that used in 1852 and 1853, was employed for the perforated Type II stamps. These are somewhat rarer than the imperforate examples.

The only watermark found on any paper used for the 3c 1851s and 1857s is the so-called "stitch watermark," incidentally a very good name. It consists of a band of lines, the individual lines ordinarily being between two and three mm. long, and close enough together so that they average, on the imperforate stamps, about ten lines to the centimeter. On the 1851-'57 stamps the band of line is always found running horizontally across the stamp from side to side, and never from top to bottom. It is sometimes not perfectly horizontal but slightly diagonal. The characteristics of the band of lines varies in different stamps. The lines may be so strong as almost to cut through the paper; while at the other extreme are those which are so weak that they are seen only with difficulty. Never more than one stamp of a vertical pair or strip will show the stitch watermark unless it falls directly between the stamps and thus shows partially on each. If found on a horizontal pair or strip it always shows on all the stamps. There are two main varieties of the stitch watermark—one made up of a band of single lines—and the other made up of what appears to be two narrow bands of lines close together and partially overlapping, making one wide band. Ordinarily the first-mentioned variety is found on the perforated stamps. There are however exceptions in both instances—the double band of lines being occasionally seen on the imperforate stamps and the single band on the perforate. The double band shows the lines which go to make it up closer together than the lines in the single band, averaging about fifteen to the centimeter as compared with ten to the centimeter for the single. The stitch watermark is due to the fact that the broad continuous band of fabric carrying the pulp from the vat is stitched together where the ends join, and the stitches, projecting above the surface of the band, leave their impression in the moist paper pulp which lies over it. The variations of this watermark are of course due to the differences in the method of stitching together the ends of the band. This stitch watermark may often be found on the paper used for letter sheets while the 1851-57 stamps were current, and even much paper made today shows this same thing.

Probably because most of the paper used for the perforated stamps is thinner, the stitch watermark is much more difficult to find on these than on the imperforate issue. This of course does not mean that they would be rarer if all such stitch watermarks were easily seen, but because of the difficulty of identifying them, fewer copies may be picked out. For this same reason the Type I perforated stamps seem to show this watermark more commonly than is proportionate to their rarity. As a matter of fact the perforated Type I with stitch watermark is found about as often as is the Type II, although the Type I stamps are about sixteen or seventeen times scarcer.

Other varieties of paper may be noted but they are all, I think, accidental. Imperforate stamps may be found on paper that is soft and porous, but this I believe is due to the fact that the "size" has been removed from the paper by accident or design. Again, paper is occasionally seen which appears to have a glazed surface. This too seems artificial. Further, paper is found which varies in color from yellowish to light brown. This also is accidental, although in certain instances it is due to the brown gum which was used late in the year 1851, and which was far from satisfactory. Paper is occasionally found that shows a foreign substance embedded in it, but because a really excellent quality was used this happened but rarely. A commentary is found in the statement made by a practical paper man that, if the 1851 stamps had been printed on paper such as is being used today for certain European stamps, few could now be had in presentable condition.

The question of paper shrinkage should be touched on. Machine-made paper is stated to shrink more in one direction than in the other because of the position taken by the fibres when the pulp runs from the vat onto the endless band. Because the stitch watermark found on the stamps always runs across the stamp and never up and down, it seems that the paper used for the issue being discussed was always cut from the sheet the same way. Thus one would expect to find a greater shrinkage in one direction than in the other. As an actual fact a slightly greater shrinkage has been noted in horizontal pairs and strips than in vertical. One very remarkable example of paper shrinkage has been noted on a pair of 12c 1851 stamps, this pair having shrunk proportionately in both directions so that the area is only about four-fifths of what it was originally. No such remarkable example has been seen among the 3c stamps. The greatest variation noted is about 1 mm. on a horizontal strip of three stamps and nearly 1 mm. on the vertical strip of three stamps. It must be remembered though, that a vertical strip of three is nearly as long as a horizontal strip of four. The shrinkage is undoubtedly due to wetting, and it is known that even the moistening which is a necessary step in printing stamps on line-engraved plates causes some trouble in this regard; particularly when it comes to perforating the sheets. This, incidentally, is the reason why surface printed stamps, with which dry paper is used, are ordinarily well centered, while line-engraved stamps are so commonly found off center.

To recapitulate, imperforate stamps are found largely on moderately thick opaque paper of excellent quality. Sometime in 1851 a small printing was made on the paper which is part India. Late this same year gum was used which stained some of the paper brown or brownish. A certain quantity of the paper used in 1852 and 1853 in particular, shows a very fine vertical ribbing. For a time in 1858 a thin, crisp, mottled paper was used, nad sometime (probably in this same year) a ribbed paper was employed which closely resembles that found on the imperforate stamps. From sometime in 1859 until the issue ceased, a thin paper of poorer quality was used which shows the grain distinctly. Sometime during this last period mentioned a little paper was made use of which shows some faint characteristics of being horizontally laid. While the study of the paper used for the 1851 and 1857 stamps may be comparatively unimportant, it offers certain interesting features which will appeal particularly to the advanced specialist.

COLOR.

According to the synopsis given in the first chapter of this article, the next subject to be considerde would be that of "Color." However I will leave this until later hoping in the meantime to get certain desired information.

Is there not some reader sufficiently skilled as a chemist who is in a position to determine with fair accuracy the chemical composition of the pigments used for the 3c 1851 and 1857 stamps? Because of the wide variation in color it seems that certain changes of pigments must have been made in the mixing of the inks. I should be pleased to furnish a sufficient number of copies of stamps so that the tests can be made; understanding of course that the stamps must be destroyed.

I already know that the iron-bearing pigments were largely used and that probably some mercurial compound was added to produce certain colors, but this is about the extent of my information along this particular line at the present time.

(To be continued.)

Collecting Proofs.

By WILLIAM C. ALBRECHT.

I have prepared this article for the American Philatelist with the sole intent of attempting to bring to the attention of collectors a phase of Philately which even up to the present date has not been done justice and is sadly neglected. In my personal opinion there is nothing more interesting, from the collecting standpoint, than the proofs and essays of United States Postage and Revenue Stamps. I know that in making this statement I will meet with vigorous protest, yet I abide by it nevertheless.

Firstly I should like to give a reason why proofs and essays have not been generally collected. The lack of information, the non-existance of reliable catalogues and reference books, the uncertain value, and the great amount of misinformation about proofs and essays has been inclined to discourage the average collector, and has more or less forced him to stick to the well beaten path of Postage Stamps with their catalogues and Philatelic literature galore. It is quite safe to make the assertion, despite the fact that proofs are more in demand now than ever before, that until reliable catalogues do exist proofs and essays will not be collected as generally as postage stamps are today. The very fascination of not knowing just what does exist, and thrill of picking up some rarity which I never heard or knew of before, is to me the most interesting part of collecting proofs. Every collector, even the newest novice, has reliable information as to what stamps exist, he knows what is rare and valuable and what is common, but the most experienced collector of proofs still has something to learn, and information of the very best is uncertain and incomplete.

The collecting of proofs may be divided into several classes. We could, for convenience, make two main classes, Postal Proofs, and Revenue Proofs. These may be sub-divided into two other classes, Die Proofs, and Plate Proofs. These may be divided many times again into such classes as Card Proofs, India Proofs, Bond Proofs, Proofs in Original Colors, Proofs in Trial Colors, etc. Plate Proofs of Postal issues in Original colors, meaning the actual colors in which the stamps were issued, are easily obtainable as either Card or India Proofs. Plate Proofs were made from the plates from which the commercial stamps were actually printed. Die Proofs were made from the Die from which the plates in turn were engraved. Die Proofs, therefore exist only as single subjects, whereas Plate Proofs may be had in entire sheets of 100, or more according to how many subjects the plate contained. It is obvious then that Die Proofs are far rarer than Plate Proofs, and therefore are not as easily obtainable and are valued far greater. Proofs on Card are generally considered to be commoner than Proofs on India although in some instances there are stamps which are not known to exist as Card Proofs. Proofs in either Card or India are more common in the Original Colors of issue than as trial colors, and the hunt for sets of trial colors is one of the very interesting parts of Proof Collecting. Since 1894, when the Bureau of Engraving and Printing took over the work of printing all United States Postage Stamps, Plate Proofs have not been made and the issues up to 1902 exist only as Die Proofs, and are very uncommon, and very nearly unobtainable.

Before leaving the subject of Postal Proofs I should like to add a word or two about the issue of 1869. The many trial colors, and essays for these stamps make this issue perhaps the most desirable of all to collect. They are not all very easily obtained, Die Proofs, and Proofs of the inverts being extremely scarce and valuable and the possibility of being on the hunt always for some articles adds the great attraction of all Philately to them. While I am not inclined to favor

the collecting of stamps as an investment, believing that Philately should be pursued for the enjoyment that it offers more than for the possibility of increased monetary value, I am inclined to believe that the proofs of this issue offer a more certain guarantee of profit than any other proofs of United States Stamps, their very attractiveness making them the most desirable of all.

When we enter the field of Revenue Proofs we begin to get against the difficulty of not being absolutely certain just what does exist, and what does not, and what is easily obtainable, and what is scarce. I might cite a simple example in stating that in the First Issue the 25c Bond, does not exist in its Original Color of Issue, Red, but is quite plentiful in Trial Color, Carmine, as a Card Proof. In the Second Issue only twelve values exist as Card Proofs, the 3c, 10c, 20c, 25c, 50c, $1.30, $1.50, $1.60, $1.90, $3.50, $25.00, and $50.00 the balance not being known. It is difficult to say just how many Revenue Proofs exist in trial colors, and just how many trial colors of each there are. No collector should neglect to include in his collection the most interesting of all Revenue Stamps, the Proofs of the Match and Medicines. Some of the Match and Medicines do not exist as proofs of any description, and in this class of stamps we find the general order of things changed and discover that in a good many instances Die Proofs are commoner than Plate Proofs, and but a few dozen in all exist as Plate Proofs, the most of these being on India with a small scattering of Card Proofs. In this class we number the scarcest of all proofs, a great many of which only single copies are known to exist. It is easy to explain this condition when one takes into mind that the plate from which these plates were printed were private property, and that in some instances the proofs were probably destroyed or thrown away as soon as they were presented by the engravers for approval. I have in my collection a Card Proof of the 2c Blue, X. Bazin, (Perfumery) the stamp of which is listed in Scott's only unused, as they were never placed in use, and most interesting of all, a 3c Proof in Green, of the same company, the stamp of which is not catalogued to exist at all! Revenue Proofs probably make a handsomer showing than Postal Proofs, and personally I am more or less partial to them.

So far we have been able to use our regular stamp catalogues as reference to a certain extent on general issues, both for Postage and Revenues. But when we enter the field of Essays, we leave the well known paths of information, and explore a little known country which has never been mapped out. So to speak, we are in the woods, and lost, for fair. The collectors of Essays owe an everlasting debt of gratitude to Mr. Edward H. Mason, for the catalogue which he prepared on the Essays for United States Postage Stamps, and which was published by the American Philatelic Society in 1911. While this catalogue may not be entirely complete, and while it fails to quote prices or give any general idea of rarity, it is on the whole a splendid book of reference and an invaluable aid to the collector.

There are essays in an abundance of varieties, making a most interesting history of the evolution of United States Postage and Revenue Stamps. While the majority of essays are rejected designs for stamps, some of them are interesting souvenirs of the early attempts to make stamps which could not be easily counterfeited and which could not be cleaned after once being cancelled, thus preventing their being used again. The issues about 1875-76 offer an interesting lot in being printed on papers tinted with sensitive inks to prevent any possibility of removing the cancellations. Essays for Revenue stamps are not as numerous as Essays for Postage issues, and are not generally found in as great number, some being very scarce indeed, as low as 36 copies of each of some being the largest quantity known to exist. In the second issue of Revenues, it was

probably intended that the stamps should be issued bearing the Seals of the different States, a different Seal on each value. For this purpose plates were engraved for three values, the $3.50, $5.00, and $25.00. I have these in my collection in the original color, blue, and also in four trial colors, a slate blue, green, violet brown, and light brown. These I have reason to believe are very rare, they are extremely handsome, and I prize them as being amongst the most interesting of all the articles I possess. The issue was eventually put out with each value bearing the head of Washington in black. I also have an interesting Essay in dark blue inscribed U. S. Inter. Rev.—Two Cents, and bearing the portrait of some gentleman I must confess I cannot identify, and having affixed to the back a little cap containing dynamite. The idea being that when this stamp was affixed to a box or barrel, it was to be struck with a hammer, exploding the dynamite, and destroying the stamp so that any possibility of its being used again was removed. It is little interesting things like these that add an attraction to Proof Collecting which is lacking, in my estimation, in collecting of regular postage stamps, and there is always a greater sense of gratification in obtaining something which I never before knew existed than in hunting for something which I know sooner or later I shall be able to get. In collecting stamps, one can liken himself unto a hunter who is stalking down his prey, in collecting Proofs and Essays, one is more like a discoverer, who is uncovering new things and treading paths never before trod.

I, myself, am fortunate in being on intimate terms with a party whom I consider to be an authority on the subject of Proofs, and who has given me great assistance from his great store of information which he has gathered together through years of experience, yet I wish to encourage other collectors, particularly novices like myself not to be discouraged by this unfortunate lack of reliable information, and to enfuse in them the spirit which I myself feel that there is never an effort, never a sacrifice, but somewhere and sometime a recompensation in the form of an achievement of some sort. Personally I am not influenced a great deal by the lack of definate prices, I purchase what I can afford, and pass up, often not without regret, what is beyond my means. If I pay a little too much once in a while for an article, I do not regret it, and I value what I learn by the experience. I am inclined to state that proofs today, at any price, can be purchased much more reasonably than in the future, because, although sadly and unfortunately sidetracked up to the present, they are becoming more popular every day, and many of them are disappearing from the market entirely.

If this little article will influence some one to collect Proofs, I will consider that I have achieved something; if it will influence some collectors to contribute some of their experiences, and some of their information to be published in the Philatelist, I will consider my achievement even greater. Let us all try and get together, and the possibility of someday having a reliable catalogue will not be so remote. May Popularity cast its rays on the Proofs, I treasure mine, I love them, and I would not trade them for anything else in the world.

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EDITOR'S COLUMN

Beginning with this number we present a study of the stamps of Afghanistan by Colonel H. Appleton, one of the few men who had the opportunity to buy and study the stamps in the far country of their origin. Owing to the rarity of these stamps and the fact that they have a weird appearance to the uninitiated they are much neglected by collectors outside of England and while our first thought in publishing these notes was to make a permanent record of certain data that might otherwise be lost to collectors we also hope that its publication will serve to stimulate more interest in these fascinating issues. It has been necessary in some parts of the article to make critical comment on the opinions of a certain Expert Committee and we wish to say at the outset that both the author and ourselves wish that no offense be taken on account of it as none is intended. Such comment as is made has been necessitated to offset certain printed reports on so called forgeries and to make clear the status of these disputed issues. We do hope that the publication of this article will bring forth any corroborating data that other students may have and on the whole influence more collectors to avail themselves of the charm of the novel issues of Afghanistan.

The campaign for new members so ably forwarded by the efforts of Dr. H. A. Davis is bringing good results as may be noted by the monthly reports of the Secretary and it is mighty encouraging to see that so many of the A. P. S. members are lending a helping hand. Did you notice Mr. Guest's advertisement in Mekeel's Weekly and that of Mr. Chas. Thompson in Gossip? Volunteer publicity of that kind shows that the right spirit exists and that the A. P. S. is going to be

just what we all wish it to be, the biggest and best of them all! Have you brought in that collecting friend yet? Let's have 5000 at the time we stage a big International Exhibition on the fortieth anniversary!

The next big stamp show will take place at Brussels, Belgium, May 24th-June 1st, 1924 where an International Stamp Exhibition will be held under the auspices of the Royal Federation of Belgian Philatelic Societies of which His Majesty King Albert is Patron. The Exhibition will be held in the Palais d'Egmont, a magnificent building in the heart of Brussels, the former home of the Counts of Egmont. Full information, list of competitive classes and arrangements may be had of Mr. P. J. Maingay, the Hon. Gen. Secretary, #63 Rue des Coteaux, Brussels, who looks forward to many inquiries from American collectors and dealers.

Mr. N. A. Georgantas has returned from his long tour in Europe and the Pittsburgh boys found him such a good letter writer during his travels that they immediately elected him Corresponding Secretary of the Pittsburgh Stamp Society. Mr. Georgantas will have some notes for the A. P. soon on stamp matters abroad.

Some months ago we suggested to the readers of the A. P. that they send in any information they might have that would improve the listing and pricing of stamps in the various leading catalogues. We know that dealers here and abroad have noted many errors in countries they are especially interested in and we looked forward to numerous valuable suggestions. To date however we have only received one letter on this subject and hope our dealer friends will recognize the importance of the aid they can given in noting the corrections suggested by "La Filatelia" of San Salvador in the Salvador listing. The letter reads as follows: "We notice a few errors in the Salvador section of the 1924 catalogue, it gives the 1, 5, 6 and 10c of the 1921 series as overprinted 'Centenario' when as a matter of fact the 1, 2, 5 and 6c exist that way but the 10c has never had that surcharge. Then, in reference to the issue of 1915, Type of 1907 surcharged '1915', it says, 'This issue was demonetized in 1916 and the remainders sold to a dealer after having been surcharged with a letter 'S' in place of the date 1915.' The fact is that stamps of the 1907 type, surcharged 'S' appeared in 1915 and were in use for only a few days. Being discontinued they were sold to a dealer and in their place the surcharged 1915 set appeared." The latter is no serious error but gives the wrong impression as to the purpose of the surcharge. Some of these stamps were regularly used with this surcharge.

This office has urgent need for extra copies of the December, 1923 and January, 1924 issues and will pay 25c for each copy sent in before March 20th. Thank you!

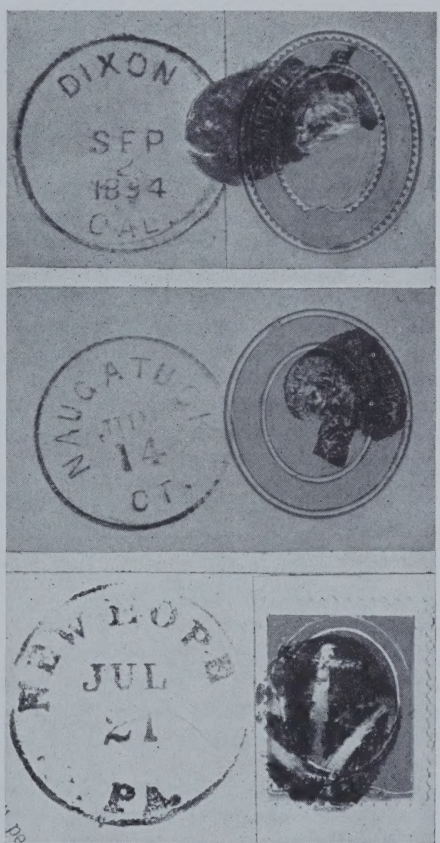
Counterfeits.

Mr. Eugene Klein reports that in a 10,000 variety packet purchased from Germany counterfeits of the 1860 issue of Newfoundland and also the 1862-3 issue were found. The stamps are not engraved like the originals but are lithographed but the work is so well done that they are likely to deceive anyone not familiar with these stamps. The paper is hard and very much like that of the originals. These counterfeits have also been noticed by European philatelic papers.

The Specialist

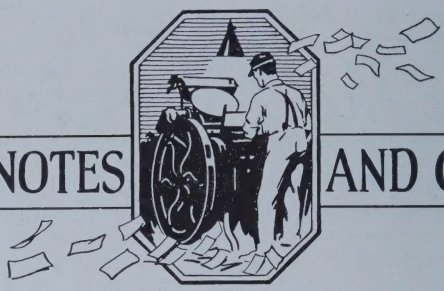
Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

We illustrate this month through the courtesy of Mr. F. Selianoff, three characteristic "fancy" cancellations found on U. S. issues of the 1870-90 period. These are quite decorative and coming from small towns very unusual and it is fortunate that they carry identifying postmarks. The connection between the "anchor" and New Hope is obvious but why the playing card "Spade" for Naugatuck and of what particular significance is the "fish" in Dixon? Taken together don't they suggest an odd trio of Postmasters? One of a religious temperament, one a sportsman and one perhaps a card fiend?



That active animal, the "Kicking Mule", positively will not stay quiet. Mr. Learned's story in the January issue has startled him instead of quieting him down. Mr. Selianoff says that from his cancellation study he has learned that the kicking mule cancell was used at Port Townsend, Wash. for 25 years, then at Goleta. Cal. from May 1884 to 1886 when the post office was burned and finally it is found on the 2c brown and a few other denominations on letters originating from Forbestown, California between the years 1885 to 1894. The last two being very small towns entires with this cancell and either postmark are rare.

May we not hear from a few more collectors having very unusual cancellations on the original cover? We may try to write them up humorously but the main purpose in giving these is a serious one, we well realize that a complete list is impossible but hope to authenticate, while there is still time, such odd cancells as we can before the cancellation fakir takes all the joy out of life. Have you one that might perhaps be aptly called "The Great Stone Face" or "Wooden Face Joe"? Let's have a look.



NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. Eugene Klein has shown us a pair of the 10c orange, current issue, portrait of Monroe, imperforate horizontally which was part of a sheet, Pl. No. 14816, that he was fortunate enough to acquire. The stamps were perf. 11 vertically and imperf horizontally and no doubt part of a defective sheet that escaped the examiner at the Bureau of Printing & Engraving. The pane found by Mr. Klein was blue penciled as is customary on sheets to be discarded and so damaged that only a small number of pairs are in good enough shape for philatelic purposes.

AUSTRALIA.—Kangaroo type, 6d. brown, Wmk. Crown over A. Perforated 14. This stamp was issued Dec. 7th, though it had previously been reported that the Kangaroo type was to be superseded by the Kings head design.

AUSTRIA.—A new value to the current series in the so called inverted pagoda type is reported by Stamp Collecting. 3000 Kr. pale blue, perf. 12½.

CHINA.—The recent commemorative series has been overprinted for use in Chinese Turkestan. The overprint, five Chinese characters, appears on the pillars forming the frame. 1c yellow brown, 3c blue green, 4c scarlet and 10c blue.

EGYPT.—Mr. Chas. Passalides advises us that a pound value has appeared in the new King Fuad design. The stamp is light blue with black portrait centre and the value is given as a Sterling pound rather than an Egyptian pound.

ITALY.—Another commemorative series, issued Dec. 29th, 1923, in honor of the great romancist Manzoni and four values are descriptive of his work "I Promessi Sposi" with suitable literary inscriptions:—

10c carmin & black ("E Pescarenico")
15c green & black ("Il Rebegone")
30c black & green ("Addio Monti")
50c orange & black ("Quel Ramo del Lago")
1 Lira blue & black (Home of Manzoni)
5 Lire violet & black (Portrait of Manzoni)

All the stamps are transverse oblongs.—"Stamp Collecting."

MAURITIUS.—Current type with new watermark, Multiple script C. A. 25c black and red on yellow, 2 Rupees, 50 cents black and red on blue.

NETHERLANDS.—We illustrate two charity stamps for the benefit of indigent artists that must have been prepared by some very ill nourished sufferers. Perforated 11½, 2c(+5) blue and 10c(+5) red.

POLAND.—Another surcharge to compensate for a drop in the Polish Mark. 100,000 Mk. on 5 Mark brown, small Arms type.

PORTUGAL.—The Economist Stamp Co. shows us the 1 escudo, Type A.64 in deep blue color.

SALVADOR.—The stamp reproduced on the cover page was issued to commemorate the centennial of the abolition of slavery in Central America. There is only one denomination, 5c dark blue, and this bears the portrait of Jose Simeon Canas, the Deputy from Zacatecoluca who introduced the resolution to abolish slavery in the Central American Congress in 1823. Only 150,000 of these stamps were printed and the plates immediately destroyed. Fifty thousand copies have been placed in one of the local banks in trust for a period of ten and twenty years, 25,000 copies to be sold in December 1933 and the other 25,000 copies in December 1943. During December 1923 and January 1924 the remaining 100,000 copies were sold at the Salvador post offices. The idea of saving some of the stamps for future years is a novel one and we believe original with Salvador. We have often wondered why no one thinks of placing a sheet of stamps in the corner stone of some of our modern buildings with the idea of giving some collector a treat many years from now. We are indebted to Mr. C. Wondass for the stamp and information given above.

TURKEY.—A commemorative Peace issue the design showing a broken bridge at left with rising sun in background and the portrait of Kemal Pasha at the right. 1½p bright green, 3p purple, 4½p pink, 5p pale brown, 7½p blue, 50p dull orange, 100p violet and 200p olive brown.

PRECANCELS.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to F. B. Eldredge, Attleboro, Mass. Use Bushnell's types for descriptions when possible.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA—Government type, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary. 1 cent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—Type VIII (U. 2) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, inverted, 1 cent.

ADAMS—Horizontal inscription in two lines of capitals with serifs, 2½ mm. high, between lines 13 mm. apart, and ¾ mm. thick, type same as (U. 15) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT—Government type, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent.
DETROIT—Type II (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent, 3 cent.
DETROIT—Rubber "killer" roller (Detroit, Mich.) in rectangle, repeated, horizontally, letters sansserif capitals 2 mm. high, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, vertically reading down, 1 cent.

NEW YORK.

GARDEN CITY—Horizontal inscription in two lines of upper and lower case letters, capitals sans-serif, 2 mm. high, between thin lines 12½ mm. apart, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURGH—Government type on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent.
PITTSBURGH—Type VI (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE—Type IV (U. 5) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, inverted; 10 cent, inverted.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE—Government type, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotar, 1 cent.
MILWAUKEE—Type VI (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, inverted, 5 cent.

L. L. Batchelder (3667) sends in the following:

PINE BLUFF, ARK.—2c Harding, 10c 1922, type IV.
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—10c 1922, (U. 1).
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—4c 1922 (U. 3).
WATERBURY, CONN.—2c, 10c, 1922, (U. 6).
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—14c 1922, (U. 5).
CHICAGO, ILL.—3c, 10c double, 1922, (U. 1).
SOUTH BEND, IND.—10c 1922 (U. 5).
GASTON, IND.—2c 1922 similar to type (U. 15).
PERU, IND.—11c 1922, (U. 18).
ATLANTA, GA.—2c, 4c, type V.
DETROIT, MICH.—2c Harding.
LANSING, MICH.—1c 1922, inverted, (U. 1).
JACKSON, MICH.—1c Government type, perf. 10, 10c 1922, inv. (U. 2).
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—1c, 2c, inverted, 15c, 20c, up, 1922, (U. 18).

RARITIES
Are My Specialty.
T. ALLEN, "Craigard," Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, E. 11.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—11c 1922, (U. 3).
ST. JOSEPH, MO.—5c, 10c, 1922, type 1.
OMAHA, NEB.—Government type, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent, 10c 1922, (U. 14).
CORNING, N. Y.—10c 1922, same letters as (U. 8) with bars.
UTICA, N. Y.—5c, 7c, 1922, (U. 1).
TOLEDO, OHIO—5c 1922, (U. 2).
PITTSBURGH, PA.—2c 1922 (U. 1).
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—15c 1917, double.
DALLAS, TEX.—2c, 10c, 1922, similar to (U. 18).
TEMPLE, TEX.—1c 1922, perf. 10, (U. 15).
TWO RIVERS, WIS.—10c 1922, 50c 1917, (U. 18).

Fred Krueger (4123) writes as follows:

I have the 25c now from DAZEY, N. DAK. I have also seen the 5c double, inverted, the overprinting is evidently done with a 25 subject stamp, as I have a strip of 3 2c Hardings with the top stamp inverted and the two lower ones normal.

The 2c regular has the overprint in 4 positions, regular, inverted, up and down, the last two positions evidently did not fit the stamp very well, as I have seen some with each half of the type on one stamp.

This same overprint I have sidewise up and down from GRAND FORKS, N. DAK. and MOORHEAD, MINN., FARGO, N. DAK. precancels everything up to the 25c, except the Harding, which at least I have not seen so far, but no doubt will appear in time. Trust this information will be of use to you.

PRECANCELS

are an interesting, inexpensive branch of United States Postage collecting. To introduce this fascinating hobby, we will send you these three items:

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"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.

SOCIETY ITEMS

CINCINNATI PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The regular meeting for February was held on the evening of the fifth at Room 305 Union Central Bldg. with an attendance of fifteen and one guest. The evening was devoted to a rather long auction sale and a short business session. Messrs. Huntington and Richey were appointed a nominating Committee to select new officers for the year 1924-25, the annual election being held at the March meeting.—R. M. BYLAND, Secy.

ST. LOUIS STAMP COLLECTORS SOCIETY.—At the annual election held the first January meeting the society elected as their President, Miss A. Brown, the first woman to hold that office in any of the large philatelic societies. Miss Brown is an eager collector and no doubts are entertained as to her ability to fill the presidents chair. She is a teacher in the local High schools and is also favorably known as an artist. She has one of the best collections in St. Louis and has encouraged stamp collecting among her pupils by forming a stamp club for them which now has quite a large membership. The St. Louis Stamp Collectors Society expects 1924 to be a banner year under Miss Brown's leadership and hope they have paved the way for other Societies to look to the fair sex for aid in keeping up local philatelic progress.—W. D. HELMAN, Secy.

GARFIELD-PERRY BRANCH No. 30.—The four meeting nights of January showed a marked increase in regular attendance.

The first meeting of the month was, as usual, given over to business. The next was taken up by an auction which was presided over in an able manner by the king of wheedlers, "Bill" Whittaker, (Bill can get your deepest nickel). On the 18th Mr. Molitor (he of the flying bedbug cancellations) exhibited his 3c '51 covers. On the 25th Molitor again proved himself a "Glutton for punishment" by coming back with his 3c, '57 covers.

January was a successful month as far as membership goes, two were admitted and three posted for membership.

A really constructive year is before the Club and with very little concerted effort on the part of the members the Club should show a marked increase during the coming year.—F. S. CRAMER, Sec'y.

MILWAUKEE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, BRANCH No. 24.—The Milwaukee Philatelic Society held its annual election at its meeting, January 15, 1924, at the Trustees Room, Public Museum, and continued Dr. F. A. Kraft as president of the society, and Messrs. William J. Uihlein and W. O. Staab as vice-presidents. The offices of secretary and treasurer were combined, and Dr. S. G. Keller was elected to promote the affairs of the society in place of Mr. F. W. Noske, whose work for the past few years as secretary, has encouraged both the local and national societies, as well as being an ardent worker for philately. Dr. W. H. Linke was re-elected librarian. The outgoing secretary's report for 1923 showed a net increase of six members in the society, or thirteen new members above deaths and resignations. Dr. F. A. Kraft addressed the members and guests on "Philately and Publicity", outlining interestingly the advances made by philately through trained publicity work.—A. W. DRAVES, #7107 A. P. S.

DETROIT PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Meeting of Dec. 19, 1923. The meeting began with a dinner held at the Wayne County Medical Society Building, 65 High Street, East, with Mr. Powell as the host.

Mr. Balch of Detroit was a guest, having acted as a messenger of the government of Italy, in bringing to this country two medals for presentation to Mr. Charles F. Sharp, a long-standing member of the D. P. S., now a resident in Montreal, who had come to the city for this presentation. Mr. C. F. Heyerman, the National President of the A. P. S., arranged for the presentation at this meeting.

President W. T. Livingstone, of the D. P. S., after a few appropriate remarks introduced Dr. W. L. Babcock, and stated that he would make the presentation. Dr. Babcock, in his remarks, mentioned the landing of Mr. Sharp in France, and his meeting with him while he was on duty with the A. E. F. He gave a brief outline of Mr. Sharp's services with the Y. M. C. A. in Italy, and emphasized the honor felt by the associates of Mr. Sharp in the D. P. S., that a member should be so signally honored.

One of the medals was the "Order of the Crown" and the other was the "Italian Cross of the War Department."

Mr. Sharp, in his response, gave an outline of his work abroad, and thanked the Society for honoring him with the presentation at one of their meetings.

Mr. Freemont Woodruff spoke briefly of his recent trip abroad, and Mr. Powell, the host, made a few remarks, after which the President of the A. P. S., Mr. C. F. Heyerman, gave a short talk in reference to the coming Convention of the A. P. S. in Detroit in 1924.

The Committee on Arrangements for the A. P. S. 1924 Convention brought up the discussion of the question of bonding any Auction Manager who is asked to arrange for an auction under the auspices of the Society at the time of the Convention.

Motion was made, seconded and carried that it was the sense of the Society that the Auction Manager in charge of the Detroit Auction of the A. P. S. for 1924 be requested to provide a Surety Bond.

The meeting adjourned, after which an auction was held.—L. R. BABCOCK, Secretary.

DENVER STAMP CLUB.—On Jan. 21st, 1924 the members of the Denver Stamp Club, Branch No. 22, held their annual banquet at the Alpine Rose Cafe. Judging by the number of collectors present (35 in all) even the most skeptical must admit that Philately lies not dormant in Denver.

That not only men are interested in stamp collecting was attested by the fact that 14 ladies honored us by their presence, some of them being active collectors.

The evening passed only too quickly and not everything on the program could be carried out. Judge Doughty of Lamar, Colo. had brought his wonderful specialized U. S. Collection, but owing to lack of time only a very few had the privilege of viewing same.

Mr. Chas. A. Nast acted as toastmaster and auctioneer and filled these offices to perfection. His daughter, Miss Frances Nast, ably contributed to the evening's entertainment by rendering two wonderful violin selections which were highly appreciated by all present.

Dr. H. A. Davis, Secretary of the A. P. S., gave an interesting talk pertaining the history of the American Philatelic Society, its aims and its present drive for 5000 members. May the A. P. S. never lack the privilege of having a secretary as able as Dr. Davis whose untiring efforts in behalf of the Society has done much in boosting and firmly establishing our hobby.

Mr. Bohm gave a short talk, especially addressed to the ladies, pointing out the superiority of stamp collecting to any other hobby.

The banquet was followed by an auction which proved interesting to everybody present and netted a substantial sum for the club fund.

Taking it all in all the banquet can be considered a success and many expressed the desire that this banquet would be one of a series of many annual banquets of the Denver Stamp Club.—ANTON BOHM, Secretary-Treasurer.

Deceased.

Merrick W. Chapin, for 19 years the head of the Money Order Department of the Toledo Post Office, and a member of the A. P. S. for many years, died December 24th, 1923. Mr. Chapin was a finely cultured man and at home on all subjects of human interest. He commanded the esteem and confidence of all that knew him and his loss will be deeply felt by his fellow A. P. S. members.

Lindenburg Medal Awarded to Hugo Griebert.

The Lindenburg Medal, the highest philatelic honor of Continental Europe, has been awarded for the year 1923 to Hugo Griebert for his magnificent philatelic research of the stamps of Spain. Mr. Griebert was a frequent contributor to the American Philatelist last year and his original study of the plating of the first issue of Turkey in the April 1923 number was hailed as one of the leading philatelic studies of the year. Mr. Griebert, we are proud to say, is a member of the American Philatelic Society and we extend our hearty congratulations to him in receiving the famous Lindenberg medal which we feel has never been more meritoriously bestowed.—(Editor.).

Auction Dealers—Please Note!

An "Auction Review" of the various stamp sales will be conducted for the American Philatelist each month by Mr. H. Konwiser, 1133 Broadway, New York City. Assist him in making a complete report on all sales by mailing him a priced catalogue after each sale.

REPORT of the SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 6. **February 1, 1924.**

Applications Pending.

Christy, R. G.
Giron, Leon
Glanville, R. P.
Inglis, V. W.
Meyers, John
Schmitt, M. J.
San Diego Stamp Club
San Francisco Stamp Socy.
Springfield, Mo. Phil. Socy.
Smith, H. S.
Steffens, A.
Thomes, Jno. B.
Wood, Grace A.
Larssen, Arnold
Davenport Stamp Club
Adair, Roy C.
Adams, Perry
Arkel, J. W. van
Babcock, Ford A.
Behnke, Albert O.
Beraha, Bondi A.
Berg, Hunter Van B.
Bigsby, Geo. H.
Bleecker, W. G.
Bohm, Emma
Bowman, Saml. B.
Bradbury, Geo. Lewis
Brink, Walter C.
Cann, Frank W.
Carter, Harry
Chambers, Stewart M.
Cohen, B.
Cox, Carlos
Darby, Paul H.
Dary, Milton I.
Davis, Albert R.
Doernenburg, Paul
Eng, Teng Sek
Drake, J. D.
Filsinger, Fred W.
Fiske, Harvey N.
Frank, Roy C.
Funke, Herman A.
Hall, Ira
Hogarth, Geo. W.
Hooper, Wm. H.
Johnsen, Carl A.
Kester, Fred O.
Lake, Sidney
Loeb, Julius
Lynch, Ralph A.
Markert, Wm. A.
Mavrogordato, Geo. S.
McAlister, W. C.
McMorran, W. A.
Moser, Geo. E. Jr.
Mueller, Louis F.
Norris, W. E.
Mueller, Chas. F.
O'Bannon, Dr. J. L.
Park, Loran D.
Pichard, Eugene C.
Rice, Murray J.
Robinson, James
Sand, John
Schaefer, Chas. H.
Schnickler, Arthur
Shenfield, Lawrence L.
Springall, Albert E.
Stuhler, Paul
Thoms, Dr. A. W.
Toupin, Roy W.
Swenson, Emil H.
Vaughn, Daniel S.
Wallschlaeger, A. E.
Webb, Harry E.
Whitman, Herbert S.
Whittaker, Henry
Williams, Jerome
Wimberly, Jules A.
Abrams, Bennett

Applications for Reinstatement Pending.

4553 Welch, J. W.
2241 Langdon, W. A.
4555 Sinclair, A. N.
5893 Parnell, F. H.
3691 Buffalo Collectors' Club, Branch #37

New Applications Posted.

Appleton, Henry Lewis, S. W. Cor. 12th & Sansom Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 40; Merchant; Reference: Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.; Proposed by Rowe Stewart.

Ball, Douglas P., 108 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.; Age 30; Insurance Broker; Reference: Colonial Stamp Company, 110 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Barr, Thomas, Jr., Box 1093, Indianapolis, Ind.; Age 28; Salesman; Reference: Riley Adams, Security Trust Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Proposed by Harry Ioor.

Betzer, Stanley Irwin, 2302 S. 11th St., Lincoln, Neb.; Age 21; Chemist; Gooch Mill & Elevator Co.; Reference: Gooch Mill & Elevator Co., Lincoln, Neb.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Bonesteel, Maj. Chas. H., West Point, N. Y.; Age 38; Maj. U. S. Army; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by H. R. Bristol.

Brown, Geo. W., 898 Rosecrans Blvd., Point Loma, Calif.; Age 67; Civil Engineer; U. S. Navy; Reference: Chas. N. Brown, 105 W. Main St., Madison, Wis.; Proposed by P. A. Coppard.

Burbeck, Donald Lee, 324 Miller Ave., Mill Valley, Calif.; Age 27; Salesman; Dalton Adding Machine Co.; Reference: Will Falley, Mill Valley, Calif.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Burgess, Rev. Gideon A., 114 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.; Age 69; Clergyman; Secy. R. I. Congregational Conference; Reference: Edgar McCrillis, 12 Lawn St., Providence, R. I.; Proposed by Andrew R. Perry.

Cohen, Cav. Mario, c/o Worms, Port Said, Egypt; Age 51; Clerk; Reerence: Asked or; Proposed by Felix Cohen.

Collas, Felix A., 98 Queensbury St., Carlton, Victoria, Australia; Age 19; Civil Employee; Victoria Public Service; Reference: Weko #17558; Southern Cross C. C. #86; Libre Catholic Club #2984; Guarantor and references asked for; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Creed, Armand, 345 Bloor St. West, Toronto, Ont., Canada; Age 24; Furrier; Reference: F. W. Reid, Denver, Colo.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Claxton, Fred J., 2119 California St., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 67; Broker; Reference: Jas. J. Searle, 60 California St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Donald Piercy.

Elliot, A. G. 3rd, c/o Southwest Natl. Bank of Dallas, Tex.; Age 24; Banking; Reference: K. A. Millican, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Elliott, George, 6103 Mineral Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 48; Govt. Pensioner; Reference: Sidney J. Beer, Los Angeles Warehouse, Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by Ernest St. G. Tucker.

Guerin, Pedro, Musitu No. 1 Hotel, Barcelona (S. G.), Spain; Age 55; Commercial; Reference: South American Bank of New York; Proposed by Eugenio Llach.

Hamilton, H. W., 2815 S. Ervay St., Dallas, Tex.; Age 40; Mgr. Texas School Book Depository; Reference: J. L. Gragg, 2015 Jackson St., Dallas, Tex.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Harentz, Avdo, Box 231, Intervilla, Berks Co., Pa.; Age 30; Engineer; Clinton Motors Corp., Reading, Pa.; Reference: Geo. H. Behn, Schwartz Motor Truck Corp., Reading, Pa.; Proposed by Vahan Mozian.

Humphrey, Ray O., 34 Van Houton Ave., Passaic, N. J.; Age 53; Railroad Employee; Reference: J. J. Maclin, 109 Pavonia Ave., Jersey City, N. J.; Proposed by Passaic Stamp Club, Life Branch #5, S. Evinger, Secy.

King, Beverly S., 18 E. 41st St., New York City; Age 46; Architect; Reference: Eliot D. Moore, The Moore Press, 8th Ave., New York City; Proposed by W. C. Moroni.

Klehn, Emil, 242 27th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 42; Merchant; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Koester, Rev. Hugo J., Pardeeville, Wis.; Age 42; Clergyman; Reference: John Lynch, Pardeeville, Wis.; Proposed by A. T. Hutter.

Kohn, Achilles H., 52 E. 56th St., New York City; Age 43; Lawyer; Reference: Percy G. Doane, Tribune Bldg., New York City; Proposed by Jacob H. Scheuer.

Kusy, Anton Jr., General Delivery, Lake City, S. Dak.; Age 23; Telegrapher; Reference: Maxwell Krause, Box 345, Lebanon, Pa.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Kriegl, Otto, 1551 Hopkins St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Age 38; Electrical Engineer; Reference: Dr. Alfred Fischer, 724 Farwell St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by F. W. Noske.

Lambert, J. Arthur, 310 Elec. & Gas Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Age 30; Chief Clerk, A. G. L. Co.; Reference: Lloyd B. Seal, 34 Cone St., Atlanta, Ga.; Proposed by R. Edward Sharp.

Lee, Rogers A., Box 242, Bloomington, Ind.; Age 34; Oil Jobber; Reference: Roy O. Pike, Bloomington, Ind.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Letcher, V. P., 268 Second Ave. East, Roselle, N. J.; Age 37; R. J. Letcher & Son; Reference: Harold J. Jodd, Poplar St., Roselle, N. J.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Lustig, Joseph E., Proctor Bldg., Yonkers, N. Y.; Age 25; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Vahan Mozian, 1409 Broadway, New York City; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Macfarlane, Peter, 1625 Casa Grande St., Pasadena, Calif.; Age 59; Retired; Reference: W. C. Henry, 542 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Malla, Artur, Box 136, Tallinn, Esthonia; Age 20; Stamp Dealer; Reference: W. H. Hush, 2814 Jefferson St., Baltimore, Md.; Guaranteed by Peter J. Tobi, A. P. S. #5283; Proposed by Peter J. Tobi.

Mecutchen, Cornelius D., 1511 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 63; Retired; Reference: P. M. Wolsieffer, 2147 N. 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by A. F. Henkels.

Norris, W. E., 2765 Park St., Berkeley, Calif.; Age 29; Mgr. Silks & Velvets; Reference: P. E. Crabtree, 1325 Broadway, Oakland, Calif.; Proposed by H. B. Phillips.

Ohtake, Kunimoto, Section of Treasury H. I. H. Prince Hiroyasu Tushimi, Kioi-cho, Kojimachiku, Tokio, Japan; Age legal; Treas. to His Imperial Highenss Prince Tushimi; Reference: H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.; Proposed by Tadayasu Hayama.

Shaw, S. B., Box 152, College Park, Maryland; Age 42; Extension Horticulturist; Univ. of Maryland; Reference: H. C. Whiteford, Whiteford, Md.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Smith, Chas. L., c/o Central Trust Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; Age 38; Banker; V. Pres. Central Trust Co.; Reference: Walter C. Lewis, Walker Bros. D. G. Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; Proposed by Alfred Rordame.

Thuermann, Arthur O., 1330 Achilles Place, Milwaukee, Wis.; Age 27; City Salesman; Reference: Dr. F. A. Kraft, 4610 Pabst Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by F. W. Noske.

Warren, Mrs. H. W., 3716 Washington St., Kansas City, Mo.; Age legal; Reference: Emery Bird Thayer D. G. Co., 11th & Walnut Sts., Kansas City, Mo.; Proposed by Carl S. Davis.

Washburne, G. Arthur, 300 E. Friendship St., Medina, Ohio; Age 41; Machinist; Reference: G. H. Wilder, Medina, Ohio; Proposed by S. H. Brainard.

Wishny, Isador, 1385 Stebbins Ave., New York City; Age 23; Reference: Morris Levin, 900 Fox St., Bronx, N. Y.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Applications for Reinstatement Posted.

3500 Haack, Wilh. E., Charlottenstr 41 Leipzig Reudnitz, Germany; Age 47; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Eugene Klein, Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by The Secretary.

4600 Lelande, Harry J., 809 Trolleyway, Venice, Calif.; Age 53; Broker; Stocks & Bonds; Reference: Chas. Beamish, Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

5868 Martin, Roscoe B., Box 234, Forestville, N. Y.; Age 43; Banker; Reference: W. H. Marvin, Forestville, N. Y.; Proposed by The Secretary.

5319 Sanford, J. L., Box 283, Tilton, N. H.; Age legal; Burleigh Opitcal Co.; Reference: V. W. Rotnem, 204 Cragie Hall, Rotnem, Mass.; Proposed by The Secretary.

New Stockholders.

7156 Allen, Frederick W., 312 Walnut St. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
7157 Andersen, Earle E., Box 206, Fitzsimons, Colo.
7158 Anderson, E. W., 5330 Montrose Ave., Chicago, Ill.
7159 Bachmann, Robert, 141½ 7th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
7160 Beegle, Alan B., Atlantic Highlands, N. J.
7161*Bettman, Gerald L., 2114 Young St., Bellingham, Wash.
7162 Brannan, R. L., Box 786, Havana, Cuba.
7163 Charters, C. R., Barnet, B. C., Canada.
7164 Chun, F. Z., k256 Boone Road, Shanghai, China.
7165 Cogswell, Dr. Floyd H., Box T, Warner, Merrimack Co., N. H.
7166 Curran, Roy, 213 E. St. Paul St., Spring Valley, Ill.
7167 Davies, A. E., 1327 Grove St., Berkeley, Calif.
7168 Doane, Dr. Philip S., 318 Oaklawn Ave., South Pasadena, Calif.
7169 Feldt, Lee, 102 Rustic St., Rochester, N. Y.
7170 Fielding, Edgar W., 126 W. 20th St., Wilmington, Del.
7171 Gamble, C. M., Box 264, Houghton, Mich.
7172 Gilkerson, W. C., 472 13th St., Ookland, Calif.
7173 Grove, Clark, 42 Broadway, New York City.
7174 Gustafson, J. E., Box 625, McPherson, Kans.
7175 Haight, Hiram H., 204 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
7176 Hannay, George G., 2714 S. Jeqerson Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
7177 Hawley, F. H., 5007 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
7178*Henderer, M. Donaldson, 804 Washington St., Wilmington, Del.
7179 Hewson, R. R., 850 N. Mentor Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
7180 Isert, Theo. A., 531 Fisk Bldg., New York City.
7181 Keeler, Julian A., 930 Owen St., Saginaw, Mich.
7182 Keyes, Arthur H., E. D. Keyes & Co., Rutland, Vt.
7183 Kraus, A. H., 409 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.
7184 Kuhn, Chas. A., 66½ 35th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
7185 Kurten, Miss Theresa W., 8225 Pritchard Pl., New Orleans, La.
7186 Lampe, Otto W., 423 W. 42nd St., New York Ciyt.
7187 Lutteken, August, 4650 Bryant St., Denver, Colo.
7188 Mack, Harry W., 2345 Broadway, New York City.
7189 Martin, Miss Mary L., 476 Bradford Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
7190 McQuitty, L. F., Box 747, Muskohee, Okla.
7191 Olney, DeForest W., 235 Putnam St., Syracuse, N. Y.
7192 Pelton, Leonard D., 260 State St., Lowville, N. Y.

7193 Pierro, Tommaso, Navy Y. M. C. A., Charlestown, Mass.
7194 Potter, Dr. Alfred L., 392 Lloyd Ave., Providence, R. I.
7195 Provost, G. F., Mansfield, La.
7196 Quick, Floyd E., 26 Parsons St., Detroit, Mich.
7197 Ralston, C. A., 164 Vaughn St., Waterloo, Ia.
7198 Rosenthal, Benjamin, 4523 N. Warnock St., Philadelphia, Pa.
7199 Schenk, L., 4264 W. 21st St., Cleveland, Ohio.
7200 Scotcher, Charles A., Box 6, South Weymouth, Mass.
7201 Smith, H. D., Central Natl. Bank, St. Petersburg, Fla.
7202 Sneed, C. M., Box 274, Columbia, Mo.
7203 Sprinkmann, Fred, 1003 Hackett Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
7204 Steigerwald, Jno. M., 1037 S. Pierce St., Milwaukee, Wis.
7205 Thacker, A. B., 321 Montgomery St., Syracuse, N. Y.
7206 Turnbull, David C., 129 North West St., Mishawaka, Ind.
7207 Van Pelt, Arthur W., Box 636, Houma, La.
7208 Widnian, Chas. L., 731 Chestnut St., York, Pa.
7209 Worthington, Hubert E., 265 W. 70th St., New York City.
7210 Wyer, J. I., 399 Western Ave., Albany, N. Y.
7211 Biedermann-Stori, Ad., Jungfraustrasse 4, Bern, Switzerland.

Reinstated.

4704 Brown, Edwin Bush, 55 Chambers St., New Haven, Conn.
4581 Herr, A. W., 806 Scanlan Bldg., Houston, Tex.
1688 Jungmann, Alfred, Route 4, Box 220, West Allis, Wis.
2808 Krohne, Erwin C., 56 North St., New York City.
2458 Waters, Wm. J., 147 W. 16th St., New York City.
4313 Wunderly, L. S., Box 301, Huron, Ohio.

New Life Members.

227—1457 Rudy, Isaiah, Box 102, East Liberty Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa.
228—6361 Smith, Samuel J., 61 E. Independence St., Shamokin, Pa.
229—3579 Klemann, J. J. Jr., 116 Nassau St., New York City.
230—4366 Stuck, O. J., 628 Melrose St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
231—5889 Horster, Otto G., 776 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
232—6567 Harris, H. E., 161 Massachusetts Ave., Boston 17, Mass.
233—3123 Ricketts, Wm. R., 1577 Wyoming Ave., Forty Fort, (Kingston), Pa.
234—6645 Babcock, L. R., 245 E. Willis St., Detroit, Mich.

Resignation Accepted.

2413 Hook, F. E., 4715 Lincoln Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Resignations Received.

6302 Bowers, C. W., Bisbee, Ariz.
4576 Brainard, S. H., Medina, Ohio.
6379 Brous, H. S., Eddystone, Pa.
6577 Feldman, M. W., 1098 Simpson St., Bronx, N. Y.
6915 Fite, J. J., 1606 Austin Ave., Wichita Falls, Tex.
5196 Fried, E. L., Beemer, Neb.
5872 Steger, Geo. F., Box 292, Steger, Ill.
3966 Twichell, Harry S., 351 Lisbon Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Deceased.

6259 Demmerly, Frank, 1337 Park Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. Died Jan. 1924.
6018 Woertz, Geo. A., 2835 Oxford St., Philadelphia, Pa. Died Aug. 30, 1923.
4756 Woodward, Geo. B., 1 Madison Ave., New York City. Died July 8, 1923.

Applications for Reinstatement Returned.

Grinnell, George H., 4507 Lomita St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Piper, J. C., Box 238, Elmo, Mo.

Change in Branch Officers.

218—4650 Passaic Stamp Club Branch 5-43, Passaic, N. J.; A. E. Landvatter, President; S. Evinger, Secy., 159 Jewell St., Garfield, N. J.
122— 457 Philatelic Society of Pittsburgh Branch 2-5, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Justus M. Stahn, President; O. E. DeSio, Secy., 2009 Braddock St., Swissvale, Pa.

Change of Address.

4200 Ahlman, W. C. from Norfolk, Neb. to Box 956, Los Angeles, Calif.
6202 Binmore, T. N. from Brooklyn, N. Y. to 575 5th Ave., Astoria, N. Y.
4897 Carson, H. R. from Hampton Roads to U. S. S. Rochester, Care Postmaster, New York City.
3736 Chase, W. R. from 129 Williams St. to 59 Webster St., Bradford, Pa.
2531 Doyle, G. A. from 3175 Main St. to 2716 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.
6320 Griebert, Hugo from 262 Finchley Rd. to c/o Midland Bank Ltd., 129 New Bond St., London, W. 1, England.
5376 Hermann, William, from Sioux City, Ia. to Box 332, Des Moines, Ia.
5765 Jepp, A. E. from Mitchell, S. Dak. to Lake Crystal, Minn.
5703 Maris, Merrill de, from Ridgewood, N. J. to 110 W. 40th St., N. Y. City.
6847 Reinhardt, Theo. from 54 E. 59th St. to 121 W. 42nd St., New York City.
2047 Seebohm, Edwin P. from 660 Market St. to Chronicle Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.
4340 Smith, Clyde W. from McMinniville to Rt. 1, Sheridan, Ore.
1789 Staab, W. O. from 1099 Fratney St. to 2029 Hampstead Ave., Garden Homes, Milwaukee, Wis.
5231 Steimley, L. L. from 1212 Green St. to Box 156, University Sta., Urbana, Ill.
6941 Szabo, Dr. John L. from 364 S. Broadway to 90 Elliott Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
6809 Wightman, F. A. from Newark, N. J. to Warren, R. I.
3073 Allen, E. O. from Washington, D. C. to 2611 Caroline St., Houston, Tex.
5857 Baily, Henry P. from Philadelphia to 229 Lancaster Pike, Ardmore, Pa.
6227 Barrett, O. W. from North Clarendon, Vt. to Box 1607, San Juan, Porto Rico.
6252 Blackney, J. Harold from 201 N. 6th St. to Box 387, Saginaw, Mich.
5399 Brainerd, E. L. from 2646 Taylor St. to 1208 27th Ave., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
4643 Bushnell, B. Gordon from 2644 Northwestern Ave. to 548 Udell St., Indianapolis, Ind.
1572 Butler, Basil G. from Army & Navy Club to Box 436, Manila, Philippines.
6308 Colson, A. M. from 2929 Otis St. to 1721 Rose St., Berkeley, Calif.
2449 Dahl, Arild M. from 1848 to 1134 N. Fairfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.
6952 Davis, H. D. from 72 Myrtle St., Boston, Mass. Address wanted by Sec'y.

3278 Doyle, G. A. from Kansas City, Mo. to 3175 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.
6025 Duvernois, E. A. from 2540 Ellery Ave. to 3365 Arudt St., Detroit, Mich.
4151 Eisele, Herman from 702 to 707 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
2380 Feast, Robert from 410 York Rd. to 605 Bosley Ave., Towson, Md.
4930 Fry, Howard M. from Ave. H to 726 7th Ave., Bethlehem, Pa.
5065 Heym, Wm. from 384 Lawayette Pl. to 1284 Maryland Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
6547 Hoenig, Dr. A. L. from Chicago, Ill. to 8101 W. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
3153 Hyde, A. A. from 1204 E. Lamar St. to 907 S. Walnut St., Sherman, Tex.
6330 Ibarguen, Alberto A. from Consulado 77 to Gervasio 174, Altos, Havana, Cuba.
4712 Kmentt, Cornel from Box 582 to Box 642, Akron, Ohio.
2995 Levy, W. D. from Baltimore to Gaether, Carroll Co., Md.
7080 Musser, H. C. from 441 W. College Ave. to 550 W. Foster Ave., State College, Pa.
6843 Paul, Moritz J. from Brooklyn, N. Y. to Brightside Ave., Central Islip, L. I., N. Y.
2379 Perry, Andrew R. from 45 Roanoke St. to Room 14, 107 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
5228 Rasmussen, Alfred from Altadena, Calif. to 1515 Wellington Ave., Oakland, Calif.
4636 Rex, R. W. from 219 Olive St. to 502 Temple St., Los Angeles, Calif.
4700 Reullan, Henri from 628 Montgomery St. to 159 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif.
6359 Schmitt, Jno. R. from 219 E. Beck St. to 789 Gilbert St., Columbus, Ohio.
5167 Skinner, Chas. P. from Ne wYork to Goodyear Tire Co., Box 6814, Johannesburg, South Africa.
6110 Speier, G. J. Jr. from Eureka to Hammond Lumber Co., Samoa, Calif.
1789 Staab, W. O. from 1099 Fratney St. to 2029 Hampstead St., Milwaukee, Wis.
6943 Thurston, B. E. from 136 S. 13th to 1099 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
5114 Wear, Burt C. from Elkhart, Ind. to 1420 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, Calif.
4911 Weissich, Otto from 100 Presido to 218 Miller Ave., Mill Valley, Calif.

Membership Summary.

Membership January 1, 1924		2743
New Stockholders		56
Reinstated		6
		2805
Resignation accepted	1	
Deceased	3	4
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REPORT *of the* TREASURER

FEBRUARY 1st, 1924.

STOCK FUND.

Balance		$6803.66	
Stock Certificates		65.00	$6868.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance		$4500.00	
New Memberships		160.00	$4660.00

GENERAL FUND.

Balance		$ 882.69	
Receipts—Dues		299.66	
Transfer from Suspense		1.25	
		$1183.60	
Disbursements		$ 239.40	$ 944.20

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance		$3803.32	
Receipts		435.58	
		$4238.90	
Disbursements		$ 187.50	$4051.40

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance, $1.31; Receipts, $0.25			$ 1.56

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance		$ 45.81	
Dues paid in advance		8.00	
		$ 53.81	
Transfer to General Fund	$ 1.25		
American Philatelist Account	.75	$ 2.00	$ 51.81

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Debit Balance		$ 708.13	
Disbursements		370.08	
		$1079.11	
Receipts—Advertising	$ 169.13		
Subscriptions	180.34		
Transfer from Suspense	.75	$ 350.22	
Debit Balance			$ 728.89
			$15848.74
Bond Investments (Including accrued interest)			$12468.05
Cash			$ 3380.69

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Vol. 37. APRIL, 1924. No. 7.

1851-1856 United States Year-Dated Cancellations.

By CARROLL CHASE

Four lists of such postmarks have already appeared; the first in the Philatelic Gazette for April 1913, the second in the Philatelic Gazette for August 1913, the third in the American Philatelist for June 1914, and the fourth in the Philatelic Gazette for February 1915. Since the last one was published, a considerable number of new year-dated cancellations have been found, making a new list imperative. It is published at this time so that additions may be submitted before the section on "Cancellations" of the complete 3c 1851-57 article appears.

By 1857, year-dates had come into such general use that any attempt to list them is, I think, unwise. The same is true of the remaining years during which the 1857 stamps were current. The name in the list appears exactly as in the postmark. After each town named in the list, is noted the earliest date which has been seen for the year in question. Unless otherwise noted, the postmark is in the usual circular form with the date—month, day and year—in the middle. Further it will be understood that the postmark is in black unless otherwise stated.

The writer would be glad to see any year-dated cancellations **but only for the years mentioned** from towns which are not listed. Address Carroll Chase, 1170 Dean Street, Brookyln, N. Y.

1851

Sonora, California Dec 2 1851 (Blue. In two straight lines.)

1852

Hagamans Mills, N. Y. Aug 9 1852 (In two straight lines.)
Sonora, California Jan 23 1852 (Blue. In two straight lines.)
.....ertow... Jan 8 1852 (Blue.)

1853

New York Jul 11 1853 (This postmark was used from July 11 to July 25, 1853 inclusive. Every date in this period has been seen excepting July 24.)

1854

Recd. Phila. P. O. July 14 1854 (In one straight line in an octagonal frame. I am not entirely sure of this one.)

1855

Ann Arbor Mich. Nov 3 1855
Du Buque Iowa Dec 28 1855
Farmville Va. Sept 28 1855
Henderson Ky. Jun 21 1855
Ithaca N. Y. Jul 2 1855
Memphis Ten. Sep 19 1855
Nevada City Cal. Dec 18 1855 10 PAID
Newburyport Ms. Dec 21 1855 (Red)
New Haven Con. Sep 17 1855
New York Oct 25 1855
New York Sep 21 1855 (Red)
Pittsburgh Pa. Aug 19 1855
Saint Paut W. T. Jul 27 1855
South Danvers Ms. Dec 5 1855 (No circle around the postmark)
Washington D. C. Jun 3 1855
Yreka Calif. Oct 15 1855

1856

Ann Arbor Mich. Aug 29 1856
Augusta Ga. May 21 1856
Burlington Iowa. Aug 28 1856
Chicago Ill. May 20 1856
Cleveland Ten. Jul 2 1856
Columbia Ten. Jan 9 1856
Columbus O. Jun 2 1856
Du Buque Iowa Jun 2 1856
E. Saganaw Mich. Nov. 12 1856
Elmira N. Y. Jun 20 1856 (Blue)
Freehold N. J. Sep 12 1856
Galveston Tex. Feb 24 1856
Helena Ark. May 26 1856
Henderson Ky. Sep 17 1856
Hudson N. Y. May 20 1856
Huntsville Ala. Mar 8 1856 (Blue)
Ithaca N. Y. May 12 1856
Keokuk Iowa. Aug 1 1856
Kingston N. Y. Nov 5 1856
Manchester N. H. Dec 17 1856
Marshall Mich. Jan 10 1856
Memphis Ten. Feb 26 1856 (Blue)
Middleborough Ms. Jul 1 1856
Nashua N. H. May 16 1856 (Blue)
Newark N. J. Sep 17 1856
Newburyport Ms. Mar 10 1856 (Red)
New Haven Con. Jan 21 1856
New Haven Con. Mar 19 1856 (Red)
New York Jan 5 1856 ("PAID" is sometimes found at the bottom of this postmark)
New York Apr 1 1856 (Red)
Norwich Ct. Apr 14 1856
Paris Ky. Nov 5 1856
Pittsburgh Pa. Jul 12 1856
Richmond Va. May 19 1856
Rondout N. Y. Mar 5 1856

Rutland Vt. Nov 26 1856
Rutland Vt. Jun 5 1856 (Red)
Sacramento City Cal. Nov 19 1856
St. Anthonys Falls M. T. May 5 1856
Saint Paul W. T. Nov 5 1856
St. Louis Mo. Jun 2 1856
Salem Ms. Nov 12 1856 (Red)
Sonora Cal. Feb 1 1856
South Danvers Ms. Jan 2 1856 (No circle around the postmark)
Springfield O. Mar 6 1856
Sumter S. C. Nov 5 1856 (Red)
Syracuse N. Y. Apr 24 1856
Trenton N. J. Apr 7 1856
Troy N. Y. Oct 12 1856
Waltham Mass. Sep 11 1856
Washington D. C. Jan 11 1856
Washington City D. C. Sep 15 1856
Westchester Pa. Sep 16 1856
Worcester Ms. Sep 5 1856

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

IMPRESSIONS.

A collection of the varying impressions found on the 3c 1851-57 stamps may be made an interesting study, but its proper classification involves a certain knowledge of line-engraved printing. Most of the facts here stated were obtained from, or were at least checked by, men at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington who know the subject thoroughly from the practical standpoint.

In order that a perfect impression, or one approaching perfection, may be obtained, a certain number of factors must all be right. The plate must be clean and must not show more than very slight wear, and it must be maintained at a proper heat while in use. The paper must be clean and evenly moistened—neither too wet nor too dry. The sheet of paper must be placed on the plate without creases or wrinkles, and after it has come in contact with the plate throughout its extent, it must not be moved until the printing process is complete. The ink must be of the proper consistency and satisfactorily mixed. For example, there must not be an excess of oil, and the pigment must be uniformly distributed in the ink. A proper amount of ink must be left on the plate. In inking a plate a much greater quantity of ink than is necessary must be put on, and the surplus wiped off. When done by hand, most of the extra ink is removed by a piece of waste and the final wiping is given by the bare hand of the printer. Incidentally, he often uses chalk on his hands to prevent their becoming sticky. This process of wiping must also be uniform all over the plate. Too much ink must not be taken off, and on the other hand too much must not be left on. After the sheet of stamps is printed and it is removed from the press, care must be taken that it does not become smeared before it is dried, and further that it is not placed in a pile in contact with other sheets while it is still even moist. One more cause of poor impressions may be mentioned. For some reason the first few impressions

made from a new line-engraved plate show the entire surface of the paper to be more or less deeply tinted with the ink used. It is customary even today at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to destroy the first few sheets printed for this reason.

If careful attention has been given to all these numerous factors, the result is a sheet of stamps printed as perfectly as may be. Even then the impression seldom or never shows the beauty of a proof impression made on India paper, because particular care ordinarily is taken with these latter, and besides, India paper is a better medium for line-engraved printing than is ordinary stamp paper.

Careful search will discover copies of the 3c 1851-57 which will show, singly or in combination, impressions which are not perfect, due to lack of care with each of the factors given. To consider them in the same order in which they have been mentioned, both imperforate and perforated stamps from certain plates showed considerable wear. With the former No. 1 (late state) is the only plate which showed more than slight wear. This plate, particularly at the top, became badly worn before it was discarded, probably early in the year 1855. Copies from the top row of the last sheets printed are very remarkable examples of worn plate impressions. Almost all the detail of the hair above the level of the ear on Washington's head is gone; the triangles are blank or practically so; while all the other fine lines of the design have also suffered in proportion. On the other hand the recut lines (usually being deeper than any of the original lines of the design) stand out very clearly. Perforated stamps from the late printings made from Plate 10, and probably from certain other plates as well, will show examples of worn plate impressions which are very good; although they show considerably less wear than did Plate 1, used only for the imperforate stamps.

Regarding dirty plates:—for some months about the middle of the year 1855 practically all the stamps printed show far from clear impressions. This evidently was due at least partly to the fact that Plates 2 (late state) and 3 were dirty, although the ink used may also have been at fault.

Dry paper impressions are not particularly uncommon. These show most commonly in the corner stamps of the sheets, because the moistened paper was placed in a pile near the printer, and naturally the edges and corners sometimes became dry while the rest of the sheet was still satisfactorily moist. Poor impressions due to dry paper are ordinarily distinguished by the fact that the ink is not picked up cleanly by the paper, resulting in a very "muddy" impression in which the fine detail is often largely lost. The ink often shows projecting irregularly into the parts of the design which should be entirely colorless, and further white spots appear in portions of the stamp which should show solid, or nearly solid, color. Creases in the paper which, when opened out, leave a more or less wide white area are sometimes found. Considering the skill necessary to place a large moistened piece of paper smoothly on the plate without creases, or without moving it on the plate in the process, it is remarkable this accident did not happen much oftener. Smears are also occasionally found. These too are commonest in corner stamps of the sheet because ordinarily the printer pulled the sheet from the plate by grasping one corner with his thumb and finger. Blurred impressions due to the fact that the paper moved very slightly after it was placed on the plate may be found, but are rare. Here it may be mentioned that one true double impression of a 3c 1851 stamp has been seen. It happens to bear the year date—1856. This stamp gives every evidence that the sheet from which it came went twice through the press. The second impression is practically as clear as the first and is at least ½ mm. away from it, one impression being directly below

the other. The 3c value of the 1851-'57 stamps is not known printed on both sides, although the 5c perforated and the 12c imperforate thus printed are in existence.

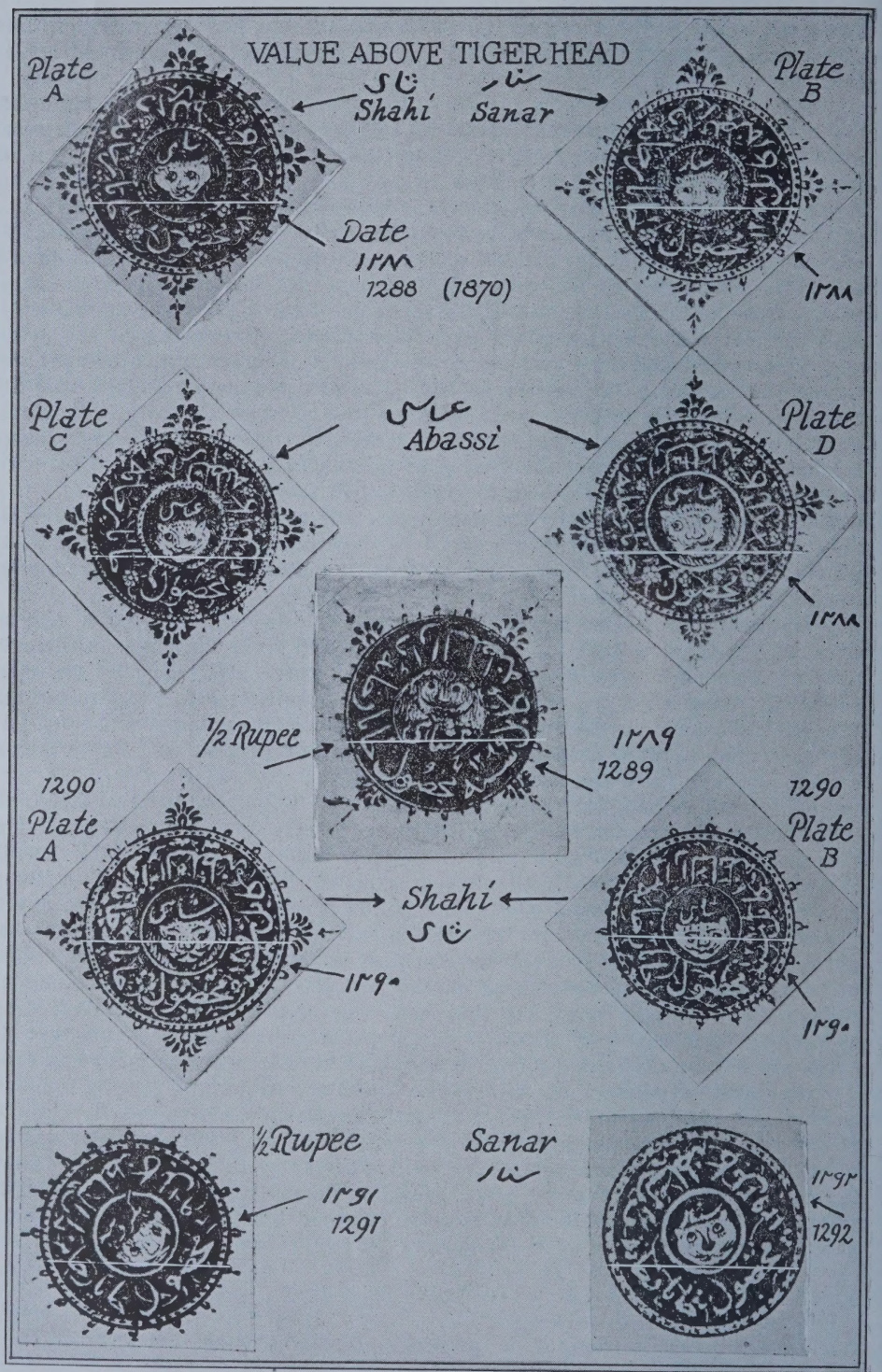
When the sheets of stamps are placed in a pile before they are entirely dried, the back of the sheet placed in contact with the face of the sheet under it, naturally pulls some of the ink from this under sheet. The result of the contact on the sheet above reults in what is called an "offset." This shows the design of the stamps on the back more or less clearly, although always reversed; that is, if a portion of the head shows, it will be found facing to the right. Very remarkable offsets exist on some stamps printed within recent years but nothing more than a faint offset is known on any 3c 1851-'57 stamp. The impression on the sheet from which the ink has been pulled by the back of the other sheet in contact, is also harmed; white spots appearing on these stamps, particularly at the points where the color is heaviest; such as the background of the medallion and the centers of the rosettes. Occasionally an odd impression is seen which is a little different from that due to dry paper. On these, the color, particularly in the background of the medallion, appears more or less wavy. I had no idea what caused this until one of the men at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing told me without hesitation that it was due to too much oil in the ink which was used. It is difficult to describe more fully the impressions due to this particular accident but they differ from those due to dry paper in that the ink seemingly has been all picked up from the plate. Very rarely a stamp is found which shows some foreign substance to have been in the ink or on the plate.

Rather rarely stamps are found which are pale in color and flat in appearance, due to the fact that too much ink was wiped from the plate. Ordinarily the impression otherwise is very good. At the other extreme, copies are more commonly found which are too heavily inked to be satisfactory, owing to the fact that the plate was not sufficiently wiped. In this case the colors are usually deep and the stamp is often handsome as far as color and general appearance is concerned, although the detail does not show up well.

It sometimes happened that in wiping the plate, part of it was left heavily inked while another portion was wiped clean or even too clean. Thus, stamps may be found which will show part of the area more or less heavily inked while the balance is lightly inked. In marked examples the contrast is quite striking. Rarely, copies may be found which show a film of ink all over the stamp due to the fact that the plate was new, and that a sufficient number of impressions had not been destroyed before stamps were printed for circulation. One more variety of impression has been noted both on the perforate and imperforate stamps although these are very rare. On these one edge of the stamp, necessarily from the outer side of the sheet, shows almost no impression at all, meaning that the printer in putting the ink on the plate actually missed inking a certain small area.

Of course practically any of these varieties or impressions may be found in combination with any other. The most striking example I have seen is a combination of badly worn plate and very dry paper—the resulting stamp looking almost like a caricature of a 3c 1851, certainly bearing no evidence in itself of having come from a line-engraved plate. Finally, stamps are occasionally found on which the impression is almost as clear as it would have been if taken on India paper. These result only when everyone of the factors mentioned have been right.

(To be continued.)


VALUE ABOVE TIGER HEAD
Plate A
Shahi
Sanar
Plate B
Date
1288 (1870)
Plate C
Abassi
Plate D
½ Rupee
1289
1290
Plate A
Shahi
1290
Plate B
½ Rupee
1291
Sanar
1292

AFGHANISTAN

by Col. H. Appleton

PART III.

THE SHER ALI STAMPS OF 1871-78.

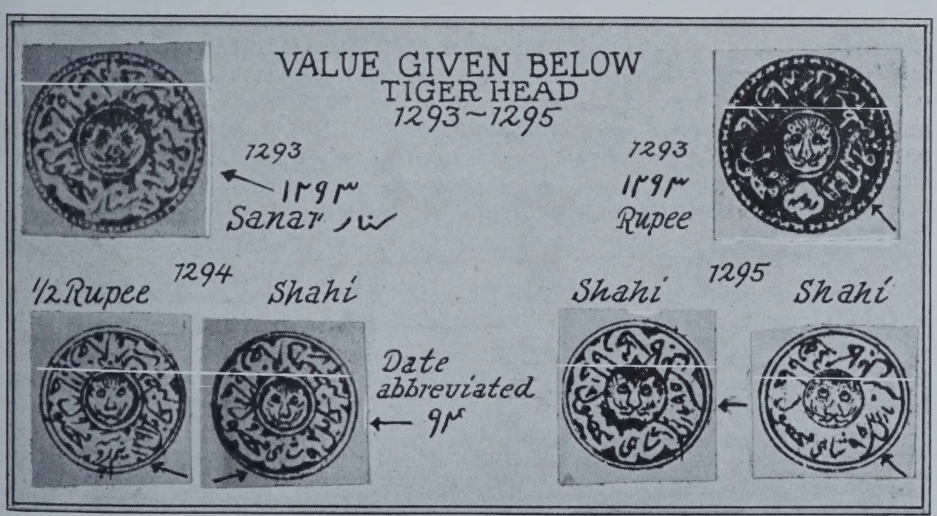
General Description and Notes on the Methods of Printing, Papers Employed and the Photographic Forgeries.

Inscriptions and Dates. All Afghan stamps are referred to among collectors by the Mahomedan year date inscribed upon each of the Annual issues, the first being of date A. H. 1288 (1871) and the last of the Sher Ali's, 1295 (1878). The figures are easily seen and with the aid of the kyes in the catalogue and the illustrations here given, soon become familiar as also the characters representing the values of the stamps. The inscriptions in Persian text quickly yield to a little study and comparison with the transcriptions.

The tiger's head is the emblem of the Amir, "Sher" signifying tiger in Persian.

The outer ring inscriptions translated are "Tax" (duty), Post Office of the Capital of the Sultanate of Kabul, with "Year" (Sun) and date figures above, or date figures only.

Up to 1292 inclusive, the values are inscribed above the tiger's head in the inner ring; afterwards, below it, in the outer ring, and are, in the first issue of 1293, enclosed in a tablet, hence the term applied to these stamps,—the "tablet" issue.



Up to 1292 inclusive, the stamps were printed in white on a solid background, black or purple.

The same applies to the tablets except that the value is in black on a white ground.

The later issues are in colour or black on a white ground.

Values. The stamps are found in five values; viz., Rupee—sometimes written "ek" or "one" rupee; ½ rupee; Abass—sometimes written "ek" or "one" abass—this equals ⅓ of a rupee; Sunar—equals 1/6 rupee; Shahi—equals 1/12 rupee. As the Kabuli rupee has a value of only 12 annas, a shahi equals one anna or a penny.

The Papers Used. The **papers** employed for these stamps varied considerably all the time and the difficulty in some issues, such as the 1291's, 1292 purple tablets, and 1293(ii)s is to obtain examples nearly enough matched in tone and texture to look well in one's plates.

Generally it was a medium laid paper, the vergeure lines varying much in prominence and distance apart; usually plain white, it was often toned or cream and sometimes in shades of buff as in the 1289's, the 1290 purples, 1292's and a rare printing of the 1290 black shahi second type (Scott No. 11).

Sometimes a paper was used highly surfaced on one side, as in the 1291, tablet and some printings of the 1293(ii) issues, notably the greys, sage greens and deep purples. The paper varied much in thickness, especially in the tablet and 1293(ii) issues. In both, stamps are found on very thick laid paper and also on paper that can only be described as card. The latter presents catalogue varieties of great rarity. A printing of the purple tablets on very thick soft (Chinese?) paper is also known.

A proper understanding of this question of papers is very important, owing to the right and left condemnations of our most valued stamps going on, partly on account of the papers, they are found on, not always being the normal kind, so it is well to let Colonel Day speak, out of his unrivalled experience.

Referring to the mystery, as to what is held to be wrong about the stamps, he writes as follows:—

"To begin with, the question of papers used probably does not come in, as they were so various, from Soft Chinese to hard English, either wove, or laid, the laid with wide or narrow vergeures and several different kinds of papers were used for even one issue. For example, I have had Tablets pass through my hands on at least four kinds of paper, soft Chinese, English laid, stiff English laid card paper, and certainly one on wove paper, which went to Hancock's collection.* Then the 1293(ii) were printed on various papers, the yellow-greens usually on soft fluffy paper, also the purples, while the blacks, the greys, the browns, and the olive and emerald greens are often found on hardish English laid, sometimes very smooth."

"Some of the Indian Post-Office Officials brought down from Kabul in 1880 remainders of stamps found in the Kabul offices. I saw a bundle of whole uncut sheets of the 1290 black, sixty stamps to a pane, about, 150 or more sheets, in Calcutta General Post-Office. I was allowed to examine them and found among them 5 or 6 different watermarks, indicating the various mills they had been manufactured at. In tone the papers varied from white to cream and even buff or yellowish. Some papers had a polished and others a rough surface, and the thickness varied a good deal."

---

*This stamp passed to the Ferrari collection and is now in the writer's possession. It is a rupee, unused, in fine colour and unquestionably good.—H. A.

In the Masson Handbook, this issue alone is described as being found on 9 different papers.

Stamps on Wove Paper. Besides the example of the tablet on wove paper, noted above by Colonel Day, most of the stamps of the 1294 issue were undoubtedly printed on it. Besides the catalogued series in sage-green I was lately offered an unsevered sheet in deep olive-green, said to be unique. I have long had an example in grey and have lately seen one in ochre, used with the characteristic punched hole and indigo stain of the brown issues and one in black, all unquestionably good. Colonel Day tells me he reported these stamps in the Indian Philatelic Journal in 1897.

I think it will be clear to everyone that no Afghan stamp can be condemned on the ground of slight differences from standard in tone or texture of the paper it is printed on. Owing, too, to the marked differences in the texture of the papers employed and the varying degrees of damping used in printing, or, as has been so often necessary, soaking or washing to remove soiling or paper backing, appreciable differences in size of the stamps may be found and condemnations of stamps owing to this are unjustified.

Inks. The printing inks employed were manifestly not of standardized quality. The shades and tones of colour and the fluidity varied all the time occasioning marked differences in smoothness and clearness in printing. Indeed some of the inks must have been very bad, notably in some of the green and brown printings of 1293(ii), the characters being so blurred as in some cases to have blended into a mere shapeless mass of colour.

From this cause, especially when the litho stone had become worn, dots or other features may have joined up with an adjoining notch on a ring to form a feature not apparent in clearly printed examples, and so forth, as evidently happened in some of the brown 1293(ii) stamps said to be forgeries—or in other cases, characters, hair or shading lines and parts of the rings, may not have printed at all, or the two outer rings may have merged together as a thick line of colour.

There seems to be no doubt that the inks were prepared by hand, from printing to printing, the pigments used being at fancy of the mixer, as witness the shades of green varying from emerald to deep sage and grey and yellow-greens, and the indeterminate colours verging on green-brown and grey or the dull purples and browns.

Examination of large series of these stamps shows many instances in which the design is blurred, or defective, from the causes given above, notably in the tablet, the 1293(ii) coloured, 1294 and 1295(ii) blacks, the 1295 greys.

It has been the fashion to class these as forgeries, but provided the type details, etc., are correct, as has been the case in all I have seen, they are, of course, nothing of the kind.

METHODS OF PRINTING.

Introductory.

Sir D. P. Masson in his Handbook simply states that the stamps were lithographed. That he had seen stamps that he believed were produced in another way is evident from the remarks on page 8 of the same work, in which he states that "forgeries exist of these Sher Ali issues, mostly of the rarer stamps * * * The plates having been photographically produced. The impressions are, however, generally heavy and blurred, and the paper differs somewhat in shade and texture from that of the genuine stamps. The black stamps of the following

dates have been reproduced: viz, 1292, 1293 both issues, 1294 and 1295 both issues. The 1289 stamps have been reproduced in black, in which colour genuine stamps do not exist."

In the writer's experience various other stamps have been also declared forgeries, viz, tablets in purple, and latterly to his astonishment whole series of the coloured issues of 1293(ii), viz, the so-called emerald-greens, intense blacks, and deep browns.

Now, he possesses series of used examples of these stamps, several on portions of the envelope, that bear every evidence of genuineness in their cancellations and sources of origin dating back to long before anyone has suggested forgeries were made and he knows them all to be absolutely genuine.

In result, he submitted the particular stamps which were questioned, and were on offer to him, together with his own series of them, unused and used, and precisely according in colour, paper and printing, to the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society—remarking that all had been known to him since 1885 by used examples sent him from Kabul about then, and that the stamps were well-known to other collectors in the actual country itself in early times, including Colonel Hancock and Sir D. P. Masson, who had a plate of the emeralds fo 1293, and who had personally given the writer a set of them unused in 1902. Also that, as regards, the intense blacks of this issue, though of extreme rarity, they had been perfectly well-known to us from an early period, but only as used examples and that they had always been regarded, by us, as **the** correct ones.

I also mentioend that Mr. W. T. Wilson, who is expert if anyone is, had long known and certified to the genuineness of both emeralds and intense blacks, which he regarded as the great prizes of Afghanistan.

I said I **knew** the stamps to be perfectly genuine and therefore the corresponding series on offer to me must also be genuine.

The reply of the Royal Philatelic Society is contained on ps. 154-5 of the July 1923 No. of their Journal. They condemn **all** the stamps submitted, used or unused, partly for the reason that "no genuine stamps of 1293 exist in these special colours", but, mainly, because they are, they say, "photolithograph or photozincograph imitations" made, they suggest, by some wily native about 1893 or earlier in compliance with our demands (or that of our agents) and "all derived from a common source". They say that no examples in these colours (intense blacks, emeralds and brown shades) are in certain collections they have referred to; and also "that not a single writer on the stamps of Afghanistan has ever mentioned that such (photozincographic) plates were made or used and they do not believe that they were."

They refer to certain descriptions of forgeries given by the late Mr. Harrison and Colonel Hancock in 1894 and 1896 of the tablets. They appear, however, to have overlooked Mr. Harrison's article on pages 159-60, Vol. III, 1894, The London Philatelist, in which he says that the "probable theory is that they were engraved on soft metal."

In this article Mr. Harrison was discussing the authenticity of a strip of four, 1295(ii) skeleton black shahis, as they were different from others he had, as the outer circle was closed up all round and which he, therefore, thought must be forgeries on this account.

Now, as Colonel Day remarks, if the forgers were using photography they would certainly not have been able to deviate, in such a way, nor would they wish to do so, but if it was the practice to renew the stones by transfers from a key plate, such a thing might certainly occur, the outer circles will be complete or not according to the skill or carefulness of the printers. As we shall see as this paper proceeds, if that was all that was the matter with Mr. Harrison's 4-strip, I have

no doubt it was perfectly good—as similar occurrences are well-known with the 1295(i) issue, which, being common stamps, no one claims to be forgeries.

We thus see that large numbers of varieties of the Sher Ali stamps, including all the supreme rarities without exception, have been condemned as forgeries, primarily because they bear evidence of having been produced by processes other than ordinary lithography, as well as for being in colours "not known with the genuine stamps." Further, I will say that no stamp of this period, that varies from the preconceived standards of certain experts, is safe from condemnation at any time.

It looks to me, moreover, as if the reason why it is that practically only the rare high priced stamps are banned is the fact that only such tend to be submitted for expertization, leading to discovery of variation in methods and deatils of printing, of paper, and indeed of size. Regarding this my experience has taught me that the great mass of the commoner stamps of this period, when examined in detail exhibit similar variations to the rarities and were the experts to go over them equally thoroughly, they too would tend to be condemned in large numbers. They are too numerous and well-known however for such an attitude to be adopted.

Understanding now the difficulties surrounding the matter and appreciating the fact that in truth no one who has published anything on this subject, to date, has had any real first hand evidence to base his views on, and all have been just "guessing" at what they think might, or ought to have occurred to conform with their views and fit the limitations of the collections they have available for reference, we are in a position to see just what kind of evidence and facts have to be brought forward to establish the truth. Fortunately, ample evidence of the most direct kind, as regards the processes employed in printing the stamps, is available. It is that of officers, who were at Kabul in 1878-80, whose duty it was to take over the stamp and map printing offices, who saw the plant available and used it, as well as the services of the trained natives, who worked there, for our own army work, and handled and kept such of the remainders of the stamps, as they wished, and, at the time, noted the various methods of printing that had been employed.

I have made the most explicit enquiries into the matter, all the persons mentioned have always been well-known to me and their standing, as well as their expert knowledge, was such that their evidence **must** be accepted and not brushed aside as that of irresponsible persons as has, so far, been the case.

To begin with, one may state, at once, that it is idle to expect any written record, of what was done, to come to light. There would be none.

As Colonel Day records in a signed statement to me, Colonel Woodthorpe, of the Royal Engineers, was head of the Survey Department with the army that occupied Kabul in 1878-80 and was responsible for matters connected with the production of maps. He would be expert in all matters relating to printing of the kind under discussion. It will be remembered that in 1854-5, the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, had the printing of the first issue of stamps for India to carry out and such work was a matter of routine to the staff. It was he who took over the stamp and map printing offices of the Kabul Government and found there a complete plant for the production of stamps, maps and plans by photozincographic and photolithographic processes including presses, zincograph plates, photographic apparatus, lithograph stones,—also stocks of stamps and all sorts of maps and plans made by lithography. He also took over the services of the natives who had been employed there. These men had been trained in the office of the Survey of India (Map Department) at Calcutta and were efficient in all such kinds of work.

Colonel Day, also a Royal Engineer, records that he, personally, saw the above and frequently used the plant for the reproduction of military plans, required in numbers for Army use and still possesses examples of such.

He records that Colonel Woodthorpe showed him samples of the stamps that were in stock, printed direct from the metal key plates, as well as from the litho: stones, explaining the difference to him and gave him samples of each kind. These samples he states went to Sir D. P. Masson, on sale to him of his collection about 1902, and some, he thinks, to Mr. Harrison, but apparently neither of them appears to have been made aware of the facts they illustrated, as to more than one way of printing having been adopted; and the fact went into oblivion—only to come to life again, for myself and Colonel Day, in 1922-3, when the astonishing decisions of certain experts came to my knowledge. I think that this evidence clears up what has long puzzled me as to what it was that occasioned Sir D. P. Masson's remarks about there being photographically produced forgeries of certain stamps, and also Colonel Hancock's and Mr. Harrison's remarks. It must have been the unexplained presence of these variants from normal of Colonel Day's and, doubtless, discovery of similar ones among other stamps before them. As one now understands the matter every considerable collection almost inevitably would be found to contain examples of such. And why not, if they had a normal legitimate origin? The mistake made has been in presuming them to be forgeries. I may add that Colonel Day has recently informed me he published an account of the methods of printing of these stamps in the Indian Philatelic Journal about 1896 or 1897, when acting as expert on these stamps for the Indian Philatelic Society.

Now, as Colonel Day remarks, and as will be obvious to everyone, one cannot go on printing thousands of stamps from lithographic stones without rapid deterioration and wear appearing. It is necessary where large issues of stamps were required, as we know they were of the 1290's(ii), the second issue fo 1293 and all the later issues, to frequently renew the litho: stones by transfers taken from a key plate, probably of soft metal, such as zinc, and there can be no doubt whatever, as the plant existed to do the work and a staff trained in its use, that that is what was done. The stamps themselves, unused and used, alike prove it was so.

Let us now consider a practical sidelight on the question, the actual issues of stamps themselves from a printer's, efficiency, and economical point of view and see what trouble and difficulties had to be overcome, as the production required rapidly expanded, to meet the Post-Office calls for stamps.

We shall find the strongest confirmation that the processes I shall describe **must have been employed. The demand could not have been met in any other way.**

Issues of 1288. In the first year alone, despite the undeveloped state of the postal service, no less than four different plates were made of the three low values, discarded in turn, obviously, from examples one can see in any collection, because the designs wore out. It is clear that but ordinary methods of lithography were used, without the use of transfers to renew the stone. The high value, the abass, was largely surplus and comes to us as unused remainders.

The 1290 Issues (i) and (ii). The main demand being for shahi values, a special plate of this value (i) of 15 types was printed. An error, an omitted corner ornament on stamps No. 6 was repaired (a) slightly and (b) fully—evidently by a hand-drawn correction on the stone. I do not think transfer renewals could have been made of this plate; it just wore out and was discarded. Its successor (Plate (ii)) was evidently an effort to increase production during the life of the stone fourfold, as 60 types were drawn in one large sheet. Very large printings were made and the signs of wear in the remainders are not very great.

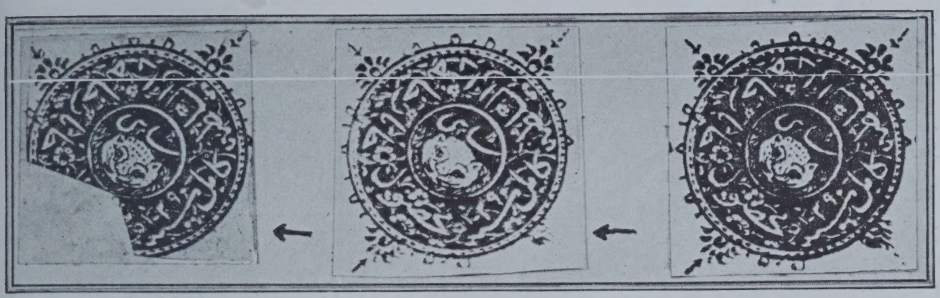


PLATE A. 1290. Position No. 6, before retouching and with first and second retouches.

Hundreds of sheets were found as remainders, as there were very many besides the 150 Colonel Day saw in the Postal Department files at Calcutta. Colonel Day and myself think that the stone was very probably renewed by transfers from a key plate. This view is favoured by the fact that I have before me two examples of the same type, one showing the "0" of the date normally and the other markedly as a "1", just the sort of variation that might arise on taking a transfer. Colonel Day also records having noticed transfer differences, as well as certain stamps he is positive were printed direct from the key plate.

The 1291 issue of 3 high values calls for no comment. It ran its course as the 1288 plates did. Large unused remainders of the two high values exist.

The 1292 Issue in Purple and Black. This was of 10 Sunars and 5 Abass. The black series are very rare, and furnish the first instance of the (reputed) photographically made forgery. My copy of this shows it to be a close resemblance of Plate No. 2 Sunar. Both the Handbook and my own examples of this stamp, of the kind regarded as correct, are of the considerably worn remainders, and useless for comparison, and I should hesitate to state explicitly that it is a forgery unless it could be compared with an early state impression and found different. I believe it to be a perfectly genuine impression direct from the engraved key plate, as all the finest lines (lost in the worn remainders) are evident. All the other stamps of this issue, black or purple, I have met with, give no evidence of renewal of the stone from transfers, but that is no proof they were not used, as many stamps show wear.

(To be continued.)

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions

By HARRY M. KONWISER, 1113 Broadway, New York City.

MAX OHLMAN

New York City—January 16th and 19th, 1924.

U. S. 1847, 5c, red grid cancell, cat. $6 ..... $ 4.00
U. S. 1851-56, 1c, horiz. pair on piece of cover, cat. $22.50 ..... 20.75
U. S., Omaha 50c, o. g., thin spot, cat. $3 ..... 1.75

Canada, 1851, 3p, black target canc., cat. $12 ..... 7.10
Canada, 1858, 3p, target canc., cat. $12.50 ..... 7.00
Hong Kong, 1912-14, $2, $3, cat. $8 ..... 4.00
Jamaica, 1860-63, 1p, No. 1a, pineapple, cat. $9 ..... 3.00
Malta, 1902-04, ½p-1, No. 20-27, cat. $5.63 ..... 3.70
Newfoundland, 1857, 8p, cat. $17.50 ..... 9.10
Bahamas, 1920, Nos. 65-72, Specials, No. 102, 103, Charity, Nos. 201-2 War, No. 301-3, 307-16, cat. $6.65 ..... 3.30
Canada, 1859, 10c, traces of gum, cat. $10 ..... 3.40
Canada, 1868, 3c, no gum, unused, cat. $6 ..... 2.20
Canada, 1868, 6c, thin hinge spot, unused, cat. $8 ..... 3.00
Canada, 1875-98, Registers, Nos. 251-254, includ. rare 8c and Special, No. 260, cat. $6.50 ..... 4.90
Gold Coast, 1901-2, ½-1sh, Nos. 35-44, scarce, cat. $8.99 ..... 3.50
Great Britain, 1901-11, ½p-2sh6p, Nos. 127-139, 143-145, 147, 150, cat. $8.40 ..... 2.60
Great Britain, 1901-11, 5sh, No. 140, cat. $5 ..... 3.90
Grenada, 1902, ½p-1sh, Nos. 48-53, cat. $7.10 ..... 3.75
Hong Kong, 1901-03, 1c-$1, Nos. 58-70, cat. $10.38 ..... 3.80
India, 1902-09, 3p-3r, Nos. 60-72, 77-79, cat. $9.25 ..... 3.00
Leeward Islands, 1902 to 1914 issues brought half catalog.
Mauritius, 1902 to 1912, 8 lots, averaged half catalog.

J. M. BARTELS & CO.

New York City—February 9th, 1924.

United States.

1851, 12c blue town canc., cat. $15 ..... $12.75
1857, 1c Type V, mint block of four, close at bottom, cat. $4 ..... 5.10
1873, 1c, mint horiz. block of six, * on ribbed paper, very rare, straight edge at right, very fine, est. $35 ..... 25.25
1898, 10c brown, Type I, o. g. *, cat. $11 ..... 10.25
1902, 5c, imperf. block of four, cat. $35 ..... 21.50
1917-19, 2c, War booklet, pane of thirty, very fine and rare, worth cat. $50 42.00
Revenues: Meyer Brothers printed labels, black on white, reading INternal Rev. Tax and value, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ⅝, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5c; also 2¼c, ten varieties, all very fine, rare and exceptional, not cat. 8.75
Rev.: 1914-18, Wines, $9.60 green 7.75
Brazil, 1843, 90r, town canc., good margins, cat. $40 ..... 22.50
Dan. West Indies, 1855, 3c, British cancellation, slightly cut at right, cat. $12.50 ..... 13.75
Dan. W. Ind., 1855, 3c, vert. block of six, with bottom margins, finest and largest block known, cat. $51 ..... 177.50
Dan. West Ind., 1867, 3c rouletted, vert. pair with full o. g. gum, cat. $80. 56.00
Dan. West Ind., 1867, 3c, superb pair, vert., cat. $60 ..... 34.00
Dan. West Ind., 1872-73, 3c vert. block of six, o. g., cat. $33 ..... 24.50
French Colonies, 1871, 80c rose (Napoleon), very fine, cat. $12.50 ..... 20.25
Gambia, 1869, 4p, red canc., very fine, cat. $20 ..... 22.00
Gambia, 1869, 6p, large margins, o. g., very fine, cat. $22.50 ..... 30.00
Gambia, 1869, 4p, with wmk., o. g., very fine, cat. $30 ..... 20.00

Germany, Thurn & Taxis, 1852, 9kr on yellow, on part cover with two corner pairs, both full margin, one from upper left, other from upper right, shows part of four additional stamps, est. $10 ..... 17.50
St. Vincent, 1880-81, 5s rose, centering almost perfect, rarity, o. g., cat. $125 ..... 77.00
Sweden, 1872-77, 1rd bistre and blue, fine block of four, on piece, estimated by owner at $20, cat. $4 ..... 15.60

CALIFORNIA SALE.

At the Charles S. Thompson, Los Angeles, sale of February 6th, the average prices on Scandinavians was "more than half of catalog." The U. S. stamps went at half and over catalog. Some of the prices:

Norway, No. 69, used block, cat. $5 ..... $ 4.60
U. S. 7c No. 149, ylelowish paper, cat. $1.75 ..... 1.20
U. S. Columbian $1, cat. $4 ..... 2.20
U. S. Omaha 50c, cat. $3 ..... 2.00
Cape of Good Hope 4d, No. 4, used, cat. $3 ..... 3.00

(As reported by C. S. T.)

VAHAN MOZIAN

New York City—February 13-14, 1924.

New York, 5c black, margins on all sides, a fine unused copy of a standard rarity, brought $41. The second copy offered, used, similarly described 34.00
U. S., 1847, 5c light brown, fine copy on orig. cover, mailed from Sgfd., Mass. to N. Y., ... 9.50
U. S., 10c black, unused, fine margins, except B. Their guarantee mark shows, regarded as attractive copy. The catalog. sellers put a $100. value on this type 76.00
U. S., 1851, 3c red, fine copy, Carrier canc., N. Y. Paid City Delivery in red, scarce, not listed in so-called Special Catalog 9.00
U. S., 1871, 90c carmine, fine 2.75
U. S., 1873, 90c 4.00
U. S., 1879, 90c 2.70
Confederate: 1861, 5c green, horiz. pair, bottom of sheet, o. g., one stamp with hole 5.00
Confed.: 1863, Ten Cents, milky blue, very fine, large margins, cat. $25.. 33.00
Confed., 10 Cents, milky blue, with frame line around town cancellation, cat. says $30., but the final bid was 55.50
Confed., 10c blue, block of 15 stamps 2.50
Bavarian, 1849, 1kr deep black, extremely fine copy, with frame line all around, cat. $40.00 ..... 27.50
Canada, 1869, on envelope, 1 yellow 3.60
U. S., 25c Parcel Post Due, 200 copies, all precancelled Chicago 1.90
Hawaii, 1859, 1c dark blue, margins 9.00
Philippine, 1863, o. g., real violet 24.50
Switzerland, Geneva, 1848, $5 black and red, margins, cat. $125..... 46.00
Album Weeds or How to Detect Forged Stamps, by R. B. Earee, Second Edition, complete in one volume 8.00

E. P. SEEBOHM

San Francisco—February 9th and 20th, 1924.

5c New York, 1845, Die Proof in blue	$ 4.50
3c, 1851, on piece, sheet margin at top, shift	3.60
12c, 1851, superb used copy	15.60
10c, 1857, superb used pair, one recut	73.25
3c, 1861, pink (64), not centered, used	13.00
30c, 1861, well centered, odd cancell	5.50
2c Lake, 1890, Imperf. (219d), o. g. block of four	7.50
Block of 6 Hardings, with Pl. No. on cover, cancelled "Guam"	1.50
Fresno Bicycle Post, 25c green, No. 2749, sheet of six, o. g. fine	5.00

KELTON & SLOANE

New York City—February 15th & 16th, 1924.

	Sale price.
U. S., Providence, 1846, 5c black, * cat. $8	$ 6.50
U. S., Providence, 1846, 10c black, * very thin, cat. $20	20.25
U. S., 1857, 1c blue, type 1, perf. centered, blue town canc., cat. $10	18.00
U. S., 1857, 90c blue, black "New York" town canc., not guaranteed, sold as is, cat. $100.	20.25
U. S., 1869, 6c blue, well centered, cat. $8	6.30
U. S., 1869, 24c green and violet, off centre at top, cat. $20	13.50
U. S., 1869, 30c blue and carmine, off center at top, cat. $25	16.00
U. S., 18770, 24c purple, very fine, o. g., cat. $22.50	17.50
U. S., 1873, 7c vermilion, o. g., very fine, cat. $9	7.50
U. S., 1873, 12c blackish violet, o. g. *, cat. $13.50	10.00
U. S. Exec., 1c carmine, * o. g., cat. $17.50	10.50
U. S. Exec., 6c carmine o. g. *, cat. $25	17.50
Canada, 1899, "2 cents" on 3c carmine, inverted, * o. g., cat. $15	7.10
Canada, 1899, 2c on two-thirds of 3c carmine, used on small part of orig. cover, canc. "Port Hood N. S., Jan. 3 '99", cat. $75	53.00
Canal Zone, 1904, 2c rose, on small part of original, fine, cat. $8	9.25
Canal Zone, 1904, 5c blue, 10c yellow, cat. $5.50	6.00

United States Revenues.

2c blue Certificate, block of four, lightly creased, hidden tear at bottom	7.30
2c blue Proprietary, very large margins, not listed	4.00
5c red Certificate, horiz. block of eight, cat. $2.00	5.25
50c Conveyance, horiz. pair, cat. $3	4.25
70c green Foreign Exchange, cat. $5	9.20
$1 red Manifest, horiz. strip of three, cat. $5.35	8.40
$5 red Charter Party, very fine, cat. $5	3.75
$5 red Probate of Will, very fine, rare	12.10
$10 green Charter Party, very fine	10.30
$25 red Mortgage, very fine	28.50
6c orange Proprietary, perfectly centered, unused, from the Hoe collection, cat. $75.00	66.50
$1 red Passage Ticket, cat. $8	6.00

(Continued on page 408.)

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST

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EDITOR'S COLUMN

The flood of stamps, commemorative, charity, changed currency, color and watermark, that overwhelmed the general collector during the past few years is rapidly receding and while, account the increase in political subdivisions, it is not likely that new issues will return to their pre war mark, we may expect a rather normal output this year. That many of the so called "postal" issues of this deluge were of purely speculative origin seems undisputable and the spirit that brought about the organization of the "Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps" in 1895 is again rampant in philatelic circles. At the January meeting of the St. Louis Stamp Collectors Society a resolution was adopted recommending that the Scott Co. ignore in their catalogue listings such stamps as are printed and sold for other than legitimate postal use and seek to discourage the collecting of such stamps. Collectors everywhere are in sympathy with the idea of ridding Philately of "unnecessary" issues but there appears to be a wide divergence as to the practicability of the "boycott" plan for every one of the various condemned series is viewed through different colored glasses. Nowhere has the application of the terms "junk", "trash" and "wall paper" been more vigorous than in this country and it is therefore peculiarly amusing to note the enthusiasm evidenced here for the suggestion that a special stamp be issued to commemorate an A. P. S. Convention and Exhibition. Through the same rose colored glass the Costa Rican views a stamp to commemorate a coffee growers exhibit, an Italian, a poets birthday commemorative or a resident of the Straits, the advertising of a "Malaya-Borneo" Exhibition! And therein lies the rub, what is an "unnecessary"

or speculative issue? Universal agreement on this point has and probably will always be impossible and the execrated stamp of today may well be the popular one of the future. While we predict no such popularity for any of the recent issues as the loudly denounced "St. Anthony" sets of Portugal and Newfoundland pictorials by the S. S. S. S. it is plain that in the present general clamor against, say "Neurope", there has been a mixing of the sheep with the goats that will take years to unscramble and that in a calmer period will probably evolve some very substantial and popular stamps.

To our mind the decision of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons to include in their future catalogues all stamp issues "issued by recognized authority and available for postal purposes" is the only sound and practicable course for the cataloguer to pursue and to leave it to the philatelic press to caution or advise collectors as to the exact status of questionable issues. What to or what not to collect is after all a matter of individual taste and inclination and in view of the multiplicity of philatelic journals published nowadays there is little danger of the collector being exploited without fair warning. The observance of certain general principles will also greatly minimize the risk of being "stung" and the best of these, in this connection, is a resolution to be exceedingly cautious in buying first offerings of a "new issue" that is offered at a price greatly in excess of the "face" value. All speculative issues, are so offered, a bit of thought will make that obvious, and it is almost invariably true that after the first rush is over and the cream gathered in by the speculator that the market price takes a heavy slump. Following this rule a few bargains will be missed but the savings in the long run will far exceed the losses. As a general thing the stamp that turns out to be especially good is one that was available for but little over face value and overlooked, or by reason of a short life or other quirk of Fate, becomes unexpectedly rare and the heavily advertised "rare or limited issue" generally proves to be the unsatisfactroy purchase. So we would advise, instead of the "boycott" a careful perusal of the philatelic press and a study of philatelic backgrounds before buying as the only practical way to defeat the philatelic schemers.

Along these lines collectors should also keep in mind that there has been almost a permanent decline in the value of the issues of such Governments as have in their history flagrantly abused their postal service in seeking to profit out of Philately. Examples of such a short sighted policy are fortunately not common but the stigma of Seebeckism is seemingly everlasting and not to be overcome by years of rectitude. The many excellent issues of Central America have had little appreciation in the many years since they dropped the foolish idea of making stamp collectors pay for their stamps and when will the serious collector evince any enthusiasm over Lichtenstein? What will be the future status of the the stamps of Russia now that the Soviet Government, advancing the cause of the proletariat by controlling every human activity, has appointed a "Commissioner for Philately and Vouchers" to take charge of Russian Philately? The Commissioner offers, wholesale or retail, "Soviet Russia, OLD Russia, the Borderlands and Occupations, Ukraine, DBP, The Caucasian Republics" and to aid this debauchery of Philately publishes a journal captioned "The Soviet Philatelist." Under one of the peculiar tenets of Communism, equality of man and that sort of stuff this governmental aid to the same printery that made all those pretty billions and trillions of rubles is offered to American collectors at $4.00 per year and to English, French and other foreign collectors at varying rates, but all, at current rates of exchange, a whole lot less than in the despised "dollar" country. If you bought Russian rubles as an investment and still think they will "come back" we advise your trying your luck on any Russian issues of

postage offered through the various "Agents" throughout the world. If you are not so optimistic you might add another resolution of your own framing to the first one here offered.

With this issue we inaugurate with the caption "Under the Hammer" a review of the current stamp auctions which will be conducted by Mr. H. M. Konwiser of New York City.

From the time of the first stamp auction which took place, May 28th, 1870, at Clinton Hall, New York and realized the modest sum of $477.50, the auction method of selling stamps for collections has rapidly progressed and today we have weekly sales averaging thousands of dollars. Mr. Konwiser will try to fairly reflect the "market" prices that prevail today but readers not fully familiar with auction results must bear in mind that prices are dependent on many other factors besides rarity and catalogue price. These factors, such as unusually superb condition, peculiar or rare cancells, plate varieties, etc. do not always appear in the descriptions and for that reason many of the prices given are far in excess of what the ordinary stamp would bring. In the main only prices on the better grade of stamps will be reported but Mr. Konwiser will be glad to hear from readers as to their preferences and will try to answer all inquiries either by mail or through his column. Auction dealers will also appreciate that their sales cannot be listed unless reported to Mr. Konwiser and priced catalogues should be sent him promptly after each sale to 1113 Broadway, New York City.

We wish to thank all those who so kindly favored us with "Leap Year" cancellations. This every four year date is a pleasant reminder of the days when the fair sex overcame the fetters of an innate modesty.

Mr. C. A. Heath, of North Franklin, Connecticut, who is preparing a list of U. S. Railroad cancellations for the period of 1861-69 will greatly appreciate the co-operation of U. S. specialists and collectors in making his list as complete as possible. If you have any of these cancellations or any special information bearing on them you will be doing a greatly appreciated service by communicating with Mr. Heath as soon as possible.

We strongly suspect that the editorial staff of "The Living Age" conceals a keen philatelist! How else explain the column on page 431 of the March first issue that smartly begins "The story of 1923 is written in stamps" and then divulges, in a non-philatelic publication mind you, that the dragon flies on the recent Japanese emergency issue defy the laws of entomology in that they have but two wings! To receive a page of accurate and interesting stamp comment in a so noted and serious world review as the Living Age, is at any time, a high compliment to the status of Philately in the public eye, and in these days of Brisbane and other obsolescent scoffers, mightily comforting. And then too, the compliment embraces that publication, as it does not belie its title, but rather justifies it, by having a pilatelist on the staff. Let the good work go on!

A. P. S. 39th Annual Convention.

The date for the next convention has been fixed for August 12th-14th, 1924 at Detroit Michigan, the business session to be preceded by a reception to be held the evening of March 11th. The Hotel Statler has been selected as Con-

vention Headquarters. President C. F. Heyerman has appointed Mr. Frederick F. Bott on the Committee on Credentials to receive the ballots and proxies. (909 Free Press Bldg. Detroit, Mich.) and has appointed the following as the

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS:

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Reviews.

CATALOGUE des TIMBRES de la POSTE AERIENNE. (Theodore Champion, 13 Rue Drouot, Paris, France, Publisher, Price 16.50 Fcs. Post free). The large number of collectors now enrolled as specialists in "aero-philately" will be delighted with the third edition of M. Champion's thorough list of air mail adhesives and cancellations. The catalogue, just twice as large as the second edition, is divided into four sections. First, Official or governmental stamps used specifically to prepay mail carried by aeroplane, Second, semi official issues and adhesives issued privately in connection with commercial or experimental flights, third, cancellations indicating air mail service and fourth, stamps bearing designs of airplanes, etc. but for ordinary postal use. The list runs from the famous "balloon" post of the Siege of Paris, 1870-71 to the transcontinental flights last year from New York to Frisco and there is nothing omitted in between. Owing to the depreciation of French exchange since the publication of the catalogue the prices will not be high enough but as they are relatively correct they can easily be made to conform to the current market by figuring the franc at 7 cents. This catalogue, beautifully finished and appropriately bound, will be found intensely interesting by any collector and no specialist can afford to be without it.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

Of The American Philatelist, published Monthly at Federalsburg, Maryland, for April 1, 1924.

State of Ohio } ss.
County of Hamilton }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the County aforesaid, personally appeared A. D. Fennel, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of The American Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 433, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, American Philatelic Society, 3421 Colfax A, Denver, Colorado.
Editor, Adolph D. Fennel, 807 Second Natl. Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

2. That the owners are: American Philatelic Society, 3421 Colfax A, Denver, Colo.

No stockholder owns more than one share of stock.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, holders and other security owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me March 14th, 1924.

(Seal) WALTER OVERBECK,

Notary Public.

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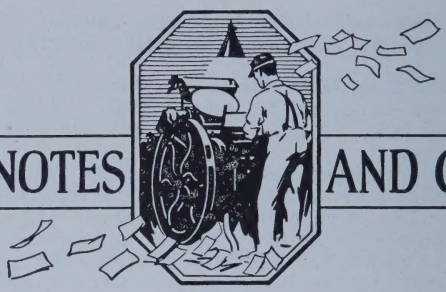


NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

BOLIVAR.—Mr. Edward Stern of the Economist Stamp Co. shows us the current 22c pale blue surcharged "Habilitada 15cts." in two lines, black surcharge.

BULGARIA.—Mr. Michel Toccos of Athens, Greece has kindly favored us with some original covers franked with the current postage due stamps in place of the regular stamps. He says he has observed this use of dues as straight postage quite often of late but cannot account for it. Can any readers tell us about this?

DANTZIG.—Stamps in gold currency are now on sale, the design has the Arms of Dantzig on a shield within an oval with values in numerals at each corner in white on a colored ground. Perforated 14 and on paper watermarked honekcomb. 5(pf) vermillion, 10(pf) green, 15(pf) grey and 20(pf) carmine and red.

GERMANY.—The air mail stamps, Type AP3, have appeared in new colors. Watermark network, perf. 14, 14½. 5(pf) green, 10(pf) carmine, 20(pf) blue, 50(pf) orange, 100(pf) brown, 200(pf) green, 300(pf) grey.

LITHUANIA.—Mr. George Jaeger advises us that on January 29th, 1924 there was issued in Kowno a new series of air mail stamps consisting of four values in a new design prepared by the Lithuanian artist Buratschus. The stamps have been printed in the Lithuanian Public Printing office in Kowno in sheets of fifty. The centas values have the same design, a pigeon with a letter in her beak and just above a rising sun and small aeroplane. The 1 litas value pictures an aeroplane. It is said that the issue will be of 400,000 sets of which 50,000 will be overprinted for the Red Cross with an additional value. There seems to be no good reason for this issue at this time as the re-opening of the air mail service will not be until spring. The stamps are, 20 centas light yellow, 40 centas green, 60 centas pink and 1 litas brown, perforated 11½.

MONACO.—Two additional values to the current series, a 10 centime green with portrait of Prince Louis, Type A. 5 and 40 centimes brown with a new type design which pictures the railway bridge at Monte Carlo showing the Cathedral of St. Devote and some villas in the background. No watermark, perforated 11. 10c green, 40c brown.

MOZAMBIQUE.—Stamp Collecting reports a new value issued by the Mozambique Company in the maize type of the current series, perf. 14. 3 Centavos orange brown.

NICARAGUA.—Mr. A. Rodriguez has shown us the 1c dark green of 1914, Type A. 24 surcharge in blue in two lines "R. de C. 1924."

RUSSIA.—Four stamps, all of the same design, have been issued in honour of the "great Lenin" who died Jan. 21st. 1924. The design is a lithographed portrait of Lenin in black with black frame and a thin outside border in red. These have been shown us by Mr. Koslowski. The following is the official description sent to the various Governments with copies of the stamps.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics,
People's Commissariat for Posts and Telegraphs.

Moscow, Jan. 27th. 1924.

My administration not being in relation with the International Bureau at Berne, through the intermediary of which, according to article XXXVIII of the Regulations of the Universal Postal Convention of Madrid, specimens of postage stamps are exchanged among the administrations of all countries, I have the honour to send you herewith 3 sets of postage stamps to the values 3, 6, 12 and 20 gold kopecks (on basis of the chervonetz, ducat of Russian Pound); these stamps being the first of 1924.

The said specimens are commemorative postage stamps issued in memory of the President of the Council of the People's Commissars of the Russian Socialistic Federative Soviet Republic, Vladimi Ilyich Lenin-Ulyanov, who died Jan. 21st. last.

It is added that the postage stamps issued in 1923, the value of which is represented in gold kopecks (on the basis of the ducat) will remain valid for the prepayment of correspondence.

SPAIN.—An additional value to the current series with portrait of King Alfonso, perforated 13, 13½, no watermark, control number on back. 15 centimes blue.

SPAIN.—Offices in Morocco.—Mr. A. Rodriguez shows us copies of Spain, Type A. 49, 5c lavender, with blue diagonal surcharge, "Correo Espanol Marruecos" in two lines and the same type, 20c purple, with horizontal surcharge in red "Zona de Protectorado Espanol en Marruecos" in four lines.

TRANSJORDANIA.—Another series of overprints pending the issue of a definitive set. Stamps of Hedjaz overprinted at bottom in Arabic "Hokoma Sharkey El Arabia" meaning Government of Eastern Arabia and not announcing the discovery of another Tom Sharkey in Arabia pulling "hokum". To liven up philately in the far East ten thousand of these sets were given additional overprints, some in gold and others in plain black, to honour King Hussein's visit to Amman. That they did so is evidenced by the report that the series was disposed of in two hours.—(Stamp Collecting.)

The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

Among the great desiderata by collectors of the interestnig early issues of the Transvaal are pairs and blocks of stamps showing the "tete beche" variety. Through the kindness of Mr. Charles J. Phillips we are enabled to illustrate a fine block from the Duveen collection showing one of these varieties. In order to appreciate the rarity of the tete beche variety we must look into the method of making the plates and find out how many of such varieties occur in each printing and so establish their relative rarity with that of the ordinary stamp. The plates of the early issues of the Transvaal were of copper, each consisting of 40 stamps. The electrotypes were mounted on a block of wood some two inches larger around than the plate. Two of these plates were used in each printing, side by side, thus each printed sheet consisted of eighty stamps in two panes of 40 each.

The 6d. plate has, in the fourth horizontal row, the first stamp in the right hand pane inverted but no such error in the left hand pane. The 1 shilling plate has a similar error in the right hand pane, the first stamp in the first horizontal row being inverted.

Now both these plates were used for some time before an overprint was applied and from these we get the varieties listed by Scott under the 6d and 1sh stamps up to No. 49 in the catalogue. This of course does not apply to the 6d. Type A. 2 which was from a new plate made by Otto at Gustrow, Germany and which does not contain an inverted stamp.

On the occasion of the first British occupation of the Transvaal in July 1877 the stamps from the first plates were overprinted "V. R. TRANSVAAL" in several varieties

of type. No notice was taken of the inverted cliche on the 6d and 1sh plates and as a result we have an inverted surcharge on all the printings from July 1877 to September 1879. These inverted overprints, caused by the tete beche varieties, one would think as scarce as the tete beche variety itself but this is not always so because in a few cases whole sheets were printed up side down causing all to be inverted except the one on the inverted stamp which appeared normal!

With this explanation we can form some idea as to how rare the tete beche varieties are. Let us examine a concrete example:—Scott's No. 3, the first 1sh stamp issued in the Transvaal is priced at $100.00 and is fully worth that if not more. The tete beche stamp of this variety mathematically should be worth 80 times that price or $8000. as there is only one inverted stamp in each double pane of 80 stamps. As a matter of fact this variety is much scarcer than the mathematical ratio as few of the stamps were saved in pairs or blocks as is required to show the tete beche example. These stamps are therefore real rarities and have been so appreciated by English collectors for many years through the publication of the results of the excellent research work of the late E. J. Nankivell and which has been continued by that truly great philatelist, Robert B. Yardley. In the United States little interest has been displayed in these issues with the result that most of the rarities have found homes abroad.

We illustrate here one of the choicest and rarest items that the specialist of U. S. issues delights in. It is a so-called "double print" which owing to the care with which all stamps furnished to or by the Government are examined is rarely found. The only explanation for these double impressions is that the printer, having run through a sheet of paper on a very lightly inked plate, on discovering that fact and being of an economical turn of mind, simply fed the sheet through a second time. Several double impressions are listed in Scott's catalogue, such as the 3c 1861, the 2c 1873, the 3c 1873 and the 10c of 1882 here illustrated. Most of these items are unpriced or at a very high figure and examples in fine condition are exceptionally rare. It will be noticed that the duplication of the figure "10" is just as strong in the duplication as it is in the original. Double impressions should not be confused with blurred impressions in which at times the design is apparently duplicated all over the stamp though the duplication never appears more than a fraction of a millimeter from the original lines. During the war period the 3c surface print was often found with double impression which was to be expected account the rush both in work and examination and these examples may be purchased at a reasonable price, being catalogued at $1.50.

Russian "Mourning" Stamps and Philatelic Permits.

By GEORGE H. JAEGER

The Russian Government, ever alert to money making schemes and acknowledging the political importance of postage stamps as a method of international propaganda, has monopolized the stamp trade by creating a special "Commissioner for Philately" and any transgressions of the rules of his department are liable to bring on severe punishment. Anyone desiring to exchange or receive stamps from foreign collectors must do so through this department and a special duty must be paid on all transactions. In order that account may be kept of the tax and a watchful eye be maintained over philately a special series of stamps has been created. There are five different values, created by overprinting the former "Capital Tax" stamps of the old Imperial Savings Bank with

S. S. S. R.
polnomotschenny po filateliji bonam
Sagranitschny obmen
1 Kopeika solotom.

which translated is "S. S. S. R. Authorizezd Representative for Philately and Auxiliary Money, Foreign Exchange, 1 Kopeck, gold." These stamps, though purely fiscal, are issued unused for collecting purposes and are an interesting side light on the present status of stamp collecting in Soviet Russia today.

In view of this governmental interest in the stamp business it can be readily imagined that the death of Lenin would be siezed upon as an excuse for another series of stamps and these, just issued mourning stamps, were to be expected. The four values are all the same design and somewhat larger than the usual ones showing Red soldiers and peasants. The Portrait of Lenin, who died at the age of 53 years in Gorki, a splendid summer residence near Moscow which formerly belonged to a large manufacturer, appears on each stamp and compares well with the description given by a well known Russian writer, A. Kuprin of the Red Czar. He says, "He is small of stature, with broad shoulders and lean. In his appearance there is neither anything repulsive or warlike but some sort of thoughtfulness, broad cheek bones and an upward glance of the eyes. His skull is rather extended and high, but no means exaggerated as shown on certain photos. Lenin is totally bald, but the few remaining hairs left on his temples, beard and moustache probably prove that in his youth his hair must have been as red as fire. His hands are large and disagreeable.....but his eyes are fascinating.....they are rather small. Lenin is accustomed to twinkle with his eyes evidently because of his shortsighedness, this together with his habit of casting quick glances upward gives the impression that his eyes are squinting; one may also think of slyness. But it is not this quality of his eyes which has astonished me but the colour of his iris..... When I saw, last summer, in the Paris Zoological Gardens, the gold red eyes of a maki (lemur ape), I discovered that finally I had succeeded in tracing the colour of Lenin's eyes. But the maki's pupils are big and restless, whereas Lenin's pupils are mere slits, made with a fine needle—slits out of which seem to sparkle blue lights."

This description is fairly accurate. The blood of the descendants of the Tschingis-Chan ran in Lenin's veins which may explain his Asiatic cruelty. The portrait on the stamps is in black, framed in red. Thus the memorial stamp shows the old colours, black, white and red of the former Imperial German Flag. Beneath the portrait the value is declared in white cyphers and letters on a black ground.

Potschta 6 Kop.
S. S. S. R. Sol.

which means "Post of the S. S. S. R. 6 Kop. in Gold." Each "goldkapek" equals a ½ cent U. S. money.

The Lenin stamp may be considered a worthy supplement of the Hungarian Soviet Heads and, for the sake of the civilized world, it is hoped that this will be the last of the Bolshevik series.

PRECANCELS.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to F. B. Eldredge, Attleboro, Mass. Use Bushnell's types for descriptions when possible.

INDIANA.

ELKHART—Type II (U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, inverted, 4 cent; Type V on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, inverted, 1 cent.
HAMMOND—Type IV (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent.
INDIANAPOLIS—Type VI on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent; Gov't. type, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent.

IOWA.

NEWTON—(U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.

KANSAS.

GIRARD—Type I (U. 14) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent, 1 cent inverted.

MAINE.

PORTLAND—Type III (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, 5 cent.

MARYLAND.

FEDERALSBURG—Type IIIa on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, reading down, 1 cent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ATTLEBORO—Type II (U. 22) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, double strike, 4 cent, 4 cent, inverted, double, 4 cent, inverted, triple, 5 cent, double. Type II, on postage due stamps, issue of 1917-18, perf. 11, 1 cent, 1 cent, double, 2 cent, 2 cent, inverted, 3 cent, inverted, 5 cent, 5 cent, inverted, 10 cent, inverted, 30 cent, 30 cent, inverted, 2 cent, inverted, double.
BOSTON—Type VIII (U. 2) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent, 2 cent, inverted, 3 cent, 3 cent, inverted, 4 cent, 7 cent, 7 cent, invreted, 20 cent, reading up, 8 cent.
BROCKTON—Type IV (U. 1) 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent; HARDING MEMORIAL, 2 cent.
YONGMEADOW—(U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.
LYNN—Type described in APR 1923 A. P. on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.
NORTH ADAMS—Type V (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 14 cent.

PALMER—Horizontal inscription in two lines of sans-serif caps, 3½ mm. high, between rules 10 mm. apart and 1¼ mm. thick, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 14 cent, 15 cent.
WORCESTER—Type I (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, 4 cent.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT—Type II (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent, 7 cent.
KALAMAZOO—Gov't. type, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent.

MINNESOTA.

MANKATO—Type I (U. 23) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.
MINNEAPOLIS—Type IX (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent; Gov't. type on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent.
DULUTH—Gov't. type, (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent.

MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY—Type V (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, inverted, 4 cent.
LOUISIANA—(U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 3 cent; HARDING MEMORIAL, 2 cent.
SAINT LOUIS—Gov't. type on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent; Type V on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent, 7 cent.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA—Gov't. type of issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent.

NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE—Type I, (U. 8) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent.
JERSEY CITY—Type II (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, inverted, 5 cent; Gov't. type, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent, 1 cent, inverted, 1 cent, inverted, double.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI—(see Cleveland, Ohio, March, 1924 A. P.) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, vert. rotary, 1 cent, reading up, 2 cent reading down, same as 1 cent, except that the letters have serifs; Type VI (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent.
CLEVELAND—Type VII, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, vert., rotary, reading down, 1 cent; Type VIII (U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, inverted, 3 cent, 4 cent, 7 cent.
AKRON—Type X on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.
COLUMBUS—Gov't. type on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent.
SPRINGFIELD—Gov't. type, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent; Type VIII (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.
TOLEDO—Gov't. type on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent.

OKLAHOMA.

OKLAHOMA CITY—Vertical inscription in two lines, Oklahoma City in upper and lower case letters, with serifs, capitals 3 mm. high, Okla in same capitals, between lines 11½ mm. apart, and ¾ mm. thick, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.

TULSA—Horizontal inscription similar to (U. 4) but slightly heavier, perf. 10, on issue of 1923, HARDING MEMORIAL, 2 cent, inverted.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BETHLEHEM—Gov't. type, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent; Type I (U. 14) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent.
PHILADELPHIA—Type X (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent, 20 cent.
PITTSBURGH—Type VI (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 3 cent.
SCRANTON—Type V (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent, 5 cent.
WARREN—Gov't. type, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent.

RHODE ISLAND.

PAWTUCKET—Type III (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent, 3 cent, 5 cent; Type IV (U. 8) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent, 1 cent double, 4 cent, 5 cent.
PROVIDENCE—Type III (U. 5) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, 4 cent.
WARREN—(U. 4) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.

TEXAS.

HOUSTON—Type IV (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE—Type L on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 15 cent.

Fred Krueger (4123) reports the following:

DAZEY, N. DAK.—Horizontal inscription in two lines of sans serif capitals similar to (U. 24) between bars 10 mm. apart and 1½ mm. thick, 1 cent 1916-17, perf. 10; 2 cent 1917-19, perf. 11; same, reading up; same, reading down; 3 cent, 1917-19, perf. 11; 3 cent, 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted; 4 cent, 1917-19, perf. 11; 5 cent, 1922-23, perf. 11; 6 cent, 1917-19, perf. 11; 7 cent, 1917-19, perf. 11; 8 cent, 1917-19, perf. 11; 9 cent, 1917-19, perf. 11; 10 cent, 1922-23, perf. 11; 2 cent 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted; 2 cent HARDING, normal and inverted; 25 cent 1922-23, perf. 11. Mr. Krueger also has a strip of three of the HARDING stamps with the top stamp inverted and the two lower ones normal.

Mr. Krueger says, this same overprint I have seen sidewise, up and down from Grand Forks, N. Dak. and Moorhead, Minn.

Fargo, N. Dak. precancels everything up to 25c except the HARDING, which no doubt will appear in time.

E. J. Newcomber (6034) reports as follows:

ARK.—Fort Smith, U18, 1917, 2c surf., 10c.
CAL.—Lodi, U24, 1917, 7c, 50c; 1922, 5c.
Los Anglees, Type III, 1917, 9c, 11c; 1922, 10c, 20c down.
San Fran., Type III, 1922, 3, 7, 10, 20c.
ILL.—Chicago, U1, 1922, 3, 5 inv., 11, 20 up, 10c spec. del. inv.
IND.—Indianap. Box, 1922, 2 coil up.
Mishawaka, U3, 1922, 10c.
Peru, U7, 1917, 8c inv.; 1922, 14c.

MASS.—Salem, U4, 1922, 2c.
MINN.—St. Paul, U1, 1922, 5c, 10c inv.
MO.—ans. City, Type ? vert., 1917, 3c coil, 10c coil; 1922, 2c coil; U14, 1922, 5, 8, 11, 20 up.
NEBR.—Omaha, U15? 1922 1c perf 10.
N. Y.—Poughkeepsie, U29, 1917, 12c; 1922, 1, 10.
ORE.—Portland, U1, 1922, 10.
R. I.—Pawtucket, U8, 1922, 2c.
UTAH—Ogden, heavy type, 1917, 9c.
WASH.—Bellingham, similar to U22, 1917, 8, 9; 1922, 10c spec. del. up.
Centralia, U23, 1917, 8, 6.
Seattle, Type I, 1922, 5, 7, 25 up.
Walla Walla, similar to U22, 1917, 5c.
Yakima, hand stamp, 1922, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, (same type as previously reported).
WYO.—Casper, similar to U24, 1917, 9, 10, 30; 1922, 14c.

SOCIETY ITEMS

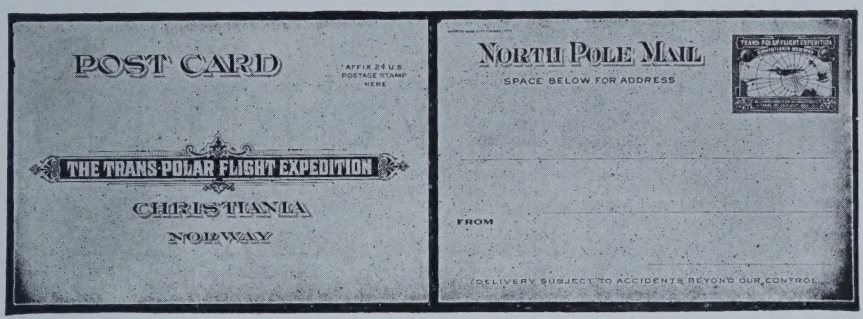
MICHIGAN STAMP CLUB, Detroit, Mich.—The first regular meeting was held the first of the month at the Society Club rooms in the G. A. R. Hall and at 9 P. M. when called to order there were fifty members and visitors present The annual election of officers was first in order and in view of the fact that the present officers have already prepared for the entertainment of the 39th Annual Convention of The American Philatelic Society is was decided best to re-elect the same officers. The officers for 1924-25 are therefore, President, E. P. Hoskins; Vice Pres., F. F. Bott; Treasurer, H. F. Kaufman; Secretary, Robert O. Meiers; Trustees, John Jungwirth, Floyd Quick, L. A. White; Auction Mgr., George Petersen; Sales Sup't., Grant Hamilton; Publicity Mgr., Herman W. Boers.

Mr. C. Farnum of Chicago was a visitor and showed a number of fine stamps and gave an interesting talk on one of his early "finds" consisting of unused sheets of the 1869 U. S. Series. Mr. Edgar Nelton of New York, an old timer in Philately, also gave a talk on rare finds of early issues of Great Britain & Colonies. Dr. Warren Babcock and Mr. E. J. Scott spoke on matters pertaining to the next A. P. S. Convention. The usual auction sale took place and the meeting then adjourned until March 15th at which time the Club holds its big annual banquet at the Elks Temple.—HERMAN W. BOERS, Publicity Mgr.

(Continued from Page 394.)

$5 red Conveyance, horiz. strip of seven, very fine, cat. $3.50 ..... 12.00
$20 orange Probate of Will, very fine, very rare, cat. $35 ..... 29.00
Second Issue, 25c blue and black, sewing machine perforation, uncancelled, very fine 3.80
— $20 blue and black, very fine, rare, cat. $17.50 ..... 15.00
— $25 blue and black, very fine, very rare, cat. $30 ..... 16.75
— $50 blue and black, very fine, rare, cat. $20. ..... 16.20
Third Issue, $20 orange and black, cat. $15 ..... 8.75

THE TRANS-POLAR FLIGHT EXPEDITION



The Norwegian Government will issue a special postage stamp for this occasion, which will only be in use on the day of the flight. This stamp will be affixed to a special card (illustrated above), neatly engraved by the American Bank Note Company. On one side is the inscription "Trans-Polar Flight Expedition" in black, on which is to be affixed a 2c. United States stamp that will carry the card to Christiania, Norway. It will be retained at the Post Office there until the day of the flight. The opposite side of the card is inscribed "North Pole Mail" in green, showing an airplane approaching the North Pole. A space is provided for your address to which the card will be mailed during the flight. The special airplane stamp will be placed on this side and cancelled "Norwegian Flying Expedition, North Pole Mail". Only a limited number will be issued, just sufficient for the quantity of cards printed. This stamp can only be obtained by purchasing a card to which it will be attached after it reaches Christiania, Norway.

The price charged by the committee is

ONE DOLLAR PER CARD.

The funds so obtained are to be used to assist in financing the expedition. After this one printing we are assured that the plate will be destroyed. We cannot state definitely at thais time what the color of the stamp will be, but the design is a polar bear looking up at an airplane in flight.

Two planes will be used for this expedition, which will take place in July. One of them will carry Captain Roald Amundsen and Lieutenant Ralph E. Davison of the U. S. Naval Air Service, the other, Captain Haakon H. Hammer and Assistant. They will attempt to reach the North Pole by flight across the arctic wastes from Spitzenbergen to Wainwright, Point Barrow, Alaska. This will be the first attempt to carry mail over this route and is absolute pioneering. It will undoubtedly prove to be the most interesting of all air flights as both the United States and Norwegian Governments are interested in its success.

Due to the limited quantity issued, it is expected that the demand will far exceed the supply.

It is worthy of note that the well-known firm of Gimbel Bros. are the American agents for the Amundsen Trans-Polar Flight Expedition. We, however, are the sole distributing agents, of these cards, to stamp collectors and dealers.

These cards will be available in this country for one month only. It is therefore advisable to send your **DOLLAR** at once, and your card will be mailed to you immediately.

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87 Nassau Street **New York**

CEYLON
ST. VINCENT

Two very choice collections consisting of mostly SUPERB copies of these fashionable stamps. Containing such rarities as

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ST. VINCENT. The rare provisionals, 4d on 1/Mint, 5/—Star watermark, pairs of the ½d. and 1d. on 6d. green unused.

Included in this sale will be a very fine Collection of

PROOFS, ESSAYS AND COLOR TRIALS

including a superb lot of

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

in issued as well as tentative colors. Fully illustrated Auction catalogues containing reliable descriptions now ready and will be sent,

POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Early application necessary—Write at once!

SALE THURSDAY & FRIDAY, APRIL 24-25th, 1924.

PLUMRIDGE & CO.

61-62 Chancery Lane

LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND.

In replying;
Please mention the American Philatelist.

REPORT *of the* SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 7. **March 1, 1924.**

Applications Pending.

Christy, R. G.	Ball, Douglas P.	Klehn, Emil
Giron, Leon	Barr, Thos. Jr.	Koester, Rev. Hugo J.
Glanville, R. P.	Betzer, Stanley I.	Kohn, Achilles H.
Inglis, V. W.	Bonesteel, Maj. C. W.	Kusy, Anton Jr.
San Diego Stamp Club	Brown, Geo. W.	Kriegl, Otto
San Francisco Stamp Soc.	Burbeck, Donald L.	Lambert, J. Arthur
Springfield, Mo. Phil. Soc.	Burgess, Rev. G. A.	Lee, Rogers A.
Steffens, A.	Cohen, Cav. Mario	Letcher, V. P.
Thomes, Jno. B.	Collas, Felix A.	Lustig, Jos. E.
Wood, Grace A.	Creed, Armand	Macfarlane, Peter
Larssen, Arnlod.	Claxton, Fred J.	Malla, Artur
Adair, Roy C.	Elliat, A. G. 3rd	Mecutchen, C. D.
Darby, Paul H.	Elliott, George	Ohtake, Kunimoto
Doernenburg, Paul	Guerin, Pedro	Shaw, S. B.
Hall, Ira	Hamilton, H. W.	Smith, Chas. L.
Whittaker, Henry	Harentz, Avdo	Thuermann, A. O.
Abrams, Bennett	Humphrey, Ray O.	Warren, Mrs. H. W.
Appleton, Henry L.	King, Beverly S.	Washburne, A. A.
Eng, Teng Sek	Webb, Harry E.	Wishny, Isador

Applications for Reinstatement Pending.

3500 Haack, Wilh. E.	4600 Lelande, Harry J.	5868 Martin, Roscoe B.
5319 Sanford, J. L.		

New Applications Posted.

Abbott, G. C., 1535 S. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.; Age 41; Secy Goss Printing Press Co.; Reference: O. H. Sampson, 510 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by C. E. Severn.

Austin, Franklin D., Park Place, Barneveld, N. Y.; Age 83; Notary and Accountant; Reference: Clarence G. Jones, Barneveld, N. Y.; Proposed by A. D. Fennel.

Beck, James W., 703½ N. Ave. 66, Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 22; Garage Supt.; Reference: W. C. Henry, 542 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Beezer, Earle F., 6532 1st Ave. N. W., Seattle, Wash.; Age 28; Architectural Draftsman; Reference: Wm. Schwede, 107 Columbia St., Seattle, Wash.; Proposed by A. D. Fennel.

Benton, A. L., Box 155, Bradford, Pa.; Age 27; Mechanical Engnr. Tide Water Pipe Co.; Reference: Geo. S. Hanks, Bradford, Pa.; Proposed by Allen F. Hane.

Bisping, Herbert A., 18 Broad St., Menasha, Wis.; Age 23; Commercial Fisherman; Reference: Frank O. Heckrodt, Menasha, Wis.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Blakey, Arthur, 1822 Jualway Terrace, Chicago, Ill.; Age 28; Advertising; Thos. F. Logan Inc.; Reference: E. R. Jacobs, Simplex Elec. Co., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by N. B. Paulson.

Bland, Escott C., Albinia, Mansfield Rd., Parkstone, Dorset, England; Age 29; Stamp Dealer and Secy. Phil. Club; Reference: A. V. Hawkes, The Hermitage, Poole, Dorset, England; Proposed by Frederick D. Markee.

Bowers, H. N., 3119 N. 13th Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Age 34; Cashr. Birmingham Mach. & Fndy. Co.; Reference: Porter Clothing Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Proposed by Chas. S. Thompson.

Braden, W. W., 24 Columbine Ave., Toronto, Canada; Age 39; Manfgs. Agt.; Reference: Julius Eisman, Yonge & Temperance Sts., Toronto, Canada; Proposed by The Secretary.

Bryan, Edw. E., 1135½ E. Wash. St., Portland, Ore.; Age 39; Window Display Advertiser; Reference: Chas. J. Barnard, Ladd & Tilton Bank, Portland, Ore.; Proposed by F. G. Browne.

Butcher, Chas. T., Box 93, Kincaid, Sask., Canada; Age 41; Farmer; Reference: A. Smith, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Kincaid, Sask., Canada; Proposed by A. D. Fennel.

Chastain, K. W., 82-84 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.; Age 24; Clerk & Cashr. Cable Piano Co.; Reference: J. A. Lambert, K. J. Pomar, Loraine Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; Proposed by R. E. Sharp.

Collectors' Club of Southern California, Wilmont C. Henry, Pres., J. D. Fisher, Secy., 1338 S. Hope St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Cressy, Frederick, Brattleboro, Vt.; Age 57; Tax Collector; Reference: L. D. Taylor, Brattleboro, Vt.; Proposed by Douglas D. Sweetser.

Darcus, R. J., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Victoria, B. C., Canada; Age 29; Clerk; Canadian Bank of Commerce; Reference: Thos. F. Futcher, 1899 Fowl Bay Rd., Victoria, B. C., Canada; Proposed by Ronald M. Angus.

Derby, Cephas W., Box 266, Alton, N. H.; Age 32; Shoemaker; Reference: W. C. Varney, Alton, N. H.; Proposed by Joseph Gallant.

Dorn, John G., Box 340, Sandusky, Ohio; Age 62; Wine Producer; Reference: Chas. M. Zimmerman, Citizens Banking Co., Sandusky, Ohio; Proposed by L. S. Wunderly.

Dyer, Lt. George C., 1519 Indiana Ave., Laporte, Ind.; Age 26; Naval Officer; Reference: Indiana Moulding & Frame Co., Laporte, Ind.; Proposed by R. H. Mower.

Eberth, Wm. M., 113 St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio; Age 60; Sheet Metal Merchant; Reference: I. Myers, Northern Natl. Bank, Toledo, Ohio; Proposed by A. C. Stewart.

Fisher, J. D., 1338 S. Hope St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 56; Accountant, Atlas Auto Works; Reference: W. C. Henry, 542 Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Ghose, P., 26 Clutarpara Lane, Calcutta, Bengal, India; Age 26; Student; Reference: Dr. W. I. Mitchell, Paonia, Colo.; Proposed by A. D. Fennel.

Hadlow, Wm. F., Biggin Hill, Westerham, Kent, England; Age 34; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Plumridge & Co., 61-62 Chancery Lane, London, England; Proposed by A. D. Fennel.

Hammond, Jabez D., 44 W. Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.; Age 16; Student; Guaranteed by Margaret M. Hammond; Reference: W. Handshaw, 79 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Hanks, Geo. J., Box 155, Bradford, Pa.; Age 39; Gen. Supt. Crude Oil Pipe Line; Reference: John M. Pendleton, 12 South Ave., Bradford, Pa.; Proposed by Allen H. Hane.

Harris, A. J., Box 88, Hollister, Mo.; Age 28; Farmer; Reference: J. W. Blankinship, Hollister, Mo.; Proposed by R. L. Harris.

Heath, Wm. Rea, 2601 Plum Ave., Alhambra, Calif.; Age 29; General Contractor; Reference: W. C. Henry, 542 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Henry, Miss Helen C., 1199 Oak Knoll Ave., Pasadena, Calif.; Age 21; Reference: Herbert E. Gage, 50 Fair Oaks Drive, Pasadena, Calif.; Proposed by Chas. S. Thompson.

Hoyt, Fred Leo, 1111 W. Forest Ave., Decatur, Ill.; Age legal; Cigar Merchant; Reference: Leo L. Bailey, 135 E. Main St., Decatur, Ill.; Proposed by Capt. Jas. P. Murphy.

Ides, Xenophon D., 1825 Mohegan Ave., Apt. 5, Bronx, N. Y.; Age 30; Electrical Engineer; D. P. Robinson Inc.; Reference: Hamoz Kalauter, 500 W. 124th St., New York City; Proposed by Frederick D. Markee.

Jackson, Guy A., 105 Pemberton Bldg., Boston, Mass.; Age 46; Pub. & Bookseller; Reference: Bancroft, Whitney Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Fernald Hutchins.

James, Clarence, 234 S. Water St., Uhrichsville, Ohio; Age 22; Mail Carrier; Reference: C. C. Murphy, 119 Washington Ave., Uhrichsville, Ohio; Proposed by The Secretary.

John, Maurice T., 710 Second Ave., Sterling, Ill.; Age 16; Student; Guaranteed by M. D. John; Refernece: B. L. DeGraff, 321 Locust St., Sterling, Ill.; Proposed by W. W. Boutilier.

Johnson, Hiram W., Highland Ave., Antrim, N. H.; Age 42; Mechanical Engnr.; Reference: Chas. W. Prentiss, Antrim, N. H.; Proposed by A. D. Fennel.

Judell, Maurice, 700 W. 179th St., New York City; Age 57; Merchant; Reference: A. Blumenthal, 650 W. 171 St., New York City; Proposed by Vahan Mozian.

Jury, Arthur F., 1221 Logan Ave., Waterloo, Ia.; Age 35; Scout Executive; Reference: Jno. W. Gwynne, 220 Virden St., Waterloo, Ia.; Proposed by C. A. Ralston.

Karcz, Geo. B., 10 Farragut Ave., W. Somerville 44, Mass.; Age 29; Machinist; Reference: W. W. Rich, 1240 Broadway, W. Somerville 44, Mass.; Proposed by Douglas D. Sweetser.

Kaufman, Geo. E., 614 Mound St., Atchison, Kans.; Age 32; Hardware Clerk; Reference: C. & L. Meyer, Atchison, Kans.; Proposed by I. Sonnee.

LaFleur, Justin H., 724 Sumner Ave., Springfield, Mass.; Age 26; Clerk, Fire Insurance Underwriter; Reference: F. E. Steele, Spfig. Fire & Marine Ins. Co., Springfield, Mass.; Proposed by Wm. C. Stone.

Lathrop, Rev. Theodore B., 131 Pearl St., Framingham, Mass.; Age 42; Clergyman; Grace Congregational Church; Reference: Howard Waters, Dennison Mfg. Co., Framingham, Mass.; Proposed by Carlton T. Caswell.

Lundy, Bessie M., 23 S. Chancellor St., Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa.; Age legal; Reference: Evan T. Worthington, Newtown, Pa.; Proposed by The Secretary.

MacDonell, Frederick C., 16 E. 96th St., New York City; Age 30; Stock Broker; Reference: Chas. Oakes, 2 Rector St., New York City; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Mack, August R., 212 E. 11th St., New York City; Age 53; Salesman; Reference: A. A. Wasserscheid, 30 Platt St., New York City; Proposed by Eugene Klein.

Mackey, Rev. Tom, Box 1564, Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 70; Evangelist; Reference: W. C. Henry, 542 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Mallast, Reinhard, 806 Academy St., Kalamazoo, Mich.; Age 21; Student; Reference: Benedict Prieth, 234 Woodland Ave., Avon by the Sea, N. J.; Proposed by Carpel Malbin.

Markgraf, J. A., 2624 Essex Pl., Cincinnati, Ohio; Age 71; File Clerk B. & O. R. R.; Reference: R. M. Byland, Citizens Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; Proposed by A. D. Fennel.

Maudens, Arthur, Box 354, San Mateo, Calif.; Age 25; Chauffer; Reference: M. C. Dillingham, 832 Folsom St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Chas. M. Hackmeier.

McClary, R. T., 2068 W. 31st St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 50; Transfer & Storage Co.; Reference: W. C. Henry, 542 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Minckler, Frank T. R., Box 227, Centreville, Iowa; Age 35; Orchestra Leader; Reference: J. B. Taylor, Centreville, Iowa; Proposed by The Secretary.

Muller, August H., 526 California St., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 56; Banking; Reference: W. H. Crocker, Market & Post St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Matt C. Dillingham.

Norton, Frederick A., 1705 E. 21st St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 32; Production Engineer; Reference: W. C. Henry, 542 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Orellano, Arnobio, San Martin de los Andes, Neugueu, Rep. Argentina; Age 36; Educationalist; Reference: Elorriaga & Arrazola, San Martin de los Andes, Neugueu; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Ould, Harris T., Box 133, Oswego, N. Y.; Age 65; Retired; Reference: Thos. H. Bennett, 150 W. 6th St., Oswego, N. Y.; Proposed by Herbert H. A. Fox.

Passmore, L. M., 126 S. Beachwood Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.; Age legal; Real Estate; Reference: W. C. Henry, 542 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Perry, Henry A., Room 211, 417 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 30; Insurance Map Maker; Reference: John E. Savage, 310 California St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Matt C. Dillingham.

Pierson, Louis B., 84 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.; Age 37; Banker; Reference: Jas. B. Corcoran, 95 Maple St., Springfield, Mass.; Proposed by H. P. Atherton.

Ponnay, Geo. N., 1803 W. 5th St., S., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 21; Asbestos Worker; Reference: W. Clark Henry, 542 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Poor, W. F., 5507 Pasadena Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 73; Insurance & R. E.; Reference: Herbert E. Gage, 50 Fair Oaks Drive, Pasadena, Calif.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Purdy, Chas. S., 29 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.; Age 49; Mgr. Chicago Office, Williams & Anderson Co.; Reference: B. W. Fueger, Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by Richard L. Mitchell.

Russell, John, 2732 Glendale Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 35; Salesman; Reference: W. C. Henry, 542 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

RARITIES

Are My Specialty.

T. ALLEN, "Craigard," Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, E. 11.

Salter, Fred R., 533 N. Mariposa St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 16; Student; Guaranteed by W. C. Henry, A. P. S. 5552; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Sawyer, Clarence F., Saco, Maine; Age 45; Clerk; Reference: Winfield L. Smith, Portland, Me.; Proposed by Douglas D. Sweetser.

Shafer, William, 36 Union Park, Boston 18, Mass.; Age 36; Printer; Reference: F. W. Reid, 309 Tabor Bldg., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Shallenberger, J. W., University Club, Bridgeport, Conn.; Age 33; Consulting Elec. Engnr.; Reference: D. Lewis Mattern, 945 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.; Proposed by Richard S. Foster.

Small, Philip H., 755 Pine St., Apt. 3, San Francisco, Calif.; Age 22; Bonds; Reference: Ross O'Shaughnessy, 16 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by R. H. Mower.

Smith, George A., Oteen, N. C.; Age 29; Disabled Ex-Service Man; Reference: John C. Bolt, Gray Court, S. C.; Proposed by Philip D. Hollis.

Spence, Dr. Geo. S., U. S. Veterans' Hospital #60, Oteen, N. C.; Age 42; Physician; Medical Officer U. S. Government; Reference: Geo. E. Barksdale, Oteen, N. C.; Proposed by Philip D. Hollis.

Stiles, Curtis H., 61 Rounds St., New Bedford, Mass.; Age 42; Comptroller; Reference: H. N. Bugbee, 82 Charles St., Fitchburg, Mass.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Stroub, John, 442 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City; Age 39; Accountant; Wire Wheel Corp. of America; Reference: Eugene Costales, 33 W. 44th St., New York City; Proposed by William Seering.

Tam, A. H., 1648 Asylum St., Honolulu, Hawaii; Age 21; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Edward Kwan, 1212 "H" Mss Lane, Honolulu, Hawaii; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Tedeschi, Am., 36 Rue Yasidji, Constantinople, Turkey; Age 38; Stamp Dealer; Reference: A. Yaremdji, 15 St. Pierre Hahn, Constantinople, Turkey; Proposed by W. F. Slusser.

Trauner, Jos., 47 W. 42 St., New York City; Age 41; Prop. Excelsior Stamp So.; Reference: Edw. Stern, 87 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by Chas. S. Thompson.

Underwood, Geo., Jr., 9 Hamilton Ave., Auburn, N. Y.; Age 40; Manfgr.; Reference: E. F. Metcalf, Columbian Rope Co., Auburn, N. Y.; Proposed by A. B. Thacker.

Vanston, W. J. K., 14 Glenside Rd., South Orange, N. J.; Age 42; Banker; Reference: J. C. Morgenthau & Co., 87 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by The Secretary.

White, Ronald L., St. Clair Ave., 629 Rear, East Liverpool, Ohio; Age 40; Motorman; Reference: C. T. Larkins, E. Liverpool, Ohio; Proposed by Bradie Buchanan.

Winslow, Jno. A., 124 Stanton Ave., Ames, Ia.; Age 23; Research Scholar Ia. State Univ.; Reference: LeRoy S. Burroughs, 2338 Lincoln Way, Ames, Ia.; Proposed by The Secretary.

BRITISH COLONIALS.

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"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG-

Winston, Mrs. H. B., 4030 Piedmont Ave., Oakland, Calif.; Age legal; Reference: M. Getz & Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by L. Lazarus.

Wood, Archibald A., 125 S. 36th St., Omaha, Neb.; Age 36; Ins. Salesman; Reference: Swartz Printing Co., 101 S. 15th St., Omaha, Neb.; Proposed by Cornelius Lam.

Wythes, Robt. W., 212 Lakeview Drive, Collingswood, N. J.; Age 33; Cost Accountant; Victor Talking Mach. Co.; Reference: Arthur L. Collins, Bennett Lumber Co., Camden, N. J.; Proposed by Lee G. Taylor.

Yates, Robert R., 209 N. Ottawa St., Joliet, Ill.; Age 35; Stationer; Reference: Eberhard Faber Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Proposed by Walter W. Andrews.

Application for Reinstatement Posted.

4794 Bowman, C. Horace, 5318 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 36; Artist; Reference: Eugene Klein, 1318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.

1776 Kinkead, Wm. Lloyd, 119 Woodside Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.; Age 53; Mfgs. Agt.; Reference: U. W. Townley, 140 Market St., Paterson, N. J.; Proposed by Joseph Gallant.

4329 Clarke, E. H., R. F. D. 2, Box 299, Santa Cruz, Calif.; Age legal; Reference: B. D. Butler, 337 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by The Secretary.

3809 McKelvey, A. J., 833 E. 4th St., Tucson, Ariz.; Age 41; Banking; Southern Ariz. Bank & Trust Co.; Reference: Felix Levy, No. 9 K. of P., Tucson, Ariz.; Proposed by Forrest Shreve.

New Stockholders.

7212 Adams, Perry, 9 Orchard St., Southbridge, Mass.
7213 Arkel, Jan Wm. van, 35 Sogestrasse, Bremen, Germany.
7214 Babcock, Ford A., 33 W. Cayuga St., Oswego, N. Y.
7215*Behnke, Albert O., 1208 Farnam St., Dafienport, Ia.
7216 Beraha, Bondi A., Boite Postale 309, Galata, Constantinople, Turkey.
7217 Berg, Hunter Van B., 23 Beaver St., New York City.
7218 Bigsby, Geo. H., 50 Preussewring, Berlin-Tempelhaf, Germany.
7219 Bleecker, Winthrop G., 835 6th St., San Diego, Calif.
7220 Bohm, Emma, 712 S. Logan St., Denver, Colo.
7221 Bowman, Samuel P., 116 Elmwood Ave., Narberth, Pa.
7222 Bradbury, Geo. Lewis, 1039 N. 6th Ave., Tucson, Ariz.
7223 Brink, Walter C., care Brook Hill Farm, Genesee Depot, Wis.
7224 Cann, Frank W., 112 Brunswick St., Newark, N. J.
7225 Carter, Harry, 2127 Monterye, Detroit, Mich.
7226 Chambers, Stewart, 1231 Hamilton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
7227 Cohen, B., 15 Suffolk St., New York City.
7228*Cox, Carlos C., 942 N. Robertson Ave., Springfield, Mo.
7229*Dary, Milton I., Box 145, Atlanta, Ga.

Nice Selections of most Countries will be willingly sent on approval against usual references. Condition a strong point. Prices low (in Sterling). Take advantage of the exchange.

FRANK HADLOW,

Biggin Hill, Westerham, Kent, England.

7230 Davenport Stamp Collectors' Club, W. F. Cannon, Secy., 1413 Carey Ave., Davenport, Ia.
7231 Davis, Albert R., 3030 N. Capitol Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
7232 Drake, J. D., Silverton, Ore.
7233 Filsinger, Fred W., 236 Hirn St., Chillicothe, Ohio.
7234 Fiske, Harvey N., 201 Prospect St., Cranford, N. J.
7235 Frank, Roy C., 803 Washington Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
7236 Funke, Herman A., Box FF, Magdalena, N. M.
7237 Hogarth, Geo. W., 1256 S. Vine St., Denver, Colo.
7238*Hooper, Wm. H., 18 Le Van Ave., Lockport, N. Y.
7239 Johnsen, Carl A., 4122 Vallejo St., Denver, Colo.
7240 Kester, Fred O., 1229 N. E. 12th St., Portland, Ore.
7241 Lake, Sidney, 1033 Madison Ave., Paterson, N. J.
7242 Loeb, Julius, 467 13th St., Oakland, Calif.
7243 Lynch, Ralph A., Box 56, Peoria, Ill.
7244 Markert, Wm. A., 3345 Hogarth St., Detroit, Mich.
7245 Maxrogordato, Geo. S., care Imperial Ottoman Bank, Galata, Constantinople.
7246 McAlister, W. C., 1711 Grand Ave., Davenport, Ia.
7247 McMorran, W. A., 262 N. Jefferson Ave., Cannonsburg, Pa.
7248 Meyers, John, 748 Brownsville Rd., Mt. Oliver Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa.
7249 Moser, Geo. E. Jr., 1025 Syeburn Ave., Detroit, Mich.
7250*Mueller, Chas. F., 711 W. 9th St., Davenport, Ia.
7251 Mueller, Louis F., 3614 Wyoming St., St. Louis, Mo.
7252 O'Bannon, Dr. J. L., 1910 Bennett St., Dallas, Tex.
7253 Park, Loran D., Box 71, Casa Grande, Ariz.
7254 Pickard, Eugene C., Box 1134, Bisbee, Ariz.
7255 Rice, Murray J., Box 12, Georgetown, Ky.
7256 Robinson, James, 475 Almas St., Collingwood, East Vancouver, B. C., Can.
7257 Sand, John Q. A., 1929 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
7258 Schaefer, Charles H., Box 141, Cristobal, Canal Zone.
7259 Schlinkler, Arthur, 534 12th St., Oakland, Calif.
7260 Schmitt, M., 856 22nd St., Milwaukee, Wis.
7261 Shenfield, Lawrence L., Bellevue Terrace, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
7262 Smith, H. S., 1003-6 Coal Exchange Bldg., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
7263 Springall, Albert E., Calle 11, No. 86, Cordoba, Vera Cruz, Mexico.
7264 Stuhler, Paul, Villa Bergfried, Wurzburg, Bavaria, Germany.
7265 Swenson, Emil H., 1424 E. 71 Place, Chicago, Ill.
7266 Thoms, Dr. A. N., 403 Carver Bldg., Fort Dodge, Ia.
7267*Toupin, Roy W., 222½ Boonville Ave., Springfield, Mo.
7268 Vaughn, Daniel S., Box 163, Greenville, R. I.
7269 Wallschlaeger, A. C., 373 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.
7270*Whitman, Herbert S., 314 Nassau Blvd., New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y.
7271 Williams, Jerome, 639 Delaware Ave., Kingston, N. Y.
7272 Wimberly, Jules A., 3909 Gaston Ave., Dallas, Tex.

Reinstated.

3691 Buffalo Collectors' Club, Branch No. 37, Harry C. Flierl, Secy., 432 Vermont St., Buffalo, N. Y.
2241 Langdon, W. A., 2193 Ontario St., Cleveland, Ohio.
5839 Parnell, F. H., 602 City Hall, Cleveland, Ohio.
4555 Sinclair, Dr. Archibald Neil, Box 3373, Honolulu, Hawaii.
4553 Welch, J. W., care M. E. Smith & Co., Omaha, Neb.

New Life Member.

235—2047 Seebohm, Edward P., Chronicle Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Resignations Accepted.

6302 Bowers, C. W., Bisbee, Ariz.
4576 Brainerd, S. H., Medina, Ohio.
6379 Brous, H. S., Eddystone, Pa.
6577 Feldman, M. W., Bronx, N. Y.
6915 Fite, J. J., 1806 Austin Ave., Wichita Falls, Tex.
5195 Fried, E. L., Beemer, Neb.
5872 Steger, Geo. F., Steger, Ill.
3966 Twichell, H. S., Buffalo, N. Y.

Resignation Received.

5765 Jewett, J. G., South Orange, N. J.

Expelled by Board of Directors.

6952 Harry D. Davis, 481 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

Deceased.

5755 Crinns, A. L., 76 Woodfin St., Asheville, N. C.
6435 Kupper, Herman, 135 Samson St., Garfield, N. J. Feb. 1924.
1704 Ladue, Theodore P., 703 Canfield Ave., Detroit, Mich. Jan. 31, 1924.
151 Worthington, Geo. H., Cleveland, Ohio. Jan. 9, 1924.

Application for Branch Charter.

Collectors' Club Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.; Wilmont C. Henry, Pres.; J. D. Fisher, Secy., 1338 S. Hope St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Change of Address.

6515 Aldred, John, from 333 Main St. to 552 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.
5538 Allison, C. D. from Harrison, Ark. to Branson, Mo.
5921 Crittenton, Rev. L. A. from Kenosha, Wis. to 606 Washington Ave., Cairo, Ill.
4859 Hagenauer, N. from Pittsburgh, Pa. to 210 Lincoln Way East, Mishawaka, Ind.
6700 Koning, A. P. de, from New York to Johannes Vehrulstratt 88, Amsterdam, Holland.
2617 Moses, Otto F. from 514 Hippodrome Bldg. to 302 Finance Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
7048 Motz, P. H. from Aberdeen, Wash. to 1476 Milwaukee Ave., Portland, Ore.

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1388 Reid, F. W. from 309 Tabor Bldg. to 3860 Clay St., Denver, Colo.
4960 Vale, John H. from Omaha, Neb. to 1984 S. Columbine St., Denver, Colo.
7159 Bachmann, Robt. from 141½ 7th to 141½ 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
5571 Bemis, L. A. from Brewer, Me. to 53 Ashland St., West Lynn, Mass.
3008 Butler, B. D., from 337 W. Madison St., to 223 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
6427 Byland, R. M. from Norwood, O. to 3647 Brentwood Ave., Cincinnati, O.
6821 Charboneau, J. A. from Milwaukee, Wis. to 2219 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
6995 Dillon, L. S. from Corozal, C. Z. to 302 N. New St., Staunton, Va.
6651 Edson, A. R. from Culver City to 416 S. Bdwy., Los Angeles, Calif.
2394 Gerhart, Arthur R. from Jefferson City, Tenn. to 1011 E. Boston Ave., Monmouth, Ill.
2454 Green, Dick, from 227 Brunswick Pl. to 7 Laroda Court, Salt Lake City, Utah.
6960 Gulick, E. L. Jr. from Albuquerque, N. M. to 313 N. 5th Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.
3971 Hinchman, T. H. from 223 Seminole Ave. to 800 Marquette Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
1951 Howes, C. A. from 55 Kilby St. to 40 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
6182 Jensen, Axel Th. from Pearson, to R. F. D. #1, Carnation, Wash.
4712 Kmentt, Cornell from Box 642 to Box 112, Cuyahoga Falls, O.
6490 Lindgren, Felix M. from Edwardsville, Kans. to 2105 E. Bwdy., Long Beach, Calif.
5360 Orear, L. W. from Columbia, Mo. to 1015 E. Raleigh St., Glendale, Calif.
5228 Rasmussen, Alfred from Oakland, to 580 S. 9th St., San Jose, Calif.
6742 Roberts, J. J. from Whipple Barracks, Wyo. to 728 E. Mabel St., Tucson, Ariz.
2958 Sandoz, Jules A. from Spade to Gordon, Neb.
6360 Sharp, R. S. from 167½ Whitehall St. to 57½ Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.
5531 Sinclaire, F. S. from Cambridge, Mass. to 105 Babcock St., Brookline, Mass.
5806 Stiles, C. W. from Wadsworth, O. to 424 S. Maple St., Winchester, Ky.
4910 Taylor, Lee G. from Camden, N. J. to 135 Rhoads Ave., Haddonfield, N. J.
5193 Timourou, Wm. von, from Box 267 to 70 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.
2222 Van Malder, W. F. from 27 to Box III, Dorchester Centre, Boston 24, Mass.
6856 Watson, E. L. from Box 1273 to Box 1524, Providence, R. I.
6809 Wightman, F. A. from Newark, N. J. to Warren, R. I.
5570 Yeckel, Louis F. from 3525 Kingsland Ct. to 2925 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
5763 Hopkins, F. W. from 225 Skillman St. to 78 Sheridan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Membership Summary.

Membership February 1, 1924		2801
New Stockholders		61
Reinstated		5
		2867
Resignations accepted	8	
Expelled	1	
Deceased	4	13
Total Membership March 1, 1924		2854

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Official Notices.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS.

Nominations of candidates for the election of a Board of Directors to consist of a President, Board of 3 Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, International Secretary and two Directors at large to serve the Society for the fiscal year beginning Sep. 1, 1924 are now in order and will be received by the secretary. The election to be held at the 39th Annual Meeting, Detroit, Mich., August, 1924. The formal call for the Annual Meeting and the appointment of Committees by President Chas. F. Heyerman will be published in an early number of this magazine.

C. F. HEYERMAN, President.
H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

NOMINATIONS.

By Garfield-Perry Stamp Club Branch No. 30
For President, P. M. Wolsieffer, Pennsylvania.
By Springfield, Mass., Branch No. 28
For President, P. M. Wolsieffer, Pennsylvania.

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53 Pasadena, Calif.
#22 Denver, Colo.
28 Springfield, Mass.

ON RECRUITING.

February the shortest month in the year the Recruiting Committee presents the largest number of applicants. 84 new applications. It's a good record to break. Let's Smash It!

Special mention should be made of Mr. Milne's work, he having sent in 12 applications. Also Editor Fennel with 7 to his credit and Sales Supt. Guest with 6.

How easy it would be to get the 5000 if every member would send in ONLY JUST ONE.

Mr. C. A. Ralston establishes a record by introducing for membership the only collector he knows personally, 100% recruiting record. He writes: "I am going out into the Highways and byways of this town and see if I cannot scratch up some more collectors, and if I do it will mean some more members for the A. P. S."

This is the spirit. Have you asked every collector you know to take membership in the A. P. S.?

19th Latest buys and pickups are mounted in groups and priced according to condition and cost—and to sell. Will be glad to submit lots as they come in.

R. H. MOWER, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

REPORT *of the* TREASURER

MARCH 1st, 1924.

STOCK FUND.

Balance		$6868.66	
Stock Certificates		56.00	$6924.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance		$4660.00	
New Memberships		40.00	$4700.00

GENERAL FUND.

Balance		$ 944.20	
Receipts—Dues		122.34	
Re-instatements		6.00	
		$1072.54	
Disbursements		23.33	$1049.21

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance		$4051.40	
Receipts		52.50	
		$4093.90	
Disbursements		$ 50.93	$4042.97

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance			$ 1.56

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance		$ 51.81	
Dues paid in advance		2.50	$ 54.31

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Debit Balance		$ 728.89	
Disbursements		336.06	
		$1064.95	
Receipts—Advertising	$ 242.92		
Subscriptions	73.16	$ 316.08	
Debit Balance			$ 748.87
			$16023.84
Bond Investments		$12468.05	
Cash		3555.79	$16023.84

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1869 ISSUE

Scotts Nos.			Cat. Price	My Price
112	1c	buff	1.75	1.00
113	2c	brown	.40	.25
114	3c	blue	.06	.03
115	6c	ultramarine	3.00	2.25
116	10c	yellow	2.50	2.00
117	12c	green	2.50	2.00
118	15c	brown & blue Type I.	7.00	5.00
119	15c	brown & blue Type II.	3.00	2.00
120	24c	green & violet	8.00	5.75
121	30c	green & carmine	5.00	3.75
122	90c	carmine & black	30.00	25.00

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Vol. 37. MAY, 1924. No. 8.

AFGHANISTAN

by Col. H. Appleton

The 1293(i) Tablets Black and Purple. Of the 24 types in the plate, 12 were shahi; the rest equal numbers of the 4 high values. All are rare. All the shahis and most of the sunars and abassis were used postally, but few of the high values were so used.

Several collectors have met with examples that they believe are photographically produced forgeries. Examples of different aspect to normal, but without any absolute variation that one can give a name to in the design, have come my way too. I have retained none as I heard they were forged and at the time had not studied the question. They seemed to me, as regards the purple ones, which came to me from Kabul, to be just worn states of the plate, or, in the case of two of an unusual violet-purple, to be from a carelessly made transfer and one black one I have seen, I now judge, was probably printed from a metal plate. (This since added to my collection.—H. A.).

I am, now, of opinion that all these stamps were perfectly good, as probably were those seen by Sir D. P. Masson, Mr. Harrison and Colonel Hancock.

We shall see that in the next issue an entirely different process of printing came generally into use. I believe, (and I have, personally, had a large number of these tablet stamps in my collection—quite 80—and still have 50 and have seen many more), that pressed by the insistent call for a bigger outturn, an attempt was made to produce the stamps of this issue by photozincographic processes. If so, a metal key plate must have been made and transfers to the stone taken, and essay prints direct from such a plate may have been tried. Finding that this was not a success, as the design of white characters on a coloured ground was unsuitable for such transfer work, printing badly (our supposed forgeries), the design was abandoned very soon, (hence the rarity of the stamps) and a new and simplified design altogether more suited to the new process was started. This was of coloured lines on a white ground. It would also be sought to do away with the extravagant waste arising from excess of higher values as compared with low ones due to printing the shahi (the value mainly in demand) along with the higher values.

Issue of 1293(ii). The postal service had now developed to such a degree that it had, I believe, proved impossible to keep pace with it, by such methods of

printing as were in vogue hitherto, and from this time on the stamps were produced by advanced photozinco- and lithographic means, enabling the litho: stone to be renewed whenever desirable by transfers from a key plate of soft metal.

The issue was also printed in 5 different colours, in many shades, as printings succeeded each other, a colour for each Province.

The issue was a very large one and, as a whole, the stamps do not show particular signs of wear of the stones or plates except in certain of the brown and green issues. This standard could not have been maintained unless a succession of transfers were made.

The variations in the stamps themselves show that such must have been the case, as they are exactly of the kind that would occur when transfers were taken and would vary from transfer to transfer, while yet the whole were so alike as to have necessarily had a common photographically produced origin.

Stamps printed from the metal key plates. As stated elsewhere, there is no doubt that in this issue, many of the high value series were printed directly from the key plate. Colonel Woodthorpe recognized this fact from the samples of stamps he found, as remainders, in the office at Kabul, and explained it to Colonel Day and gave him samples.

Colonel Day states that he has found many such during his collecting career in Afghanistan, mentioning in particular, as zinc printings, the grey, emerald-greens, chocolate and red-browns, and the writer is sure examples of the intense blacks and purples he has seen have been so printed. Colonel Day thinks only the high values were so printed, the process being too expensive for use with the cheap shahi stamps. He writes, of current date, that being in London, he looked over the Stanley Gibbons stock and found a number he was sure were so printed. These stamps were all printed from the litho: stones too, with variations arising from the different transfers, so that two main classes of printings, widely different would result (a) from the metal plate, and (b) from the lithographic stones, with variations.

Colonel Day is of opinion that it is possible that duplicate key plates may have been issued to the outlying Provinces, for safety's sake, enabling each Province to print its own stamps, accounting for the wide variations in paper and pigments used; but there is no evidence as to this. He thinks there is no doubt, the series in emerald or bright green were so printed at Kandahar.

Before leaving this issue, it may be noted that the emerald-green stamps, being remainder stamps, must have been of the last printing—and hence would unavoidably belong to a late state of the key plate or late transfer and would, naturally, exhibit variations, from early first state stamps. The flaws seen in certain shades of the browns are just such as to be similarly caused. The intense blacks,—which are, by the way, in the shade normal for all the black issues,—the accepted brown-blacks being really the abnormal ones—appear to be not from the first state of the stone, being below the standard of clearness of the finest first impressions, but it is chiefly in some of the browns and the common greenish-browns and brownish (sage?) greens that the stamps show much blurring.

The 1294 Issue. This issue has a similar history to the last one, but the process seems to have become standardized and the issue was a much smaller one, so that fewer variations in printing and shades are observed.

In the black series, blurred examples are met with, but, I think, these are nothing more than careless transfers, possibly overinked. These are, of course, called forgeries. I possess examples, unused, and one (a half rupee) used on envelope. It came to me about 1885 and is unquestionably good.

The 1295(i) Issue. As the last—but the issue was a much larger one. The

only unusual point noticeable was that in some of the last printings, limited to the bright red purple and black colours, a number of the types in the high value plate were very coarsely repaired to make good wear and indistinctiveness apparent in them, especially in the outer rings. These may have been re-drawn either on the key plate or the stone, probably the latter.

A dangerous forgery that does exist in this issue, viz, of No. 8 in the plate of the black shahis, was made, no doubt, mistakenly, to simulate the rare black 1295(ii) shahi. Probably the forger could not get the 1295(ii) stamp, they being near unattainables and thought the 1295(i) would pass as well. It is **not** photographically reproduced, but from a newly cut die and printed directly from it. (vide Part VIII for full description.)

The 1295(ii) Issue. This also seems to have been a fairly large issue and must have been produced in the same manner as the preceding ones.

The black shahi is very rare and in my experience most copies that are met with are declared, by one expert or another, to be photographic forgeries, on grounds they refuse to define. I possess one, so condemned, and am glad to have it, as I am perfectly certain that it and all others I have seen, are absolutely good. One I have is probably from a transfer printing, photographically accurate, but still looking less clear. It came from a famous early collection. I have no doubt that the strip of four Mr. Harrison could not understand and judged to be forgeries, were printed from a repaired (or retouched) plate or stone, as described for the similar 1295(i) stamps or from a careless transfer and are quite good.

To refer again to Colonel Day's evidence. He mentions that:

"Before printing off, the litho: stones were sometimes, not always, cleaned over the spaces between and around the stamps, therefore you occasionally get clean margins to the stamps and frequently you get flow marks coming with the transfers from the zinc key plates. Sometimes also, I have found the edges of the stamps have been partly cleaned off, so that the edges vary a little.

"There were a large series of colours used, in the issues of 1293(ii), and later, namely, pure grey, shades of grey, purple, (from light through rich to deep shades), yellow-green, olive-green, grey-green, emerald-green, yellow or ochre in two shades, yellow-brown, chocolate-brown, grey-brown, black-brown, red-brown. Of these, I have seen the zinc printings of the grey, emerald-green, and chocolate and red-browns; the others all printed from litho: stones, the grey and the chocolate-browns also printed from litho: stones. I have not seen the Shahis printed from metal, as process too expensive, probably for cheap stamps.

"As to the 1293(ii) stamps, there were very few real or intense blacks issued for use, usually grey-blacks or brown-blacks are seen. I got five or six of the real blacks only, and these were supposed to be some kind of proofs, for trial, I thought, but some have been found used." (My own experience was similar and I too found such in 1885-87.—H. A.).

With the evidence brought forward it is now possible to briefly summarize the various methods of printing that must have been adopted for the Sher Ali stamps, as follows:—

First Method. Ordinary Lithography. There seems no doubt that all the early stamps, up to and including the first issue of 1290 were printed by ordinary lithography.

The only variations liable to occur in the appearance of the impression would be such as were due to wear of the litho: stone, which was usually considerable, to variations in quality of the ink and paper and carefulness of the printer.

It seems certain that with the second issue of 1290 the use of transfers, probably photographic, began, and there are indications that this method was used with the 1292 and 1293(i) tablet, issue also. Besides that, it seems quite possible that essays with a third method may have been made in respect of the

1290(ii) and the 1292 and tablet issues, which appear also to have been printed from a metal plate, giving rise to a series of stamps, said to be photographic forgeries. So far from being such however one has to believe that they were merely first attempts to change the method to the zincographic or photozincographic processes that we see immediately after became adopted. The failure, as explained, was probbaly due to the unsuitability of the 1292 and 1293(i) designs for use in such a process. It is simplest to regard this period 1290(ii) to 1293(i) as one of experiment and essay endeavouring to increase outturn.

No forgeries, apart from the above reputed ones, are known of by the writer, of any of these issues; most of the tablets condemned being, he is sure, merely impressions from a worn state of the stone. The half and one rupee purple, of violet-purple colour, mentioned in Part VIII, could only have been produced, judging by their blurred state, from a badly made transfer.

Second Method by Photozinco- and Photolithographic Processes. The evidence seems indisputable that with the 2nd issue of 1293 and all the succeeding issues, full use was made of advanced photozinco- and photolithographic methods.

The stamps produced by this method were all, necessarily, photographically, alike as regards the basic design, but would appear in the successive printings in a variety of "states" of impression of sufficiently different appearance from each other to be readily noticeable.

"States" of Impression. These "states" were the result of the ever-varying elements affecting the successive transfers from the metal key plate to the stone.

The **key plate** would be subject to variations according to its state of cleanness and wear and accidental injury producing flaws.

The **litho: stone** in addition to wear of the design upon it from use, which we saw was rapid and considerable, would be subject to a variety of influences affecting the impression materially, such as careless cleaning, accidental injury, causing flaws, etc.

If to all these causes of variation, in the impression, be added those arising from defects in the printing ink, as regards fluidity and smoothness of working and variations in the texture, tone and surfacings of the paper, and, not least, the varying care given his work by the printer, one appreciates how readily a wide difference in the appearance of the impressions, resulting from the successive transfers and printings, would certainly occur, and the difference between a first and last state of the printings, with the cumulative results of several of the causes of deterioration developed, might be quite considerable.

A critical examination of a considerable series of the stamps shows that such was the case.

(iii) Third Method. Direct Impressions from the Metal Key Plate. There is, besides, the direct evidence of Colonel Day and Colonel Woodthorpe, of the Survey of India, who were both at Kabul in 1878-80, that the stamps had been also printed by a third method, viz, by direct impressions from the key plate. Examples of such are not infrequently met with in a number of the issues, especially that of 1293(ii).

Stamps so printed, while photographically exact to type in all particulars, subject to possible flaws or foulness of the plate, ink and paper conditions, would be markedly different from those produced by lithographic means; and identification can be made with the aid of a good magnifier. These stamps when noticed, are always banned, as forgeries, by the experts.

(iv) Repaired Dies or Designs. We have also observed that there are certain stamps, known as the mended or recut dies, such as No. 6 of Plate A of the 1290 shahis and a number of the sunars of the 1295(i) issue in printings in red-purple and black, which must have been redrawn by hand, more or less, on the

key plate or litho: stone, probably the latter. To these, in all probability, may be added the 4-strip of the black 1295(ii) shahis, considered to be a forgery by Mr. Harrison.

The reader of these notes will find ample occasion to observe that it is only the great and medium rarities (all of the former and many of the latter) that are excommunicated as forgeries, either for being photographically produced, as in the 2nd method of printing all the stamps necessarily were after a certain date, or as impressions direct from a metal plate that had been made by photographic means, or because "they had never existed, as genuine in such colours." Some are, I have heard, also condemned for slight variations in size, such as are inevitable with wet processes of printing or from subsequent cleaning work with papers of such variable texture.

Why the great mass of common stamps that were produced in the same way, along with them, and that exhibit just as flagrant defects and variations, are not condemned too, needs explanation, as they must also be forgeries, if made by the 2nd method.

To close this Part of my narrative, it will be in order to say here, that the Expert Committee are quite in error in stating that all these stamps, they object to, are derived from one source.

All the collectors, in the actual field in Afghanistan, met with, at wide apart intervals of time, by quite independent agencies, examples used and unused of the 1293(ii) emeralds, intense blacks, and unusual browns and other exceptional stamps, as well as stamps printed by methods other than normal.

The fact that these beautiful and rare stamps, of which there must be no more, and, in some cases, fewer in existence, than of the Post-Office Mauritius, do not exist in the collections of, and are not known to certain collectors amounts to nothing. There have not been enough to go round, or they have not been observed when the Masson and Hancock collections came on sale, and never referred to Colonel Day, myself, to Messrs. Ferrari and Argentieres, etc., who held them.

The reader will, I trust, have realized that all the so-called Photographic Forgeries fall under one or other of the categories of printing methods and are just ordinary stamps, slightly varying in appearance according to method of printing and state of the stone, or plate, and not forgeries at all. Certain it is that all the stamps fit into their places in the scheme of development in the processes of printing, that is propounded, easily and naturally, and that the scheme itself, not only has unimpeachable, direct evidence of expert eye-witnesses to support it, but is also such a one as, we have seen, would be developed naturally, as experience was gained in the technical work of production, and the pressure of business and economical considerations demanded.

The effort of the experts, on the other hand, to make the stamps fit their theories, as to what should have been done, without a vestige of real evidence in support of them, and with the evident shortcomings in the collections they have at hand for reference, have not been a success; and have simply brought about such a state of chaos and alarm that the ordinary amateur and dealer may well be deterred from having anything to do with the stamps of this country.

The stamps absolutely refuse to fit their theories and not a vestige of real evidence exists that the stamps, they so freely condemn, are forgeries at all; and all such views are based on ignorance of the facts. In fact there is no country so remarkably free from the arts and wiles of the forger and no stamps the amateur may more safely engage in collecting.

(To be continued.)

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

VARIETIES OF GUM.

The gum used for the 3c 1851-'57 stamps varied considerably; particularly during the first six months that the stamps were current. It is certain that the firm making the stamps had considerable trouble in finding an adhesive material which would give satisfaction to the general public. Newspaper comment, which has already been quoted at the beginning of the article, evidences this public dissatisfaction, and the stamps themselves prove that several formulae were tried during the year 1851.

The gum varies as far as appearance is concerned from practically colorless to a fairly dark brown; most of that used being pale in color. The darkest gum was used late in the year 1851, although some of the 1857 Type II stamps are also found with gum that must certainly be termed brown. While no absolute proof can be presented, it seems practically certain that the gum was applied to the sheets by hand, as we know to have been the method followed with the 1847 issue. Not infrequently some of the gum is found on the face of the sheet of stamps near one edge or another. Sometimes the gum is perfectly smooth and shiny, while other times it shows numerous fine cracks. For some reason or other this gum is not easily counterfeited and generally a re-gummed stamp can readily be distinguished.

For making gum at the time the stamps were current, three substances or various mixtures of them were commonly used, and the gum on the stamps in question almost certainly was made up from one or more of these ingredients. One is Gum Arabic—the better grades of which are also known as Gum Acacia—a dried exudation from different kinds of acacia trees. Another is gelatine which is an animal product. The third and most commonly used is dextrin, which is made from various kinds of starch, either by dry heat at a temperature above 150° centigrade or by the action of dilute sulphuric acid. A fourth, Gum Tragacanth, may be mentioned but it is not likely that it was ever used for stamps. This contains some 5 or 6% of starch and tests of the gum used for the 1851-'57 stamps show no starch reaction. Of course it should be understood that dextrin, although made from starch, does not give the chemical reactions of unaltered starch.

Both Gum Arabic (or Acacia) and dextrin are readily soluble in water, while gelatine swells up and becomes soft but is not easily soluble; particularly in cold water. Beginning with stamps printed about January 1852 through to the time when the 1861 issue became current, only readily soluble gum is found. I think it is reasonably sure that during this period dextrin was the main if not the only constituent of the gum. On the other hand the stamps printed during the year 1851 (all orange-brown except for a very few used late in December of that year) bear a gum which is not easily soluble in cold water. A certain small percentage of these stamps have a gum which almost surely contains a large percent of gelatine because after a thorough soaking such gum merely swells and must be scraped from the back of the stamp in order to remove it. Collectors should be thankful that this gum was not used excepting for a very limited period. This particular batch of gum is dark brown, and very often stained deeply the paper on which the stamps were printed.

The gum used by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing today is made by roasting a high grade of tapioca starch. It is not known definitely what particu-

lar starch was the basis for the dextrin in the gum on the 1851-'57 stamps, but we know that potato starch was used in the manufacture of the dextrin for the British stamps current about this time, so very likely it also was used for these.

(To be continued.)

Detroit A. P. S. Convention Stamp Auction.

The Committee charged with arrangements for the Stamp Auction at the Detroit Convention in 1924, was faced with unusual conditions, resulting from the Auction in Washington last year. From the start the Committee felt that it should aim to provide:

(a) A precedent for future Committees to follow.
(b) Absolute protection for every member submitting stamps for sale.
(c) And a guarantee of full and prompt settlement after the sale.

With these conditions in mind, the Committee solicited proposals from three prominent Auction Managers, stipulating that a Surety Bond be provided and a well known and experienced Stamp Auctioneer be engaged.

After careful consideration, the Committee made an agreement with B. L. Voorhees, 25 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, the well known Auction Manager, who immediately furnished a Surety Bond for the required amount and engaged Mr. Marvin A. Barlow as Auctioneer.

The above arrangement coupled with Mr. Voorhees' success and high standing as an Auction Manager and the well known ability of Mr. Barlow as an Auctioneer, gives assurance to all members of the A. P. S. who submit stamps for sale that they will be fairly treated and receive best possible results.

Mr. Voorhees has full authority to accept or reject stamps for this sale. Members who are familiar with buying and selling stamps at Auction, know that stamps in demand sell well. Lots should be in good condition and confined to saleable stamps that are known to be sough by buyers. Members who have such stamps for sale are invited to cooperate with the Committee and Mr. Voorhees in making this a banner sale.

W. L. BABCOCK, Chairman;
J. A. GUNGWIRTH,
G. A. PETERSON,
Auction Committee.

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions

By HARRY M. KONWISER, 1113 Broadway, New York City.

J. M. BARTELS CO.

New York City—March 14, 15, 19, 1924.

U. S. Revenue, Imp. First Issue, 10c Certificate, vert. pair	$ 21.00
U. S. Revenue, 10c Inland Exchange, pair	25.50

U. S. Revenue, 30c gray, Foreign Exchange, pair 17.50
U. S. Revenue, 50c Certificate, horiz. strip of 8, large margins..... 26.00
U. S. Revenue, 50c Mortgage, strip of 4 ..... 5.00
U. S. Revenue, 50c Passage Ticket, superb pair 11.25
U. S. Revenue, $1 Lease, strip of 3, darge shade 13.50
U. S. Revenue, $1 Life, vert. pair, fine 21.50
U. S. Revenue, $1 Life, pair, fine 22.00
U. S. Revenue, $1 Manifest, strip of 3 ..... 9.25
U. S. Revenue, $1.90 red lilac, superb copy with splendid margins 88.00
U. S. Revenue, $2 Mortgage, strip of 5, close at top 17.00
U. S. Revenue, $5 Mortgage, pair 19.00
U. S. Revenue, $5 Mortgage, strip of 4 ..... 39.00
U. S. Revenue, $10 Conveyance, strip of 3, close at side 21.00
U. S. Revenue, $10 Mortgage, superb copy 13.50
U. S. Revenue, $10 Probate, handstamped 35.00
U. S. Revenue, $15 Mortgage, grand copy 24.00
U. S. Rev. Part Perf., $2 Conveyance, pair, large margins at top, lower copy has stitch wmk., but is cut into on slant at bottom, also slight crease, believed unique as a pair 145.00
U. S. Revenue, Perf., 6c Proprietary, fine bright copy, sold in May 15, 1919 Bartels Sale for $69, then catalogued at $60, now cat. at $75 ..... 71.00
U. S. Revenue, Perf., reg. paper, $200 yellow green and red, perfectly centered, fine copy 23.00
U. S. Revenue, Perf., reg. paper, $200, very dark shade, superb vert. strip of 3, medallion uncancelled 91.00
U. S. Revenue, Second Issue, $1.60, handstamped cancellation 13.75
U. S. Revenue, Second Issue, $10, strip of 5 ..... 21.00
U. S. Revenue, Second Issue, inverted centre, not used, 1c vert. pair, believed ot be the only pair known, perfs. close at left 185.00
U. S. Proprietary, 1871-75, 1c, green paper, centre inverted, close at top, a rarity 120.00
U. S. Proprietary, 1898-1902, 2c brown, mint pair, imperf. vert. 11.25
U. S. Documentary, Wmk. USIR, $60, complete "sheet" of 4, fine condition 37.00
U. S. Narcotics, 1c violet, size 1, smallest size, mint sheet of 200 ..... 13.50
U. S. Narcotics, 1c violet, size 2, full sheet of 100 ..... 7.00
U. S., 1851, 5c, very large margins, as well as small part of imprint at right, black twon cancellation, really worth over catalog 45.50
U. S., 1918-20, 3c, block of 4, left pair printed on both sides showing two half stamps printed on back of same, very odd and rare 35.50
Gambia, 1869, 4p brown, large margins 23.25
Gambia, 1869, 6p blue, sheet margins at left 20.25
Gambia, 1s green, almost centered 16.40

HERMAN TOASPERN

New York City—March 22nd, 1924.

United States Covers Without Stamps.

U. S. Patent Office, signed "De Witt Lawrence" Chief Clerk, with red "Washington, D. C. Free, Nov. 26" .....$ 1.00
"Steam-Boat" in fancy blue frame on neat cover and "Buffalo, N. Y. 5cts, May 20" also in blue. This cover was used in 1852 ..... 3.10

"Alby & Buffalo R. R. 19 Oct" and "10" in circle in scarce blue. This is the rare type with wide space between R. R. (1850) 7.50
"Baltimore R. R." in straight line and "5" in circle, both in red. (Sept. 20, 1850) 1.60
"Baltimore Railroad Jul 21" and "5" in blue on small clean cover. (1849) 3.60
"Boston & Albany R. R. Nov 15" and fat "5" both in red. (1847) 2.70
"Boston & Maine R. R. 14 May" and "5" in blue. Neat. (1849) 7.50
"Boston & Maine R. R. May 14" and "5" in reddish brown. Rare and desirable. (1850) 8.50

United States on Cover.

1847, 5c in shade close to the orange brown, 1847 shade, pair with wide margins, particularly at sides pinned to cover with blue grid. cancs. Circular "Mobile Ala Jun 12" in blue. Letter dated 1850. Beautiful 39.00
5c dark reddish brown, printed on slightly folded paper, perceptable only on close examination; stamp is pinned to cover by light blue grid.; a Blood's Despatch black and gold is in opposite corner, in middle a blue "Philada Pa Jun 6 5". (1948) 10.00
5c paler reddish brown, nice margins three sides, sheet margin at left. Pinned to cover as above. Oct. 27, (1848) 9.60
5c, the real orange shade. Good margin at left, very fine margin at right, portions of stamp above and below showing; lightly cancelled in true blue with grid; "Philada Pa. Aug. 14" in blue (1850). Small neat cover. A beauty 72.50
5c pale brown, fine margins three sides, small at bottom. Tacked to cover with red New York Grid. "New York Jul 26" (1850) Neat envelope 6.50
5c pale brown, fine margins, cancelled as above Dec. 29 (1850) 9.60
5c pale reddish brown, very fine margins, pinned to cover with magenta grid "Providence R. I. Apr 19" also in magenta (1849) 24.00
5c orange brown, perfection; cancelled fine light grid. in blue; the very beautiful impression is early, as evinced by the very early date, "Philada Pa Aug 26 5cts" (1847) 31.50
10c black, fine margins three sides, outer line cut away at top; stamp is pinned to cover by light blue "5". "Steamboat" is impressed in blue at bottom in fancy frame, and in opposite corner from stamp blue "Buffalo N. Y. Nov 23—10." Envelope clean and neat, cover of extreme rarity 60.00
1851, 1c blue, Type II from Plate 2. Fine copy slightly cut into at top, clear impression, pinned to cover with scarce type U. S. Mail City Delivery Free 4.00
1c blue, IV. Superb pair, with sheet margin at right. Both stamps recut at top, twice at bottom. This rate was used as circular rate to Austria, and is cancelled on stamp and cover, town canc. Very fine, rare 35.50
1c blue, IV. Two very fine and one very good copy of the recut top and bottom, pinned to cover by the scarce unframed Buffalo canc. 12.25
1c blue IV. Three good copies tied to cover with Rochester canc. in black 4.00
3c, perfection copy, tied to cover with Boston Paid. Used Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22. (1853) 4.50
3c, good copy, tho badly creased. Pinned to cover by rare "Potomac Steamboat, Feb 7" (1854) 2.10
3c, two perfection copies each on cover. One has black "Troy N Y Paid Nov 17 1856," the other blue "Cincinnati Dec 15." (1852) 4.50

3c, two very good copies of center lines, from Plates I and II. Former has pen canc. Other has grid and red Aberdeen, Miss. 3.10

3c, two very fine copies, one has 3 lines redrawn in upper left corner, other has strong recut in upper right side 3.10

3c and 12c used with 4d rose Great Britain #26, canc. A 05. This letter was mailed from Bahamas, Mar. 21, 1859, and British stamp is tied to cover. This alone is very rare. The U. S. stamps are tied to cover with black "New York Mar 26" and at the border the face of cover was stamped in red in two lines United States 6d. On reverse is rare Canadian R. R. canc. in black "Montreal & Kingston G. T. R. Way P. O. N 9—D Down Mar 29 1859." Letter arrived Canaoque, U. C. same day. One of the gems of the sale 63.00

1857, 5c brown, I and 10c green II, both fine, light bar canc. Cover has cancs. "Richmond Va Aug 25" "New 3 York Aug 29" and French rec. canc. in black, and red "Short Paid". Cover addressed to Milan, Italy, (47, 50) 30.00

24c lilac, 10c green II, 1c blue V. All splendid copies. This cover is of the utmost rarity, philatelic and historic interest. The letter is dated New Orleans, Aug. 13, 1861, four months after the Civil War started. It was brought through the Confederate lines probably by Adams Express, and is nicely cancelled with two blue "Louisville Ky. Aug 20" town cancs and two blue grids, tieing stamps to cover. Red Br. Packet and Aachen Franco cancs. on face of letter addressed to Switzerland. Five receiving cancs. on back. The letter explains method of replying. "We would ask you to address your letters for us in the future to your correspondents in New York, with the order to forward them by Adams Express." This is probably one of the last letters that came through the lines in this manner, which opinion is also shared by Dr. Chase. The gem of the sale (42f, 50, 52).. 204.00

Faces of Patriotic Covers.

1857, 3c, II, pinned to cover with town canc. Stamp torn and neatly replaced. This is the only full cover in these lots. Very rare bust of Douglas. Very rare. Estimated $10 ..... 8.00

Official Business Free and patriotic design, clasped hands, Constitution, Flag and Stars. The entire printing is in blue. Very rare 2.40

Rare woodcut patriot. "Soldiers Dream of Home." A fierce looking Zouave sleeping amidst the field of battle, with fiery red trousers, dreams of greeting his wife and chee-i-ild. Canc. Port Tobacco, and 3. Very rare and touching 5.40

1861, Picture of Scott, entitled "The right man in the right place." Flags, etc. in color. 3c rose pinned to cover with town canc also a 1c canc. with bulls eye, both good. Advt. 1 ct. 5.60

"Uncle Sam and Jeff," Eagle with shield clutching rattlesnake. Uncle Sam is taking packages away from the late Mr. Davis marked Mobile, Norfolk, New Orleans, etc. Excruciatingly funny from a Yankee viewpoint. 3c rose pinned to cover 4.90

Henry Clay, with lines from his speech to the Senate in 1850. Design in red on yellow env. 3c rose clipped, pinned to cover with town canc. Rare and interesting 5.40

Loyal State series. Two different designs fo "Illinois." Good copies of the 3c rose pinned to cover. Attractive 11.00

Emblematic Female Figures. Both in color. Advertised and pinned by town cans. Very attractive, especially costumes 6.25

Wells Fargo on Entire Envelopes.

1853-55, 3c red on buff, "Paid Wells, Fargo & Co. over our California and Coast Routes", neatly canc. in blue oval, "Wells Fargo & Co Express San Francisco". Fine 3.25

3c as above. Canc. in fancy frame over frank Wells Fargo & Co. Express Steamboat. Very fine and rare 5.25

Confederates on Cover.

1861, 5c green, fine pair on home made env. neatly canc. "Laurens C. H. SC Sep 23" in black. Slight stains, probably from tobacco juice. Fine copies and cover 7.50

5c blue pair cut into left and bottom, otherwise fine and fresh. On home made envelope canc. Lynchburg Va May—20 in purple. Very rare. 7.00

5c light blue, London print, very fine pair showing portions of four other stamps pinned to cover with Green Winchester CH Dec 22 186?. Very fine and extremely rare 20.50

U. S. Off Cover.

10c black, fine impression with excellent margins, lightly penstroked and cancelled in red in one corner. The upper outer right corner has been redrawn, particularly on frame line. Very fine and rare 18.00

10c black, fine copy with small faded manuscript cancellation. This attractive copy has the strong redrawing of the upper frame line strongly pronounced at top, left frame line very faint 16.25

1c dark blue, strip of three touched at top and right, fine margins other sides, lightly canc. New York in black. End stamps are Type II, middle one Type IIIa. Priced as singles they amount to $42 . . . . . 18.00

1c blue, strip of three on piece, all recut top. Two stamps are very fine and would make a splendid piar. Black town canc. As singles $10.50 12.25

1851, 3c, fine unused copy almost full o. g. of the variety with one extra frame line at left. Fine and very rare 9.50

10c, perfection vertical strip of three. Fine color and margins. Lightly cancelled with rich blue "Cincinnati O Nov. 14." All that a strip can be. On generous piece of cover 110.00

12c, very fine margins, portions of upper and lower stamps showing, very faint red grid canc. A beauty 21.25

1870-71, without grill, 1c pale ultramarine, centered block of six, with full o. g., beautiful 41.50

Navy Department, 1873, very fine copy 1c ultramarine, beautifully canc. rare red, "Washington, Local, Jan 3" 18.00

Confederate States.

1861, 5c green, fine copy with fine margins 3.90

1862, 2c green, mint perfection 7.25

— 5c dark blue, canc. blue town "—Oro, N. C." and date 2.50

— 10c rose. Beautiful copy with fine margins on generous piece of cover. Canc. "Atlanta, Jul 22 1862" 21.00

— 10c carmine rose. Beautiful and interesting copy. canc. Gainesville, Dec. Fit for any "De Luxe Collection!" 44.00

1863, TEN CENTS, very fine copy with fine margins 23.50

— TEN CENTS, an equally fine copy on piece, lightly penstroked 17.50

— TEN CENTS. Very fine copy with town canc. Apparently Richmond, Jul ? 186 ? . . . Rare 23.50

Foreign Stamps on Cover.

Baden, 1851, 1kr. buff, strip of three cancelled "157". Frame line barely touched at top and bottom, wide margin at right, sheet margin at left. A very attractive cover 30.00

Belgium, 1849, 10c brown, fine copy with excellent margins on face of cover. Background of stamp strongly retouched 8.00

Brunswick, 1853-57, 1sgr orange, very fine copy partially covering a 4-4 sgr. brown slightly cut into. Lightly cancelled "Halle 8/3" in blue. Splendid appearing cover 8.25

Canada, 1851, 6d violet on laid paper, superb copy pinned to cover with light black bulls-eye cancellation and red "Montreal, Aug. 20 1851". Also red "Canada" and "Paid" postmarks. Very early date 37.00

Mexico, 1856, 1r yellow, fine copy and pair of 4r red just touched at bottom which hardly affects the interest of this nice cover cancelled with long red oblong town 11.50

Foreign Stamps Off Cover.

Bavaria, 1849, 1kr. gray black, very fine copy, lightly canc. 300. Expertized by Thier 22.50

— — 1kr deep black. Superb unused copy with traces of gum, showing outer line on four sides! 28.00

— 1850-58, 18kr yellow. Fine pair with splendid margins three sides, fair on left stamp's left. Canc. 267 . . . . . 6.75

Belgium, 1849, 10c, 20c, both very fine copies 3.30

— — 10c brown, perfection copy of the extremely rare double figure variety. Shows doubling of frame line, etc. 13.00

— — 10c brown. Very fine pair nicely canc, sheet margin at bottom.. 7.00

Canada, 1851, 6d violet on laid paper, very fine copy with fine margins. At top right and bottom right the wide margins have been cut diagonally. Lightly canc. bulls-eye 20.00

— 1852, 3d red, wonderful vertical pair showing normal and the big shift, socalled "line thru Three Pence" variety. Very fine and excessively rare 57.50

6d on thick hard paper. Fine copy with excellent margins, lightly canc.. 41.50

— 10d blue. Fine copy, lightly canc. "37" in circles 32.25

1859, 5c vermilion. The big shift, "Side Lines Doubled." This perfection copy is faintly cancelled and is the finest I have seen 44.60

Netherlands, 1852, 5c blue, very fine pair, strongly recut 3.70

5c pale blue, very fine lightly cancelled pair 4.25

5c lighter shade, recut. Superb pair lightly canc. 5.35

— 10c lake. Superb pair lightly cancelled 2.20

— 10c lake. To superb pairs, each a different shade and cancellation... 4.25

1891-94, 5c ultramarine, imperf pair on thick yellowish paper, mint superb. Very fine nad rare 3.25

Newfoundland, 1857, 1sh scarlet vermillion, splendid margins except at lower left, wonderful color. Slightly thinned, but a fine appearing copy. A standard rarity 100.00

Norway, 1854, 4s blue, superb copy, with enormous margins, nice town canc. 3.40

4s blue, very fine copy canc. circ. "42" 3.20

4s blue, very fine copy canc. circ. "72" 3.20

4s blue, fine copy, bar canc. 3.00

P. M. WOLSIEFFER

Philadelphia—March 26th, 1924.

United States Match Stamps.

Akron Match Co., 1c blue, fine . . . . . $ 5.60
Alexanders, 1c, small closed tear at L 26.00
Allens, 1c green, perfs. trimmed all around, scarce 1.00
Amer. Match Co., 3c, o. g. very fine 5.30
Amer. Match Co., 3c green, Number 5113, "Rock Island", looks perfect, altho six perfs have been restored on upper L., a rarity, catalogued low for a genuine rarity 63.00
Geo. & O. C. Barber, 1c, fine, cat. $4.50 . . . . . 6.50
Barber Match Co., 1c 5117, rouletted, from Vanderlip sale of 1896 . . . . . 21.30
Bent & Lea, 1c 5128a, experimental silk, scarce 2.50
Bond, Wm. & Co., 4c black, 5131, very fine 4.00
Bousefield & Poole, 3c lilac, 5135, looks very good, small tear at T, a few perfs gone, much better than average, rare 17.00
Brown & Durling, 1c black No. 5142, (Morgan col.) perfs touch R. 20.25
—— 1c green No. 5142, 2 shades, very good 2.00
Buck, 1c No. 5144a, exp. silk, perfs touch at B, fine, rare 26.00
Byam, Carlton & Co., 1c No. 5146a, fine 53.00
—— 1c No. 5147a, o. g. very fine unpriced Vertical Pair 5.30
—— 1c No. 5149, fine 4.75
—— 1c No. 5150-1 and P. M. Co. No. 5245, fine 2.50
—— 1c No. 5152 (2 dates)-3-4 (2 dates) 1.30
Chicago Match Co., 3c No. 5158, fine altho perfs touch at B 6.30
Clark, J. L., 1c No. 5161, 2 tiny pin holes, closed tear, looks v. fine 6.00
Cramer & Kemp, 1c No. 5164, small thin spot; also No. 5145 fine 2.00
Curtis, W. D., 1c Nos. 5166 both old and silk, good lot 1.70
Doolittle, 1c No. 5169, very fine and scarce 10.30
Eichele, Aug., 1c No. 5174, fine altho perfs touch at T 2.00
Farr, 1c No. 5182, perfs touch 2 sides, o. g. fine 1.70
Gates, 3c, 6c Nos. 5187 old-S-8 (dgd)-9-90 S-P-W-2 S-P-W, fine 77.00
Goldbach, 1c No. 5194 Pink, fine except thin spot, rare any condition 7.60
Gorman, 1c black No. 5195, neatly mended, looks very fine 7.60
—— 1c green Nos. 5197 P & W; also Excelsior No. 5179, thin spot, fine. 2.10
Greenleaf, 1c No. 5198 old, thin spot and Silk, fine 2.30
—— 3c No. 5199 old and silk; each small tear, average 2.40
—— 5c No. 5200 old, straight edge, mended nick at L, fair 1.50
—— 5c No. 5200 Silk, fine altho perfs. cut in at B, v. rare 47.00
Hale, 1c No. 5204, fine 2.30
Henning & Bonhack, 1c No. 5205, o. g. fine, but perfs touch at R 3.80
Howard, 1c No. 5209, a bit off center, fine 1.80
Hunt, 1c No. 5211, trifling thin spot, fine 2.10
Ives, 1c No. 5215, wide margins T & R, fine 6.10
—— 8c No. 5216, a few perfs gone, looks v. fine 2.20
Ives & Judd, 1c No. 5217 W, part imprint at L, fine 2.50
Macklin, 1c No. 5227, small hinge nick at T, fine and very rare; the owner paid over present catalog value for it years ago 92.50
Mansfield, 1c No. 5228 W, scarce in pairs, Horiz. Pair 1.50
N. Y. Match Co., 1c No. 5235, old, trifling thin spots, fine 4.00

—— 5c No. 5238, bit off center, fine, from Hunter Sale 13.00
Newbauer & Co., 4c No. 5239 Pink, fine 4.10
Pierce Match Co., 1c No. 5244, perforations added, expertly mended, making it look like a perfection stamp, very rare 12.00
Powell, 1c No. 5248a, very thin paper, cost $30 at Deats sale, fine 15.20
—— 1c No. 5248a, thick paper, also cost $30 at auction 23.00
Richardson, 1c red No. 5251, hinge tear at T, average 2.60
—— 3c vermilion No. 5253, fine except 1 broken corner 4.40
San Francisco Match, 12c No. 5262, fine 2.50
Schmitt & Schmittdiel, 1c No. 5263 pink, scarce Horiz. Pair 3.00
Smith, 1c roulette No. 5266, fine 23.00
Underwood, 1c No. 5275, very good 5.50
Wise & Co., 1c No. 5280, 3 perfs. restored at B, small tear at T, average. 7.00
Zisemann, G & Co, 1c No. 5282, 1 rounded corner, looks good 11.00

DANIEL F. KELLEHER

Boston, Mass.—March 27-28, 1924.

United States.

1847, 5c brown, red grid cancellation ..... $ 10.00
1847, 5c dark brown, on cover from Boston to Maine, red cancellation... 10.00
10c black, on cover to Canada, bearing the following cancellations in red: "Hudson River Mail", "10" and "Queenstown, U. C. Jun 18, 1848," a small part of this latter canc. falls on the stamp which is cut to frame line at left and pen marked, a rare cover 47.50
1851, 1c type IV, stitch wmk., blue town canc., very fine 7.25
3c red No. 33, cut into at bottom and left, clearly postmarked "New York Jul 18, 1853", rare 11.60
1873, 90c rose carmine, No. 166, o. g., fine 9.10
1879, 90c carmine rose, No. 191a, o. g., fine 8.10

Envelope Stamps.

All are square cut. All with ample margins and very fine unless noted otherwise.

1853, 3c die 3 on white No. 2303, entire envelope, clear N. Y. pmk. over the stamp, very fine 6.25
1857-61, 1c blue on orange No. 2327, enormous margins 7.50
1870, 30c black on cream No. 2394 ..... 1.00
Cape of Good Hope 1853, 4p blue, No. 2, square pair 14.75
Carolina Islands, 1900, half of 10pf used as 5pf on a small piece of the original, No. 9a, the special pmk. used only on these "Typhoon Prov's" covers the bisect, very fine, rare 10.35
Hawaiian Islands 1853, 13c dark red No. 6, horizontal pair lightly pmk"d. in red, each of the four outer corners slightly cliped, but the pair as such very desirable as used pairs of this stamp are extremely rare.. 68.50
Ionian Islands 1859, ½p orange No. 1, very fine 1.90
½p orange No. 1, block of four, o. g., margin between the stamps creased horizontally, otherwise very fine 16.25
Jamaica, 1860, 4p No. 4, canc. with nachor inside a cluster of dots, fine.. 5.00
2p greenish blue No. 6, wide margins and very fine 16.20
1851-55, 2p blue No. 11, very fine 1.10
Nova Scotia 1851, 1p red brown No. 1, o. g., very fine 39.25
Danish West Indies, 1905, 2, 5fr Nos. 38-39 ..... 3.25
Denmark 1918, Provsiionals Nos. 110-122 ..... 3.05

Dominica 1903, ½p to 1sh Nos. 25-31 ..... 3.35
1920-22, ½p to 2sh6d Nos. 58-68 ..... 2.60
1923, ½p to 5sh Nos. 69-82 ..... 5.65
Dutch Indies 1922, 15c to 7½gld Nos. 401-407 ..... 12.85
Ireland 1922, ½p to 2sh6p Nos. 1-9, 12-27 ..... 5.95
5sh No. 10 ..... 3.05
10sh No. 11 ..... 4.90
Philippine Islands 1901, $5.00 dark green No. 225, beautiful copy 11.75
1903, 4c orange brown No. 229a 2.15
$5.00 dark green No. 239 ..... 13.50
1906, 4p dark blue No. 253 ..... 2.20

VAHAN MOZIAN, INC.

New York City—March 27, 28, 1924.

United States.

1861 5c buff (67), fine, red cancellation 12.50
1869 6c ultramarine (115), fine 2.75
10c orange (116), fine, blue canc. 2.10
12c green (117), fine 2.00
1898 Omaha 1c to 50c, fine set of 7 stamps, o. g. 3.20
Agriculture 1c yellow o. g., 3c and 6c both no gum 2.40
Interior 2c to 90c, nice set of 9 stamps 3.50
Post Office 1c to 90c complete set of 10 stamps 4.00
Treasury 24c brown, very fine 2.70
1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 30, 90, good lot 2.00
War 2c to 90, nice set of 10 stamps, 3 used 3.50

Argentine Republic.

1858 5 red (1), 2 shades, 10 green and 1862 5 rose (5), good copies.... 1.70
1864 15 blue (13), good copy 3.60
1892 ½ to 5 pesos (92-105), fine lot of 28 stamps, 11 unused 1.20
1899 16 orange (128), fine 2.00
1917 3 gray green (234), Error color of the 10 centavos, Scarce 2.00
Buenos Aires 1860 1 peso blue (10), fine 2.30

Bavaria.

1849 1kr black (1), very fine 18.25
1850 12 red (7), very fine 4.10
18 yellow (8), very fine, showing the outer lines on 4 sides 5.80
1867 12 lilac (19), large margins, very fine 4.00
18kr red (20), very fine 5.60

Danish West Indies.

1855 3 dark carmine (1), good copy R B corner slty cut 3.00
1867 3 rose (2), fine 2.25
1872 3 rose (3), good 2.50
Gambia 1869, 4p brown (3), red cancellation 9.10
Gambia 1906, one penny on 3sh (56), fine 9.50

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST

Published by and in the Interest of the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist,
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EDITOR'S COLUMN

The annual get-together gatherings of the various philatelic Societies seem to be a bit earlier in assembling this year than usual and the marked increase in attendance and interest augurs well for the prosperity and growth of the hobby. Among the larger gatherings last month was that of The Texas Philatelic Association which held its 28th Annual Convention in Houston, April 20th and 21st. The visitors were royally entertained, among the attractions being a boat trip down the Houston Ship Channel to the San Jacinto Battle Grounds which was of especial interest to the Texan members and an elaborate Banquet at The Elks Club. The exhibits of stamps were of a high order with the U. S. 1847 specialized collection of Mr. D. C. Hammatt of Topeka, Kansas, the Confederate Locals of Mr. Fred Green and the U. S. Locals of Mr. Louis Lenz receiving special admiration and envy. A great deal of credit is due Messrs. Schumacher, Herr and Lenz for their efforts to make the Convention a success and we hope all of these men may be prevailed upon to become A. P. S. members and inject a bit of their Texas pep into the affairs of the National Society.

A thousand miles further North plans too are being laid for a big philatelic gathering. The Winnepeg Philatelic Society having fixed Sept. 17 to 20th for the Second Annual Canadian Stamp Exhibition and Philatelic Convention. This will be held at The Marlborough Hotel and His Excellency, The Governor General of Canada, Baron Byng of Vimy has graciously granted his distinguished patronage to this assembly. Every effort is being made to make this the greatest phila-

telic event ever staged in the Dominion and American visitors are cordially invited to attend and to exhibit their stamps in the many classes being arranged for. Mr. William Van, 284 Main street, Winnepeg, Canada, will furnish full details on request.

Here and there in the broad domain of these United States there are some poor stamp collectors, who in fear and trembling, covet a photograph of their own particular pet stamp or treasure a copy of the A. P. that carries an illustration in plain black of a bright red stamp of Barbados or of a blue stamp of the long obsolete kingdom of Hawaii that a careless engraver has failed to legally deface as required by the penal laws of a strict and technical Government. This poor cringing chap knows only too well that no Senatorial committee will investigate him, he never owned any oil lands or visited any little green houses full of booze, no such luck because he is just nothing else but—plain Mr. Citizen. Will it relieve him any to know that Government officials don't bother about trifles like Sections 161, 172 and 220 of the penal laws of the United States as relating to stamp illustrations? While we do not recommend this as any cause for relief it may help some fear stricken soul to have a look at page 208 of the "Nature Magazine" for April, 1924. It will be noted that this magnificent publication, a sort of semi-official journal, is published by The American Nature Association of which a well known collector, Mr. Charles L. Pack is the President. The scientific consulting Board of this magazine as well as many of its contributors are Government officials. Now if you peep at page 208 as aforesaid you will find an interesting article written by Mr. H. A. Allard of the United States Department of Agrciulture which illustrates an idiosyncrasy of the humble ant and application of penal laws to a servant of a great people. The article pertains to the stamp of Uncle Sam, Series of 1902, two cent red and listed by Scotty as No. 314 that the stamp collecting son of the writer discovered in an attic in Oxford, Mass., where some little hungry animals, presumably ants, foraging for food found it before the youthful stamp collector got there. Now these ants were hungry, very hungry and as stamp collectors know, they were real jubilant when they found this fine morsel with sweetened gum of far Araby on its rear side and made haste to devour it before some stamp collector gathered it into his collection beyond their reach. Now while they like the nice sweet glue on the back these smart little fellows have a violent prejudice against the bright red ink Uncle Sam uses on his two centers and therefore they carefully refrained from making a meal of any of the colored portions of the stamp and safeguarding their tender insides ate only the white portions of the stamp. The white part they did eat, carefully and precisely and when Mr. young collector discovered the stamp he found but the red part and the skill of the ants in making such careful discrimination struck him so odd that he showed it to his scientific father. This nice sense of discrimination appealed to the expert parent as something worthy to record. And he did so. He did so very well and interestingly. To make it real clear and plain he had a photograph made of the mutilated stamp and illustrated his article with it. To make comparison possible of the exact amount the ants had eaten he borrowed a nice, well centered copy of the said handsome

RARITIES
Are My Specialty.
T. ALLEN, "Craigard," Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, E. 11.

U. S. stamp from his son and had a photograph made of that and then he illustrated that, in full mind you, border, medallion and even the perforations! It's a good story, a bully one and the illustrations are superb but great Heavens, don't save your copy of Nature Magazine after you read it! Burn it up or bury it until they change the law or the District Attorney may send for you or the Secret Service pursue you to the ends of the earth! Moral: If you want stamp illustrations without ugly defacing marks or want to know what U. S. issues look like subscribe to all magazines published in Washington!

The Pacific Philatelic Society, the first Life Branch of The American Philatelic Society appears to be a model local organization and one that many other branches might well pattern after. There is always some entertainment offered its members at each meeting and while the social side of the meeting is not overlooked there is an air of real philately to the exhibitions and talks given. At the March meeting a resolution was passed establishing a prize for the best original stamp article read during 1924 AND—that the winning article be offered to the American Philatelist for publication! We wish every branch would make a constructive move like that for there's a wealth of stamp knowledge buried around these United States that is valuable to Philately and should be uncovered. This knowledge, presented through the columns of the American Philatelist, will give pleasure to thousands now and found a basis for a greater Philately in future years. Most of this knowledge is being lost through a narrow selfishness or want of encouragement. The first is at times hard to overcome but the second, that is, encouragement, can be given by every local organization thru a resolution or plan such as that adopted by our Western colleagues. We wish too that all local secretaries would pattern after Mr. M. C. Dillingham in making regular reports of Branch activities. There's many an idea suggested by these reports that helps the other fellow in making his local organization a success!

The grass in our neighbors yard has a way of looking greener and smoother than that in our own yard and we seldom make the closer examination that would reveal the same bare spots and weeds that give us so much worry. It is somewhat after this fashion that many a collector views the supposedly bargain prices that dealers pay for stamps and few outside the trade realize the difficulty the dealer has in maintaining a saleable stock. It has been proven by the average experience that it is easier to buy stamps from collectors and other dealers than from non-collectors and the chap that wanders in a dealers office with a rarity or accumulation of stamps and offers them for a song is just as rare as, say, a perfect stamp catalogue. The philatelic philistine is more apt to wander in with a few copies of 3c greens or a 3c 1861, somewhat frayed about the edges, and wisely announcing that he has an old, very old stamp, demand to know "how much will you give" and then go into hysterics over the attempt to "rob" him of a rarity for a few paltry pennies. These demands and hopes for big money for "old" stamps are quite often instilled by philatelic newspaper publicity, the press seemingly demanding a liberal dose of "thousands of dollars" to any arti-

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I make a specialty of **Rare British Colonials.** My stock consists of stamps only in the finest possible condition. **Selections Willingly Sent on Approval. Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention.**

T. ALLEN,
"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.

cle not reeking with blood or the eternal triangle. How ridiculous the ideas of the layman can be is proven by a letter shown us by a large New York dealer offering him some "very scarce, very rare and very valuable" covers. Two pages of sketches accompanying this letter give in exact detail the cancellations that are offered, as the lot consists of 2000 covers of the pre stamp period, that is, covers without stamps but with the postal markings showing rates and origin and often the point of delivery. These covers, according to the oddity of the postmark and rarity, sell in the philatelic market for anywhere between 10c and $1.00 each, now and then a very unusual item going above that figure. Now this chap with his 2000 accumulation asks the modest and sacrifice price of 60,000 pounds Sterling, a trifle, around the quarter million mark! The extremely rare items are specially priced, for example ordinary English Ship letters with their pretty cancells are valued at a thousand pounds or over, these usually sell for say about 50c and one U. S. A. cover that bears the ordinary "Philadelphia" postmark with date within a circle, year 1856, is valued at 700 pounds or about $3000.00. Imagine a dealers feelings when a nice lot of stuff like this is offered to him for a quarter of a million dollars! Perhaps he could use it at a fair price, perhaps as much as $150.00 and knowing it is hopeless to convince a layman that this is a liberal price let it pass on to the eventual rag bag or at least entirely outside the stamp trade. This is a phase of stamp dealing that the collector seldom appreciates and probably cares little about but have you ever considered why these things happen? Isn't it because almost every article that appears in the press features our hobby as that of the millionaire and mentions all "old" stamps as being very valuable? This phase of newspaper publicity has been commented on by many of the A. P. readers and as Mr. H. P. Hoskins of Detroit remarks, it may do more harm than good, in that it must discourage many from taking up the hobby account its loudly proclaimed expensiveness. It would seem therefore that whenever collectors are called upon to co-operate with the press or write articles for the lay public that it might be well to lay stress on the educational, social and mental relaxation features of the hobby to those of modest purse rather than repeating for the millionth time that a stamp brought $32,500. at auction and that some collectors have a "cool million" invested in stamps. In other words it looks like it might pay to feature the backbone of philately, the average collection and the average stamp rather than the exciting thrill of dollars!

Mr. John A. Klemann, well known New York dealer and President of the Nassau Stamp Co. has been kind enough to point out one or two errors made in the article in our February issue about the "Grinnell" Hawaiian Missionary stamps. In support of these corrections Mr. Klemann has furnished us with the complete court record of his historic and successful suit against Mr. Grinnell together with copies of all the letters between the parties and their attorneys. As might be expected in view of a two weeks court trial the record is of great length and for that reason cannot be reproduced here though it would make interesting reading for most collectors. We hope at some later date to give some of the expert testimony offered to show the methods and theories involved in the

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study of counterfeit stamps. At this time we wish to correct the impression given by the article in the February issue that Mr. Klemann was anxious to settle the case and offered advantageous terms because he feared the result of an appeal from the judgment that was rendered in his favor. The facts, as shown by the letters referred to, are that the settlement was proposed by the defense and accepted by Mr. Klemann on the advice of his attorney because of the possible difficulty in fully enforcing the judgment.

We hope this correction will remove any unfavorable inference that may have been caused, either in the soundness of Mr. Klemann's case or the judgment of the Court.

Rev. C. C. Silvester, A. P. S. #4811, makes a good suggestion in a recent letter to us in which he proposes that all members receiving A. P. S. circuits make a point of using stamps of some philatelic value when forwarding them to the next collector on the list. As he says, well centered copies of the 9, 11 and 14c values are always of some value to the collector and just as easily used as a number of 2, 5 and 10c values. Efficiency and courtesy combined as it were and a good idea for circuit users to adopt.

"Sales Department News," that snappy little publication sent the membership by Mr. Guest to promote the efficiency of his department is now in its twelfth number. This and Mr. Guest's report in this issue indicates that the Sales Department is prospering and rendering A. 1 service to all. That some mighty fine material goes out in the Sales books is indicated by the announcement that the fine collection of Mr. Joseph Pullen of Houma, La. is being sold through the department circuits. Mr. Pullen, A. P. S. #1895, is one of the best known authorities on the stamps of Greece and his collection, which he has been forced to sell account of ill health, contained a wonderful lot of all issues of Greece in pairs, strips and blocks, used and unused, which are now being offered in their entirety in the regular circuits. Mr. Guest offers to bet non-users of the Sales Department the postage on a circuit both ways that a trial circuit will be found a pleasure and a money saver. Good chance to take him up!

We have received a number of pretty post cards with well centered, neatly cancelled stamps on them from Mr. Eugene Klein, popular Philadelphia stamp dealer, who is on a cruise thru the West Indies and Panama Canal, accompanied by Mrs. Klein and Miss Debby Lewis Kirk. Pleasures like this, formerly reserved to bankers, oil barons and the like, are now not extraordinary for the progressive dealer in stamps and lend eclat to the hobby. Some day, who know , we may assemble a stamp Convention in Havana where other liquids than well water freely flow. We hope Mr. Klein will render on his return a full report of the advantages offered to visiting philatelists at the various ports he visited.

Mr. R. E. Sharp, of Atlanta, Georgia, famed for his "One Man Club of America" and his interest in the Harding precancel has begun a drive for A. P.

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S. members in the South which has already brought two new names on to the roll. If a few other members would go to work boosting the A. P. S. like Mr. Sharp the 5000 mark set by Dr. Davis as a goal would be quickly attained. As the membership is very light in the South we hope Mr. Sharp's efforts will start the ball rolling for a better representation in the sunny Dixie.

Several Journals have recently published a warning to collectors re a stamp firm conducted under the name of Hean & Chang at Penang, Straits Settlements. This firm, whose manager is given as one, Lin Min Tsuan, secured an advertisement in the January issue of the A. P. on the representation of being members of the National Register of Philatelists of England and other societies and which have turned out to be false. It is said a number of collectors have been victimized by this concern and we will appreciate hearing from any one having had unsatisfactory dealings with this firm through the advertisement carried in this Journal.

Reviews.

BRIGHT & SON'S CATALOG OF STAMPS ISSUED BY EX ENEMY COUNTRIES (Bright & Son, 164 Strand, London, Eng., Publishers, price 1/3 Post free.)

Now that English cataloguers have decided to include in their lists the stamps of countries that were allied with Germany in the Great War, Messrs. Bright & Son's have issued as a supplement to their well known "ABC" catalogue an excellent list of these stamps that were omitted from their regular catalogue. This is in the form of a 64 page booklet of the same size as the regular edition and covers the issues of Germany and her allies from 1914 to date. While much of this is familiar to American readers as these stamps have never been omitted from the Scott catalogue there is much new material in the way of very recent issues such as the numerous German Provisional varieties and a particularly fine list of the difficult "War" stamps of Turkey including the recent regular and provisional issues of the "Angora" Government. This latter list is well detailed and gives much information as to numbers issued, etc. of these little understood stamps. As Messrs. Bright & Son's make a specialty of new issues on a large scale it is expected that the pricing in this list is an accurate reflection of the market and relative values.

WANTED! WANTED! WANTED!

The rare U. S. Revenue stamps imperf.—such as 1c-3c Playing Cards, $1.30-1.60-1.90 Foreign Exchange, $2.00 and $5.00 Probate of Will, $2.50-3.50 Inland Exchange and all of the $10.00, 15.00, 20.00, $25.00, 50.00, $200.00. Also, all rare ones of the Second and Third issues, as well as the Proprietaries and all Inverts.

REMEMBER

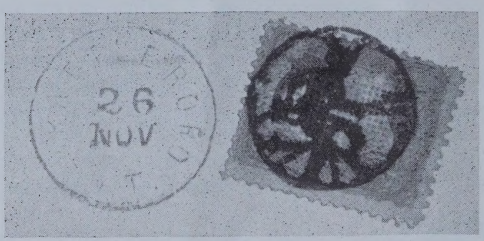
I am always in the market for fine U. S. stamps, either used or unused. Send what you have at your own price. If not too high you will get your cash by return mail.

H. F. COLMAN,

2nd National Bank Bldg., WASHINGTON, D. C.

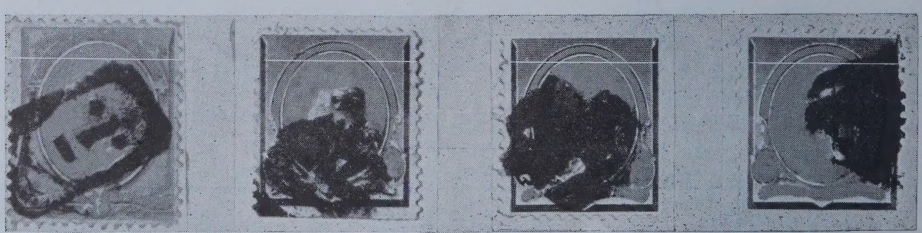
The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!



Here's a little imp from Brattleboro that, as the proud owner remarks, is surely "devilish." This odd cancell is neatly placed on a 3c 1861, which by the way is appropriately "grilled" 13x16 and the entire cover, of which we illustrate but a part, is just as neat and fine as the cancellation. It is one of the gems in the collection of Major C. H. Bonesteel of West Point, N. Y. This type of cancellation is known to a number of collectors but as being used at West Meriden, Connecticut and we believe the use of it at Brattleboro to be extremely rare. Does anyone happen to have a duplicate with postmark? For novelty and dash this one is hard to beat and you will no doubt agree that it is a devil of a good one. We can assure you that you will too have a devil of a time finding one for your collection! Brattleboro scores heavily in philately as you will recall that there is a cute little stamp hailing from that town, born in 1846, that is just a wee bit rarer than the satanic cancell of 1861.

A few of the sharply observant have sent us "Feb. 30th, 1924" cancellations that make nice "errors" to exhibit, especially in a postmark collection.



Our inquiry in the March issue for cancellations that might represent "Wooden Face Joe" or the "Great Stone Face" has brought us a deluge of queer faces that qualify for about all the names from "Abie" to "Vulvan" we can think of and we illustrate a few of these that we will leave to you to name. Do you think the first will suit the title "Great Stone Face"? The Great Stone Face, you will recall is Hawthorne's name for a handiwork of nature, a great face formed of enormous rocks on the steep sides of a mighty mountain. It was said to typify all that is good, true and beautiful in man, its features grandly impressed with divinity. There was a tradition in that region that a child would be born whose features in manhood would be an exact likeness of the Great Stone Face. This came to pass in the case of a little boy named Ernest who spent his boyhood in meditation on the grandeur of the great face on the mountain side that seemed

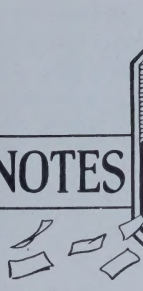
to have been let down, as it were, from Heaven above. It was his only teacher and from constant communion with his grand ideal he grew in feature to liken it and in heart and character became of an equal great simplicity and nobility. The story illustrates the power and education to be derived solely from studying and meditating upon what is beautiful. Don't you think that there is a connection in this thought with philately? Doesn't the study of stamps and their beautiful designs make an impress on the character of the collector? Certainly the love of the beautiful is stimulated and heightened in the true collector and in noting this in another perhaps we have found a test, a mark of distinction, between the true collector or philatelist as we are wont to call him and the chap that gazes on a stamp, a collection or beautiful cover and sees nothing but a dollar sign.

We wish to thank the many members who have taken an interest in this page and hope we can continue to make it readable and of value. We wish however that cancells sent in be limited to the period 1847 to 1880 and note that covers or pieces of cover, showing the postmark, are particularly desired. The items illustrated are from stamps sent us by Mr. E. J. Halvorsen, Mr. H. P. Atherton and The West Coast Hobby House.

"Old Stamps Not Recognized."

By EDWARD S. KNAPP

At the outbreak of the Civil War the post-offices in the South were of course well stocked with the postal adhesives of the United States Government from which the Southern states were seceding. This was a matter of immediate concern to the Federal Government as of course the stamps were equivalent to U. S. money until demonetized. This was done by an Act of Congress in August, 1861 and all the stamps of the U. S. 1857-60 issue were declared invalid for postage though each postmaster in the Northern states Published a public notice that the stamps on hand would be redeemed on presentation with stamps of the new or as we know it, the 1861 issue. Notwithstanding this notice, which was published in all the daily papers, it was not uncommon for the various post-offices to receive letters franked with the old and demonetized stamps and though some slipped through the mails the greater part of these letters were returned to the sender or forwarded under a due stamp. The postmaster at Philadelphia had a special canceller made to carry out the law and the cover illustrated bears this interesting cancell "Old stamps not recognized" with a "Due 3" that was collected from the addressee. This is, to my mind, one of the most interesting cancellations of this period.



NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

BOLIVIA.—A new series is chronicled by "Stamp Collecting" consisting of 7 values, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c, 1b, 2b and 5 Bolivianos which are issued to commemorate the official inauguration of the National School of Aviation. The set is issued in limited numbers, it being announced by the Government that only 10,000 copies of the high value have been prepared.

ESTHONIA.—A new set of aero stamps in triangular shape with vignette of an aeroplane in black. White wove paper, no watermark, imperforate. 5 M. yellow and black, 10 M. blue and black, 15 M. red and black, 20 M. green and black and 45 M. violet & black.

Also a new value of the "woman at loom" type is reported by Stamp Collecting, 3 m. green, perforated 14, unwatermarked paper.

CANAL ZONE.—Mr. L. J. Flerlage and P. M. Weiss have shown us copies of the new issue of Panama overprinted vertically in two lines "Canal Zone" for use in that district. The only values overprinted up to the present time are the 1c green and the 2c red.

Mr. Eugene Klein has shown us an unlisted variety that he says were found a long time ago in a single sheet and the owner had distributed all but ten as curiosities before they came to Mr. Klein's notice. This is Canal Zone No. 41 with the surcharge reading down instead of up.

COSTA RICA.—Mr. L. J. Flerlage has shown us the new design recently issued which pictures a finely executed view of a scene on a coffee plantation. U. P. U. 1922 in the upper corners, 2, dos centimos 2 below, color orange. Engraved by The American Bank Note Co., perf. 12, unwatermarked.

DENMARK.—We are advised by Mr. Lauritz Peterson that the official stamps, Scotts 301-326 are now obsolete having been withdrawn April 1st, 1924. These stamps were never issued in large quantities and are scarcer than the catalogue prices indicate, the last issued values, the 10 ore green and the 5 ore brown will probably be among the hard to get stamps of low price.

The Philatelic Magazine reports the find of a copy of the 3 sk. grey and bright lilac, Scotts No. 17 with inverted centre, this being the only known copy. If the report be correct this stamp should rank high among the rarities as it is not likely that many others will come to light though dealers and collectors stocks will be carefully gone over now.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—The design of the current type, A. 23 has been redrawn. There is a slight change in the coat of arms. Shown us by Mr. A. Rodriguez. 2 centimos red.

ECUADOR.—Both Mr. Emil Swenson and Mr. A. Rodriguez have favored us with copies of a new provisional, the twenty cent brown, Type A. 106 overprinted in three lines: DOS | CENTAVOS | —2—. Mr. Rodriguez says this stamp is being used in place of the current one cent green of the same type and the extra centavo is being set aside for the construction of a new Post office building.

GERMANY.—The trend of German thought is indicated in a new postage design featuring the old military eagle on a solid background of color with the inscription Deutches Reich in two uncolored lines beneath with numerals of value in upper left and "Pf." in upper right corners. Chicken wire watermark, perf. 14, 30 pf. claret.

Four handsome charity stamps of large size have also appeared, the values being 5 pf. plus 15pf green, 10pf plus 30 pf. red, 20 pf plus 60 pf blue and 50 pf. plus 150 pf. brown. The designs are allegorical and in addition to the phrase "Deutche Nothilfe" carry legends such as "Feed the Hungry" "Drink for the Thirsty" "Clothe the Naked" and "Nurse the sick".

Several foreign contemporaries warn against a series of stamps, seven in number, which bear a surcharge of "16 Milliarden—Gebuhr bezahlt—Taxe Percue—16,000,000,000 Mark". These are said to be fakes made by a small stamp dealer by name of M. W. Paret of Vreden, a small town near the Dutch frontier.

GUATEMALA.—A new series is in preparation of which three values have already been issued. These have been shown us by Mr. A. Rodriguez. They are lithographed locally, perforated 12. The 50 centavos carmine pictures the Columbus Theatre, the 1 peso green the familiar quetzal bird of the 1872 issue and the design is very similar to the type A. 8 and the 5 pesos orange pictures the Garcia Granados Monument.

LATVIA.—Mr. Karl Koslowski writes us that the series in Santimi and Lati is now complete with the issuance of a 2 Lati which supersedes #112 and an additional value in the same design as Type A, 12. This is a 50 santimi, dull violet. This latter stamp was issued March eleventh. Mr. Koslowski also advises of a new issue that is to be issued in November in support of the Boy's Scouts Organization, an extra charge on these stamps to be used for educational purposes. A good purpose but still, too bad!

MEXICO.—Two curious stamps have been shown us by Mr. A. Rodriguez that were sent him by a friend in Merida, Yucatan, Mexico as a revolutionary issue of the government of de la Huerta, who has been in control of this state. The stamps, 5 centavos blue and 10 centavos red picture Aztec monuments and are lithographed on thick unwatermarked paper and imperforate. As the Huerta Gov't has not been recognized the stamps were only good for local use but should nevertheless be of the same interest as the previous revolutionary issues.

NAURU.—At last there is a definitive set for this island which consists of thirteen values, the design being a view taken at Ocean Island showing a stretch of rocky coast line fringed with palms. One of the phosphate company boats

is also shown, the chief industry being the mining of phosphates. The stamps are said to be very handsome and were printed at the Federal Stamp Printing Office in Melbourne, the engraving work being done by T. S. Harrison, the Commonwealth Bank note engraver. Reported by The Philatelic Magazine.

PANAMA.—Mr. P. M. Weiss of the Queen City Stamp & Coin Co. has shown us a new series of four values in one design which has been engraved by the American Bank Note Co. The stamps are perforated 12 and unwatermarked. ½c. orange, 1c. green, 2c red and 5c. blue.

SARAWAK.—The Philatelic Journal of Berne reports two provisionals from here, current 10c blue and 12c lilac overprinted in three lines. The first value being overprinted "ONE CENT" and the second "TWO CENTS" with a bar beneath to delete former value.

TONGA.—On Oct. 18th, 1923 the old King George type was provisionally surcharged at Nukualofa "Two Pence—Peni-E-Ua" in two lines, one at top of stamp and one at bottom. This overprint was placed on the 5d, 7½d, 10d. and 1 shilling values and of the last three values a very limited number were prepared.

VENEZUELA.—The current 15 centimos, head of Bolivar, has appeared in a new shade of olive green quite distinct from the first printings. Shown us by Mr. Rodriguez.

PRECANCELS.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to F. B. Eldredge, Attleboro, Mass. Use Bushnell's types for descriptions when possible.

CALIFORNIA.

FRESNO—Type similar to (U. 4) on Harding issue, perf. 11, 2 cent.
LOS ANGELES—Type II, (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 15 cent.
LOS ANGELES—Type II (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.
SAN FRANCISCO—Type III on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 3 cent.
SAN FRANCISCO—Gov't. type, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, Rotary, 1 cent.
Type III on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent.
STOCKTON—(U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 15 cent.

COLORADO.

DENVER—Gov't. type on 1922-23 issue, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT—Type IV on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.
HARTFORD—Type I, (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, 4 cent.
NEW BRITAIN—(U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.

NEW HAVEN—Type IV (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.
NEW LONDON—Same type as (U. 13) between heavy bars 10 mm. apart, and 2 mm. thick, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent, 4 cent, double.

DELAWARE.

MILFORD—(U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.
WILMINGTON—Type I on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent, 5 cent, inverted.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—Type II on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent, 4 cent. Gov't. type, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent; (see Cleveland, Ohio, A. P. Mar. 1924) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, vertically, reading down, rotary, 1 cent, 4 cent.

ILLINOIS.

AURORA—Type III (similar to U. 4) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 7 cent.
CHICAGO—Type described in May 1922 A. P. on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 2 cent; Type III (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, inverted, 1 cent, 3 cent, 3 cent inverted, 4 cent, 4 cent inverted, 14 cent, 20 cent reading down, 2 cent HARDING, 2 cent HARDING inverted, (see Cleveland, Ohio, Mar. 1924, A. P.) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, vertically, rotary, reading down, 1 cent, 2 cent, 4 cent.
CHICAGO—Horizontal inscription in two lines, letters like (U. 7) between bare 11 mm. apart and 1 mm. thick, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 7 cent.
CHICAGO—Type VIII (same as type III, but handstamped) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent, 2 cent; New type, similar to (U. 18) only less condensed, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent; 2 cent, inverted; 4 cent; 4 cent, inverted; 5 cent, 7 cent, 8 cent; 20 cent, reading up; Same type as Gov't type, except that the letters are not so compact, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, vertically, rotary, 1 cent; New type, similar to (U. 18) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 8 cent; 20 cent, up; 20 cent, up, double.
MOUNT MORRIS—Type III (U. 5) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent; Type LV on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, inverted, double strike, purple ink, 5 cent.

INDIANA.

AUBURN—(U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.
EVANSVILLE—Type VII (U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.

IOYA.

DAVENPORT—Gov't. type on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent.

MAINE.

CAMDEN—Type III (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—Type VII, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, 10 cent.
WOODSBORO—Horizontal inscription in two lines, very similar to (U. 10) but slightly smaller type, between bars 10 mm. apart and 1 mm. thick, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent; Type II on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent, inverted.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ATTLEBORO—Type II, on Harding issue, perf. 11, 2 cent; Type II on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent; Type II on issue of 1917-18, perf. 11, postage due, 2 cent, double strike.

BOSTON—Gov't. type on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10 vert. rotary, 1 cent; Type VIII on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 8 cent.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Type V, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT—Type II (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 3 cent.

SAINT JOSEPH—(U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.

MINNESOTA.

SAINT PAUL—Gov't. type on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent.

NEBRASKA.

CLAY CENTRE—Type I (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.

NEW YORK.

BINGHAMPTON—Gov't. type on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent.

BROOKLYN—Gov't. type on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent; Type XII on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent.

BUFFALO—Gov't. type, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent; Type VI, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 7 cent; (see Cleveland, Ohio in March 1924, A. P.) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, vert., rotary coil, reading up, 1 cent.

DANSVILLE—Type I (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent.

GARDEN CITY—Type IV (U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.

LONG ISLAND CITY—Type II (U. 5) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, 5 cent, inverted.

LONG ISLAND CITY—in two lines of sans-serif capitals, 3 mm. high, in rectangle, showing parts of three of each impression, reading down, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, vertically, rotary, 1 cent, 2 cent, 4 cent.

MIDDLETOWN—Same type as (U. 1) but in size between (U. 1) and (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 10 cent, 5 cent, reading down.

NEWARK—Type II (U. 2) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent, 2 cent.

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We are always in the market to buy precancels of all sorts for cash, or will be glad to give you nice U. S. and foreign stamps, your choice, for precancels.

NEW YORK—(see Cleveland, Ohio, in March, 1924, A. P.) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, vertically, rotary, 1 cent, reading up, 1 cent, reading down, 2 cent, reading down, 4 cent, reading down. Almost identical to the Gov't type of the 1 cent rotary press coil stamps, except that the letters are spread out a little more, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, vert., 1 cent.

NIAGARA FALLS—Type IV (U. 5) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.

OGDENSBURG—(U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.

POUGHKEEPSIE—Type III (U. 29) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent inverted.

POUGHKEEPSIE—Type III (U. 29) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.

ROCHESTER—In two lines of capitals with serifs, 3 mm. high, in rectangle frame, showing parts of three impressed on each stamp, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, vert. rotary, 2 cent; Type VIII (U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 7 cent.

ROCHESTER—In rectangle, repeated, two lines of sans-serif capitals 2½ mm. high, reading up, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, vert. rotary, 2 cent.

UTICA—Type II (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND—(U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 15 cent.

DAYTON—Gov't. type on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent; Type V (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.

TOLEDO—Type VL (U. 2) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.

OKLAHOMA.

OKLAHOMA CITY—Type described in Apr. 1924 A. P., on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, 3 cent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

LANCASTER—Type III (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent.

TYRONE—Type III (U. 4) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent, 11 cent.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE—Gov't. type on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent.

VERMONT.

ORLEANS—(U. 2) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE—Type I on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent.

P. F. ROBERTSON (5428) reports the following Hardings: BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Electro; CLINTON, ILL., handstamped; LE ROY, ILL., handstamped; also a block of LE ROY showing pair inverted and pair normal.

H. P. HUSOM (6484) writes that he has just got hold of a cover with 6 Harding stamps precancelled LARAMIE, WYO. 3 stamps are the rotary and 3 are the flat plate, these were evidently used during the holidays and cancelled with hand stamp, as that is the only precancel apparatus at the Laramie P. O.

SOCIETY ITEMS

MICHIGAN STAMPP CLUB, Branch 47, Detroit, Michigan.—The 10th Annual banquet of the club was held Saturday evening, March 15th at the Elks Temple. There were 43 members present this year which is the record attendance and marks a big step forward from the small meetings held ten years ago when the club met in hotel rooms and had no regular home. Today the club has over 80 members and a fine regular meeting place in the G. A. R. Memorial Hall. This years banquet will long be remembered as the program was highly interesting and the food excellent. At 8.30 President Hoskins rapped for order and outlining the entertainment called upon the various members for stamp talks. Mr. Chas. Brisley, ex president and organizer of the club, spoke first and advised members never to sell their collections if they wished no regrets later on for as he said, "you will want to start again and you will never buy your stamps back at the same price you sold them." Mr. Robert O. Meyer then told a good story and after the laughter had quieted Mr. Fratcher gave his experiences in buying and selling stamps in the last 35 years. Mr. John D. Hubel told of his many amusing experiences while in the Postal Service and was followed by Mr. Clarence F. Maher who urged that the Club aid the younger collectors by inviting them to the meetings and giving suitable talks to widen their stamp knowledge. Mr. Victor Fellner then endorsed this suggestion and related his stamp experiences while in Europe recently. Mr. Lupper then read an intensely interesting article written by Mr. S. E. Andrews who was unable to attend the meeting account of illness. Two members of the club at Flint, Michigan, Messrs. Abraham and Reynolds, then told of their activities and extended a hearty invitation to the Detroit collectors to make them a visit. The oldest collector present, John Kay, who has collected stamps for 60 years gave some mighty good pointers on how and what to collect and exhibited an album showing how stamps should be mounted to make an attractive showing. Both Mr. Kay and Mr. Z. Dworkowski, also a member of the club, had been recently held up by bandits and the account of the hold ups was both amusing and interesting. Last, but not least, on the programme was Postmaster John W. Smith who explained the inner workings of the local and national postal service and made the prediction that postal adhesives would some day be entirely displaced by the Meter mail device. On motion of Mr. Lupper the good postmaster was elected an honorary member of the club which he said he was glad to be because he was the largest dealer in Michigan! Mr. C. H. Holden, the Club Poet, then read his annual piece of verse on a philatelic subject.

Bill Jones' 5 CENT August

Bill Jones owned a 5 cent August o. g.,
Which he was proud of, as he might well be;
It graced his collection with august mien,
A thing of rare beauty, but seldom seen.

As years passed on a bug entered Bill's head,
That the time had approached when he should wed,
So in looking about with caution and care,
He picked out a widow with golden hair.

Wishing to show her his deep devotion,
A gift of lasting beauty was his notion,
So he gave her his fine August o. g.,
Stating it was a gem of rarity.

She, as time went on, feared her gem might lose,
But a place to hide it was hard to choose,
Finally, she found a jar of vaseline,
In which she placed it, she thought safe and serene.

One day Bill decided to take a trip,
And packed the vaseline in his grip;
When he opened the jar to his surprise,
He beheld the outlines of his great prize.

Wondering how on earth it could get there,
He moaned, raved aloud and tore his hair,
But had he stopped to reason he would have known,
Confidence in him was the cause alone.

He restored the August to its former place,
And as he turns the page and views its face,
He can but think what might have been in store,
If he had not in safety reached the shore.

An auction sale was then held and it was nearly midnight before the meeting adjourned.—HERMAN W. BOERS, Publicity Manager.

DETROIT PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Branch 25, Detroit, Michigan.—Resolution passed at meeting of Feb. 6th, 1924. The Detroit Philatelic Society is called upon to record the death of another of its Charter Members, Theodore Pomeroy Ladue (A. P. S. #1704).

Mr. Ladue was one of the original members of the Society at its reorganization in 1908, and for nearly 16 years has been one of the most interested and regular members in his attendance, seldom, if ever, missing a meeting while in the city. Few members of the Society have endeared themselves to the membership as Mr. Ladue. It is, therefore, fitting that the Society record its deep sense of loss at his passing; therefore, be it,

RESOLVED, That the Detroit Philatelic Society express to the family of Mr. Ladue their deep feeling of appreciation of his many sterling qualities and their sense of personal loss in his death, and that this preamble and resolution be made a part of the minutes of the Society.

MR. WILLIAM M. SWAN,
Signed: DR. W. L. BABCOCK,
MR. HENRY LOOK.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Life Branch No. 1.—Eighteen members and four guests were present at the February meeting of this Society.

Messrs. H. E. Orbison, of San Francisco and Arthur Schinkler of Oakland, Calif. were elected to regular membership.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Sefi, of Sefi, Pemberton and Co. of London, England, for donations to the Society Library of very beautiful handbooks on Brazil, Chile and Greece.

A rising vote of thanks was given to Mrs. Matt C. Dillingham for the very

pleasant evening spent at her house on the evening of Jan. 5, 1924, when the Annual Xmas Jinks was held.

The nomination of Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer for next President of the A. P. S. was endorsed, for his signal services to the Society for the past 40 years.

Mr. Wilcox gave an instructive talk on the new regulations regarding sealed packages and letters coming into this country from abroad. To prevent possible return to the sender undelivered, the package or letter should bear on the outside the inscription "May be opened for custom inspection prior to delivery."

Mr. Gilkerson displayed two volumes of his United States collection, among many things of interest being noted a pair of the 2c 1915 lake, a very rare uncatalogued shade.

Mr. Dillingham exhibited his specialized collection of France, rich in pairs, strips, shades and special cancellations.—MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secy.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Life Branch No. 1.—The March meeting of the Society was held on the 20th with eighteen members and one visitor in attendance.

The name of Mr. P. H. Small, of San Francisco, was proposed for regular membership by Mr. O'Shaugh.

A stamp cataloguing five dollars has been offered to the member turning in the best original stamp article during 1924, the article to be sent to the Editor of the American Philatelist for publication.

The handbooks presented to the Society for its library by Mr. Sefi, of Sefi, Pemberton & Co., London, were shown at the meeting and covered Brazil, Chili and Greece early issues. Members were very eulogistic in their comments on same.

The display tables were covered with albums from members' collections, and a thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent in going thru them.

Mr. Blackwell showed a large volume of British Colonials in mint condition, practically complete up to the pound values.

Mr. Loeb had with him a book of Confederate States, a great many of which were on entire cover. Two uncatalogued varieties were noted. One of the nicest pieces was a very fine pair fo Scott's No. 212, 20c green on cover.

Mr. Arp had on display a book of Portugal, Spain and Colonies, while Mr. Lazarus showed three boks consisting of Mexico, Samao, Finland, Siam, Denmark, Iceland and Norway.

Mr. Dillingham exhibited Austria, Belgium and Denmark, all rich in cancellations, shades, pairs, strips and covers.

One left the meeting with a satisfied feeling of having spent an evening filled with the pleasures which make our hobby worth while.—MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secy.

NEW HAVEN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—New Haven, the city of Elms and the home of Yale College is now on the Philatelic Map. We have the honor of being the first philatelic organization in Connecticut to become a branch of the American Philatelic Society.

Meetings are held regularly on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in Room 306, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., and visiting collectors are always welcome. Several times each season, some philatelist of high standing is invited to visit us and exhibit his treasures. The last event of this kind took place on Feb. 12th, 1924 when Dr. J. Brace Chittneden, Secretary of the Collectors Club of New York, showed his famous collection of early Mexico highly specialized and containing many unique items. A large and appreciative audience was present and the occasion will be long remembered.

Frank C. Young, the veteran collector and philatelic author, is an enthusiastic worker for the A. P. S. and has proposed nearly a dozen of our boys for membership in the national body. Our membership includes collectors interested in every branch of Philately, from the early U. S. Revenue Stamped Paper and stampless covers, to the latest Harding precancel or new emission from Central Europe, Morocco or Nicaragua, especial interest being centered on U. S. Covers, cancellations and plate varieties.

An extensive Philatelic library is housed at the Yale University Library under the direct charge of our President. Our Society is one of the few stamp clubs holding an auction at every meeting. This is due to the efforts of our Vice President and Auction Manager, Mr. E. B. Brown, who, with our President enjoys a wide reputation for making good "finds." No Hawaiian Missionaries repose in our albums, nor is there a New Haven Postmasters Provisional hanging in frame on the walls of our den, but you will go far to find a more enthusiastic group of collectors than that which gathers around the table on meetings nights, and all cares are left behind while we enjoy the fun.

Any collector stopping over in New Haven is cordially invited to call on the President, Mr. Sanborn, at the Yale Library, or the Secretary, Room 159, Post Office Bldg.—EARLE A. YOUNG, Secretary.

Report of Sales Superintendent.

To the Board of Vice-Presidents American Philatelic Society:

Herewith submitted my report for quarter ending March 31st.
There was on hand December 31st, 1923

6490	Books with original net value of	$189,051.22
1341	Books Received during quarter, original value	44,032.19
7831	Books, Net	$233,083.41
1037	Books retired during quarter, Net	$ 30,311.31
6794	Books, Net	$192,772.10
236	Books Withdrawn and returned to owner by order of Bd. V.P.	$ 3,014.67
6558	Books left on hand, Original net	$189,757.43

Statement on Retired Books.

Retired 1037 Books ($30,311.31) Sales		$9914.17
Insurance to Treasurer	$ 316.75	
Commission	1243.38	
Remitted to owners	8288.00	
Postage and fines	67.04	
	$9914.17	$9914.17

The department is getting more popular than ever. Today we have a larger number of members patronizing it than ever before. A better grade of stamps is being entered which means more satisfaction with buyers, members are beginning to learn that overpriced and over cataloged stamps will not sell.

We are as yet unable to supply the demand for U. S. books but are trying to give everyone a fair turn at them.

Respectfully,

J. E. GUEST, Sales Supt.

April 7th, 1924.

REPORT *of the* SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 8. **April 1, 1924.**

Applications Pending.

Abrams, Bennett
Adair, Roy C.
Christy, R. G.
Cohen, Cav. Mario
Collas, Felix A.
Eng, Teng Sek
Giron, Leon
Inglis, V. W.
Larssen, Arnold
San Francisco Stamp Soc.
Steffens, A.
Webb, Harry E.
Wood, Grace A.
Abbott, G. C.
Austin, Franklin D.
Beck, Jas. W.
Beezer, Earle F.
Benton, A. L.
Bisping, Herbert A.
Blakey, Arthur
Braden, W. W.
Bryan, Edw. E.
Butcher, Chas. T.
Chastain, K. W.
Col. Club So. Calif.
Cressy, Frederick
Darcus, R. J.
Derby, Cephas W.
Dorn, Jno. G.
Bland, Escott C.
Bowers, H. N.
Dyer, Lt. Geo. C.
Eberth, Wm. M.
Fisher, J. D.
Ghose, P.
Hadlow, W. Frank
Hammond, Jabez D.
Hanks, Geo. J.
Harris, A. J.
Heath, Wm. Rea
Henry, Helen C.
Hoyt, Fred L.
Ides, X. D.
Jackson, Guy A.
James, Clarence
John, Maurice T.
Johnson, Hiram W.
Judell, Maurice
Jury, Arthur F.
Karcz, Geo. B.
Kaufman, Geo. E.
LaFleur, Justin H.
Lathrop, Rev. Theo. B.
Lundy, Mrs. Bessie M.
MacDonell, Fredk. C.
Mack, Aug. R.
Mackey, Rev. Tom
Mallast, Reinhard
Markgraf, J. A.
Maudens, Arthur
McClary, R. T.
Minckler, F. T. R.
Muller, Aug. H.
Small, Philip H.
Smith, Geo. A.
Spence, Dr. Geo. S.
Stiles, Curtis H.
Stroub, John
Tam, A. H.
Tedeschi, Am.
Trauner, Jos.
Underwood, Geo. Jr.
Vanston, W. J. K.
White, Ronald L.
Winslow, Jno. A.
Winston, Mrs. H. B.
Wood, Archibald A.
Wythes, Robt. W.
Yates, Robt.R.
Norton, Fredk. A.
Orellano, Arnobio
Ould, Harris T.
Passmore, L. M.
Perry, Henry A.
Pierson, Louis B.
Ponnay, Geo. N.
Poor, W. F.
Purdy, Chas. S.
Russell, John
Salter, Fred R.
Sawyer, Clarence F.
Shafer, William
Shallenberger, J. W.

Applications for Reinstatement Pending.

4600 Lelande, Harry J.
4329 Clarke, E. H.
4794 Bowman, C. H.
3809 McKelvey, A. J.
1776 Kinkead, Wm. L.

New Applications Posted.

Armstrong, James T., 4936 Grenada St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age legal; Research Movie Bureau, Cinema Merc. Corp.; Reference: W. C. Henry 542 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Bernheimer, Myron J., 262 Mill St., Danville, Pa.; Age 39; Salesman; Reference: S. B. Kerschbaum Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by H. K. Schoch.

Bickert, F. A., 431 Market St., Camden, N. J.; Age 32; Mgr. Loan Dept.; Reference: Hartley Bowen, Parkside Trust Co., Camden, N. J.; Proposed by P. M. Wolseiffer.

Blumenthal, Dr. P. L., 176 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.; Age 35; Chemist; Reference: Chas. A. Harris, care Liberty Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Proposed by Laurence J. Heyman.

Brater, Richard, 102 Main St., New London, Conn.; Age 55; Art Dealer; Reference: Favor, Ruhl & Co., 43 W. 23 St., New York; Proposed by Joseph Gallant.

Bresewitz, A. S., 619 Olive St., Texarkana, Tex.; Age 43; Bookkeeper; Reference: W. H. Riley, 115 W. Broad St., Texarkana, Tex.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Bryan, Parke K., 809 Continental Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Age 24; Salesman; Reference: Terrence Clark, 1010 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.; Proposed by Carl S. Davis.

Butler, William, 137 Gillard Ave., Toronto, Canada.; Age 22; Optical Worker; Reference: Frank Aretz, 2 Glenmore Road, Toronto, Canada; Proposed by Gordon H. Crouch.

Camp, Joan J., 727 Forest Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Age 33; Reference: Dr. C. J. Darling, Darling Bldg., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Proposed by L. D. Shearer.

Chapman, John H., 1918 Ruckle St., Indianapolis, Ind.; Age 44; Reg. Clerk; Reference: Lyman Baker, University Heights, Mich.; Proposed by A. D. Fennel.

Cook, Robert K., 3 Hortense Place, St. Louis, Mo.; Age 16; Student; Guaranteed by Isaac Cook, Jr., 3 Hortense Pl., St. Louis, Mo.; Reference: J. C. Morgenthau, 87 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by Washington Dodge.

Cooper, M. D., 1528 Compton, Rd., Cleveland Heights, Ohio; Age 37; Elec. Engineer; Reference: W. M. Skiff, Natl. Lamp Works, Nela Park, Cleveland, O.; Proposed by A. D. Fennel.

Copp, Rex. O., 1934 N. 17th St., Kansas City, Kans.; Age 21; Vulcanizer; Reference: Robt. D. Marquis, 325 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kans.; Proposed by John H. Heffer.

Craig, John T., Box 81, Pawnee, Okla.; Age 52; County Official; Reference: C. C. Roberts, 1st Nat. Bank, Pawnee, Okla.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Crawford, Lt. John G., 817 W. 36th St., Norfolk, Va.; Age 28; Lieutenant U. S. Navy; Reference: Lt. L. V. Cooper, Submarine Base, Hampton Roads, Va.; Proposed by William Evans.

Curry, Dr. C. H., Box 427, Windom, Minn.; Age 24; Physician; Reference: Drs. Sogge & Johnson, Windom, Minn.; Proposed by A. A. Quevli.

Dillon, Walter B., Box 341, Phoenix, Ariz.; Age 40; Accountant; Reference: He. E. Barnes, Barnes College, Denver, Colo.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Dolle, John A., 302 N. Eye St., Tacoma, Wash.; Age 60; Traveling Auditor; Reference: Martin Aas, First Natl. Bank, New Rockford, N. Dak.; Proposed by W. Schwede.

Dougine, John H., 7220 Oakley St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age Legal; Foreman Checker; Reference: Hart A. Stoddard, 3415 Devereaux St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.

Grasberger, John, Box 469, Bellport, N. Y.; Age 52; Dairy; Bellport Dairy Co.; Reference: The Patchogue Bank, Patchogue, N. Y.; Proposed by Joseph Gallant.

Greve, Frederick, 3731 Central Ave., Nashville, Tenn.; Age 31; Civil Engnr.; Reference: A. W. Davis, 3729 Central Ave., Nashville, Tenn.; Proposed by Edw. J. Smyth.

Hammond, Paul F., Box 441, Welch, W. Va.; Age 26; Public Accountant; Reference: J. Randolph Tracter, Atty., Welch, W. Va.; Proposed by Howard E. Day.

Hanna, M. G., Box 936, New Kensington, Pa.; Age 22; Draftsman; Reference: Simon Beigel, 878 5th Ave., New Kensington, Pa.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Helff, Miss Clara, U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.; Age legal; Clerk; Reference: Paradise Orchards Co., McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Proposed by Wm. O. Siebold.

Holtz, C. W., 251½ S. Vermont St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 45; Reference: W. C. Henry, 542 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Hosmer, Stanley, 424 4th St., Santa Rosa, Calif.; Age 45; Merchant; Reference: A. J. LeBaron, Exchange Bank, Santa Rosa, Calif.; Proposed by J. B. Bridgeford.

Hunt, Wilson W., 126 Emily St., Saginaw, Mich.; Age 47; Estimator; Reference: Mx P. Heavenrich, 301 E. Genesee Ave., Saginaw, Mich.; Proposed by John J. Spencer.

Janssen, Otto, 11839 Clifton Blvd., Lakewood, Ohio; Age 13; Student; Guaranteed by Friederich Janssen, A. P. S. No. 6002; Proposed by Frederich Janssen.

Landis, Paul S., 754 E. 45th St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 22; Clerk; Reference: W. C. Henry, 542 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Leppold, Henry A., 4th St. & North Ave., Verona, Pa.; Age 60; Car Builder; Reference: Justus M. Stahn, 517 Elliott St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Marquis, Frank, 37 Ann St., New York City; Age 38; Stamp Dealer; Reference: John C. Rutledge, N. Y. Police Dept., New York City; Proposed by Arthur O. Litt.

Martin, Edw. H. S., 428 Grove Ave., Oak Park, Ill.; Age 47; Lawyer; Reference: B. L. Voorhees, 25 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by C. E. Severn.

Martin, John E., 817 State St., Emporia, Kans.; Age 61; Martin Laundry Co.; Reference: A. F. Gulfer, Poehler Merc. Co., Emporia, Kans.; Proposed by W. H. Kerr.

Miskiewicz, Zygmunt J., 362 Vine St., Plymouth, Pa.; Age 31; Mgr. Davis Bros., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Reference: Davis Bros., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Moody, Edward F., 404 Commercial St., Portland, Me.; Age 44; Office Work; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by Douglas D. Sweetser.

Moore, Geo. E., 3419 Madison Ave., El Paso, Tex.; Age 46; Auditor; Reference: Chas. L. Hincke, Box 413 Denver, Colo.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Mull, Donald D., Box 1261, Knox, Pa.; Age 16; Student; Guaranteed by Geo. H. Mull, Knox, Pa.; Reference: R. W. Shaw, Knox, Pa.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Nehammer, A., Box 650, Tacoma, Wash.; Age 39; Treas. Pacific Savings & Loan Assn.; Reference: R. R. Mattison, Natl. Bank of Tacoma; Proposed by The Secretary.

Norman, C., Flat 3, 1009 Southgate St., Victoria, B. C., Canada; Age 32; Chartered Accountant; Reference: Wm. Downes, 962 Island Rd., Oak Bay, Victoria, Canada; Proposed by Ronald M. Angus.

Nowitzky, Wanka, 160 W. 46th St., New York City; Age 30; Actor; Reference: M. Golden Productions, New York City; Proposed by Otto Arco.

Oppenheim, Rev. Charles W., St. Raymonds Church, Raymond, Ill.; Age Legal; Catholic Priest; Reference: W. H. Scherer, D. D. S., Raymond, Ill.; Proposed by Cornelius Lam.

Preitas, Dr. A. C. de, R. Passor Manuel 45-10, Lisbon, Portugal; Age 28; Secy. of Ambassador; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by Joseph Gallant.

Prentiss, Marion N., N., 225 34th St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Age legal; Reference: Wm. H. Adams, First Wis. Natl. Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by Fred W. Noske.

Prosche, Jos. A., 1405 Missouri Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Age 29; Electrician; Reference: Henry Heaffner, 5748 W. Florissant Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Proposed by Louis F. Mueller.

Rankin, George R., Box 37, Freedom, Ind.; Age 25; Principal Freedom High School.; Reference: Alva C. Smith, R. R. 3, Montgomery, Ind.; Proposed by L. L. Huber.

Rath, Edw. H., 2419 Grove St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Age 31; Stamp Dealer, Prospect Stamp Co.; Reference: M. Ohlman, Vahn Mozian, New York City; Proposed by Joseph Gallant.

Reuter, H. A., Daily Register, Santa Ana, Calif.; Age 35; City Editor; Reference: M. Ohlman, 75 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by O. H. Phinney.

Robbins, Frank E., Office, Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Age 38; Asst. to Pres. U. of Mich.; Reference: Prof. Philip E. Bursley, U. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Proposed by C. F. Heyerman.

Ropes, Horace, 924 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.; Age 61; Investments; Reference: Bovey-DeLaittre Lumber Co., Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.; Proposed by Alfred B. Cassell.

Rosenbaum, J. M., 511 W. 184th St., New York City; Age 25; Credit Mgr.; Reference: Phil Spiro, 729 Broadway, New York City; Proposed by H. S. Dunhaupt.

Russell, Ellis, 483 Park Ave., East Orange, N. J.; Age 33; Financial Secy.; Reference: Blair S. Williams, 25 Broadway, New York City; Proposed by The Secretary.

Schwabacher, Jas. H., 609 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 41; Stationer-Printer; Reference: W. W. Jones, 1st Natl. Bank, San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by C. F. Richards.

Schwarz, Fred J., 31 E. High St., Ballston Spa., N. Y.; Age 43; Electrical Engineer; Reference: Ballston Refrig. & Storage Co., Ballston Spa., N. Y.; Proposed by F. Howard Armer.

Selianoff, F. O., 614 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.; Age Legal; Interpreter; Reference: L. E. Munier, 1199 Valencia St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Edw. W. Smith.

Setre, Kenneth T., 3301 Chicago Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; Age 18; Student; Guaranteed by T. K. Setre, 3301 Chicago, Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; Reference: E. O. Berg, 3246 16th Ave S., Minneapolis, Minn.; Proposed by E. M. Oleson.

Sherman, Roy H., 1125 Capitol St., Vallejo, Calif.; Age 35; Draftsman; Reference: B. C. Whiteley, Box 683, Vallejo, Calif.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Simon, S. M., Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Box 88, Baghdad, Iraq.; Age 28; Clerk; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by Dicrian Der Yeghiaian.

Spater, Geo. A., 600 Pingree Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Age 15; Student; Guaranteed by Alex M. Spater, 502 Hammond Bldg., Detroit, Mich.; Reference: Chas. C. Simons, Judge Federal Court, Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by J. D. Hubel.

Tonn, Francis F., 324 Shippen St., West Hoboken, N. J.; Age 53; Cashr. New Jersey Tobacco Co.; Reference: Percy G. Doane, Tribune Bldg., New York City; Proposed by Otto Sieroka.

Vanderhaak, Willem, 12203 Clifton Blvd., Lakewood, Ohio; Age 32; Musician; Reference: Ivan Francisci, 9009 Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by Frederich Janssen.

Von Wulffenstein, Wulff, 10119 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; Age 63; Clerk; Reference: W. W. McLaren, Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by R. F. Molitor.

Waterfield, Dr. Noel, Port Sudan, Red Sea; Age 44; Surgeon; Reference: The Manager, National Bank of Egypt, Port Sudan; Proposed by Ronald M. Angus.

Weisman, Otto, 1283 Fry Ave., Lakewood, Ohio; Age 46; Musician; Reference: Ivan Francisci, 9009 Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by Frederich Janssen.

Wells, William H., Box 225, Houghton, Mich.; Age 17; Guaranteed by Mrs. V. H. Wells, Houghton, Mich.; Reference: W. H. Smith, Box 183, Jackson, Mich. Proposed by Joseph Gallant.

Whitten, A. W., 734 Oakwood Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; Age 40; Frt. Claim Adjuster; Reference: C. E. Severn, 118 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by Ronald M. Angus.

Willett, W. E., Mercantile Trust & Deposit Co., Baltimore, Md.; Age 28; Bank Teller; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by W. P. Duvall.

Willoughby, Jno. D., 1101 W. Garfield Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; Age 23; Bookkeeper; Reference: C. Gross, 1101 W. Garfield Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Woodbury, M. A., 5715 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 47; Painter; Reference: W. C. Henry, 542 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by Edw. A. Menczer.

Wojtowicz, Joseph, 1826 Fleet St., Baltimore, Md.; Age 28; News Book Dealer; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by A. Bazaraski.

Worden, Edward C., Milburn, N. J.; Age 48; Chemist; Reference: M. Ohlman, 77 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by H. L. Lindquist.

Zimmerman, Alec J., 118 Virginia Ave., Lexington, Ky.; Age 28; Inst. Chemistry, Univ. of Ky.; Reference: A. F. Wheeler Furniture Co., Lexington, Ky.; Proposed by Laurence Heyman.

Dudley, Mayo, 735 15th St., Washington, D. C.; Age 57; Journalist-Economist, Far East Intelligence Service; Reference: Wm. E. Crawford, Bond Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Application for Reinstatement.

2909 Scharschmidt, S. H., 692 E. 126 St., Cleveland, Ohio; Age 49; Civil Engineer; Reference: W. W. MacLaren, Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by W. H. Barnum.

New Stockholders.

7273 Appleton, Henry L., S. W. Cor. 12th & Sansom Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
7274 Ball, Douglas P., 108 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
7275 Barr, Thos. Jr., Box 1093, Indianapolis, Ind.
7276 Betzer, Stanley I., 2302 S. 11th St., Lincoln, Neb.
7277 Bonesteel, Maj. Chas. H., West Point, N. Y.
7278 Brown, Geo. W., 898 Rosecrans Blvd., Point Loma, Calif.
7279 Burbeck, Donald L., 324 Miller Ave., Mill Valley, Calif.
7280 Burgess, Rev. Gideon A., 114 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
7281 Creed, Armand, 345 Bloor St. West, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
7282 Claxton, Fred J., 2119 California St., San Francisco, Calif.
7283 Doernenburg, Paul, 814 N. Kansas Ave., Springfield, Mo.
7284 Elliot, A. A., 3rd, care Southwest Natl. Bank of Dallas, Tex.
7285 Elliott, George, 6103 Mineral Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

7286*Glanville, R. P., 450 N. 17th St., Kansas City, Kans.
7287 Guerin, Pedro, Musito No. 1 Hotel, Barcelona (S. G.) Spain.
7288 Hall, Ira, 2060 N. Robberson Ave., Springfield, Mo.
7289 Hamilton, H. W., 2815 S. Ervay St., Dallas, Tex.
7290 Harentz, Avdo., 596 W. 178th St., New York City.
7291 Humphrey, Ray O., 34 VanHouten Ave., Passaic, N. J.
7292 King, Beverly S., 18 E. 41st St., New York City.
7293 Klehn, Emil, 339 17th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
7294 Koester, Rev. H. J., Pardeeville, Wis.
7295 Kohn, Achilles H., 52 E. 65th St., New York City.
7296 Kriegl, Otto, 1551 Hopkins St., Milwaukee, Wis.
7297 Kusy, Anton Jr., Lake City, S. Dak.
7298 Lambert, J. Arthur, 310 Elec. & Gas Bldg., Atlanta, Ge.
7299 Lee, Rogers A., Box 242, Bloomington, Ind.
7300 Letcher, V. P., 268 Second Ave., East, Roselle, N. J.
7301 Lustig, Joseph E., Proctor Bldg., Yonkers, N. Y.
7302 Macfarlane, Peter, 1625, Casa Grande St., Pasadena, Calif.
7303 Malla, Arthur, Box 136, Tallinn, Esthonia.
7304 Mectchen, Cornelius D., 1511 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.
7305 Ohtake, Kunimoto, care Treasury H. I. H. Prince Tushimi, Tokio, Japan.
7306 San Diego Stamp Club, Jno. W. Snyder, Secy., 835 6th St., San Diego, Calif.
7307 Shaw, S. B., Box 152, College Park, Md.
7308 Smith, Chas. L., care Central Trust Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.
7309 Springfield, Mo. Phil. Socy., Wm. Hoffman, Secy., R. 11, Box 328, Spfg., Mo.
7310 Thomes, Jno. B., 120 Exchange St., Portland, Me.
7311 Thuermann, Arthur O., 1330 Achilles Pl., Milwaukee, Wis.
7312 Warren, Mrs. H. W., 3716 Washington St., Kansas City, Mo.
7313 Washburne, G. Arthur, 300 E. Friendship St., Medina, Ohio.
7314 Whittaker, Henry, 511 Chester St., Victoria, B. C., Canada.
7315 Wishny, Isador, 1385 Stebbins Ave., New York City.
7316 Darby, Paul H., 938 E. Elm St., Springfield, Mo.

Reinstated.

3500 Haack, Wilh. E., Charlottenstr 4 I, Leipzig Reudnitz, Germany.
5868 Martin, Roscoe B., Box 234, Forestville, N. Y.
5319 Sanford, J. L., Box 283, Tilton, N. H.

Resignation Accepted.

5765 Jewett, J. G., South Orange, N. J.

Resignations Received.

6386 Douglas, C. L., 23 York St., Bath, Me.
5097 Holbrook, Dr. A. T., 612 Kenwood Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.
6339 Layton, L. W., 245 State St., Boston, Mass.

Expelled by Board of Directors.

4841 Haines, Stanley G., Box 93, Peabody, Mass.

Deaths Reported.

5815 Chapin, M. W., Box 36, Toledo, Ohio. Dec. 24, 1923.

5241 Goldstein, Jos., 4900 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La.
6131 Heintz, Harold L., Palo Alto, Calif. Dec. 31, 1922.
2605 Hilleke, John, Box 421, Vicksburg, Miss. Feb. 14th, 1924.
7019 Walters, C. E., 1540 N. 58th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Branch Charters Granted.

7230 Davenport Stamp Club, Branch No. 55, Wm. J. McCullough, Pres., W. F. Cannon, Secy., 1413 Carey Ave., Davenport, Ia.
7306 San Diego Stamp Club, Branch No. 56, P. A. Coppard, Pres., John W. Snyder, Secy., 835 6th St., San Diego, Calif.
7309 Springfield, Mo. Philatelic Society, Branch No. 57, Ira Hall, Pres., William Hoffman, Secy., R. 11, Box 328, Springfield, Mo.

Change of Address.

4173 Boatwright, W. H. from 2119 N St. N. W. to 1698 31st St., Washington, D. C.
6520 Cramer, F. S. from 1285 Cove Ave. to 1390 Gladys Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.
4243 Fuller, Perry W. from Baltimore, Md. to "Edgemonte", Ruxton, Md.
6655 Gruen, Geo. J. from 3611 Middleton Ave. to 3773 Erie Ave., Hyde Park, Cincinnati, Ohio.
7111 Gunesch, Adolph from 1315 W. 31 St. to 2459 N. Halstead St., Chicago, Ill.
4925 Jansen, Thos. W. from Jersey City to 907 Sunset Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
7120 Janssen, Fritz, from 1295 Beach St., to 11831 Clifton Blvd., Lakewood, Ohio.
6402 Kirby, P. F. from 422 Black Bldg. to 601 Laughlin Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
3920 Lincoln, L. B. from 1st Natl. Bank Bldg. to 1061 Sheridan Row, Chicago, Ill.
6133 Minick, Don C. from 430 Machen St. to 338 Columbia St., Toledo, Ohio.
4219 Moseley, E. A. from Clayton, Mo. to Sikeston, Mo.
6108 Saunders, L. R. from 314 E. State St. to Globe-Gazette Apt. F, Mason City, Ia.
6531 Sidells, W. H. from Roland, N. C. to Pee Dee, N. C.
4366 Stuck, Oliver J. from 628 to 626 Melrose St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
5570 Yeckel, Louis F. from St. Louis to St. Andrews St., Kirkwood, Mo.
4409 Bird, Warren C., from 24 Knickerbocker Bldg. to 62 Severn Apts., Baltimore, Md.
6756 Bloom, Paul K., from 1844 Market St. to 2924 Tulip St., Philadelphia, Pa.
5622 Dick, Rev. A. G. from Leavenworth, Kans. to 208 E. 61st St., New York City.
5700 Goodspeed, Prof. T. H. from 1415 Hawthorne Terrace to Botany Bldg., U. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif.
6178 Grimm, Otto R. M. from 523 Carpenter Ave., to 826 S. Haney Ave., Oak Park, Ill.
3869 Heath, D. R. from Plainfield, N. J. to 407 S. Macomb St., Monroe, Mich.
1080 Holt, Dr. Jno. M. from 1119 S. 4th St. to Dallam & Morrell Sts., Abilene, Tex.
6524 Hull, H. B. from Woodhaven, N. Y. to 105 McLean Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
6967 Kelton, Chas. C. from 315 E. 19th St. to 1504 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
6968 Kelton, Evelyn S. from 315 E. 19th St. to 1504 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
7043 Kingman, Robt. from Brooklyn, N. Y. to 115 Third St., Woodridge, N. J.
4712 Kmentt, Cornel from Akron, Ohio to Box 112 Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
6971 Lucena, Paula de from Floranapolis to Rua da Aurira 39, Recife Pernambuco, Brazil.
5225 Muecke, Edw. E. from Aurora, Ore. to 641 Summit Drive, Portland, Ore.
6932 Nadal, J. R. from Begota 2918 to Merlo 1976—(Flores), Buenos Aires, Argentina.

4585 Noack, Max from 65 W. Ohio St. to 3753 Wilyon Ave., Lakeview Sta., Chicago, Ill.
3445 Plummer L. from Detroit, Mich. to 409 Progress Ave., Hamilton, Ohio.
6008 Reid, Danl. C. from 630 Rhodes Ave. to 608 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.
6354 Robitaille, L. W. from Motor Route 5 to Fern Lodge Farm, Box 1790, R. R. 5, Sacremento, Calif.
4081 Semmes, Thos, Jr. from 2301 North Ave. to 1211 E. Carey St., Richmond, Va.
5184 Swinton, Arthur C. from 33 Cote St. to 4394 Ave. Western, Montreal, Can.
6858 Wheeler, Alden M. from Bicknell, Calif. to 100 N. New Hampshire Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Membership Summary.

Membership March 1, 1924		2854
New Stockholders		44
Reinstated		3
		2901
Resignations Accepted	1	
Expelled	1	
Deceased	5	7
Total Membership April 1, 1924		2894

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Official Notices.

NOMINATIONS.

By Philadelphia Branch No. 18—

For President, P. M. Wolsieffer, Pennsylvania.
For Bd. V. Presidents, W. C. Michaels, Wilson D. Wood, Wm. J. Jerrems, Missouri.
For Secretary, Holland A. Davis, Colorado.
For Treasurer, Howard H. Elliott, Massachusetts.
For Intnl. Secretary, G. C. Cuenod, Texas.
For Director at Large, J. B. Chittenden, New York.
For Director at Large, H. B. Phillips, California.

By Milwaukee Philatelic Society Branch No. 24—

For President, P. M. Wolsieffer, Pennsylvania.

By Berkeley Philatelic Society, Branch No. 27—

For President, P. M. Wolsieffer, Pennsylvania.
For Director at Large, H. B. Phillips, California.

REPORT of the TREASURER

April 1st, 1924.

STOCK FUND.

Balance	$6924.66	
Stock Certificates	61.00	$6985.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance		$4700.00

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	$1049.21	
Receipts—Dues	110.79	
Re-instatements	5.00	
Interest on Bonds	65.84	
	$1230.84	
Disbursements	199.37	$1031.47

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	$4042.97	
Receipts&Interest on Bonds	63.75	$4106.72

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance		$ 1.56

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 54.31	
Dues paid in advance	4.00	$ 58.31

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Debit Balance		- 748.87	
Disbursements		589.00	
		$1337.87	
Receipts—Advertising	$ 211.42		
Subscriptions	67.71		
Interest on Bonds	27.91	$ 307.04	
Debit Balance			$1030.83
			$15852.89
Bond Investments		$12468.05	
Cash		3384.84	$15852.89

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

19th Latest buys and pickups are mounted in groups and priced according to condition and cost—and to sell. Will be glad to submit lots as they come in.

R. H. MOWER, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Vol. 37. JUNE, 1924. No. 9.

A Check List of the Full Sheet Varieties of the Three Centavos, Black Roulette, 1913 Green Seal Issue of Sonora, Mexico.

By MAJOR C. S. HAMILTON.

Being much interested in the 20th Century issues of Mexico, particularly the White and Green Seal Issues of Sonora, I feel that a number of fortunate "finds" in the past few years of unlisted varieties of the 3 centavos, Black Roulette, 1913 Green Seal Issue of Sonora, are of sufficient value to publish for the benefit of other specialists of this country.

This stamp is listed in the Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue under "Mexico" as No. 343 and is listed as No. 21 in the excellent book by George W. Linn —"Mexico, The White and Green Seal Issues of Sonora," which is used by all specialists of these stamps. The sheet varieties as listed by Linn are as follows:

21. Sheet on creamish, soft wove paper. Black, red and green.
21a. Same, error "Centavo" in second stamp of one row only.
21b. Same, error "Centavo" in second stamp of both rows.
21c. Sheet on creamish, soft wove paper. Black, red and pale green.
21d. Same, error "Centavo" in second stamp of one row only.
21e. Same, error "Centavo" in second stamp of both rows.
21f. Sheet on light weight, white porous paper.
21g. Sheet on heavy enameled paper.
21h. Sheet on heavy white wove paper.
21i. Sheet on heavy "Peerless Mills" paper, error "Centavo" in second stamp of both rows.
21w. Sheet on "Peerless Mills" paper showing watermark and with error "Centavo" in second stamp of both rows.

NEW DISCOVERIES.

21j. Sheet on creamish, soft wove paper. Seals in sage green, without error. Seals in types a and c have the same characteristic flaws as those in the sage green printing of Linn's No. 16, showing that the printing of the sage green sheets was made at one time.
21k. Sheet on hard, heavy, white wove paper. Seals in pale green without error.

21l. Sheet on heavy, pulpy, creamish paper without error. This paper is the same as that of Linn's No. 18b. Black, red and green.

21m. Same as above with error "Centavo" in second stamp of both rows.

21n. Sheet on "Peerless Mills" paper without error. Black, red and green.

21o. Sheet on hard greenish, white wove paper. Black, red and green.

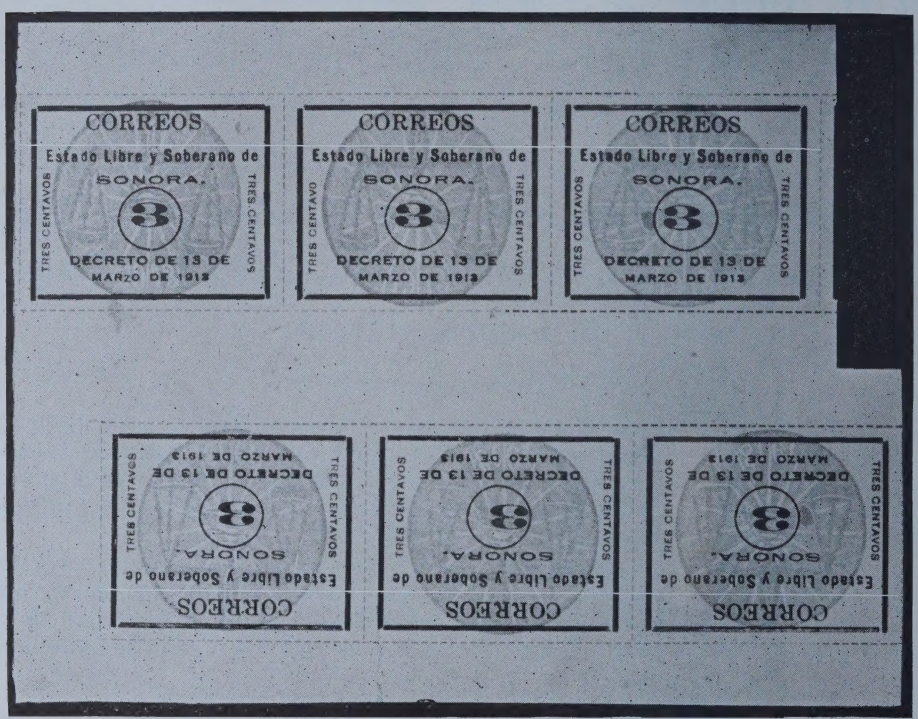

ILLUSTRATION OF PART SHEET OF 21 P.

21p. Sheet on creamish, white, soft wove paper. Size of sheet 8 ¾ x 3 ½ inches. Seals in pale green and rows of seals staggered as in printing of Linn's No. 22. Linn's No. 22 comes also in pale green with the same color flaws as does No. 21 of the pale shade, showing a printing of the 3 centavos was made at the same time as one printing of the 5 centavos No. 22, whose sheet size is 8 ¾ x 3 ½ inches.

21r. Sheet on light weight creamish porous paper. Black, red and green.

In addition to the above varieties, sheets may be found in which the red printing in the two rows is in different shades; also where the seals of both rows are printed in a different shade.

The reissue 3 centavos Green Seal (Linn's No. 30) is also listed in the Standard Catalogue as No. 343, but it is an entirely different stamp and issued over a year later than Linn's No. 21. The reissue 3 centavos Green Seal has the errors "erano" and "TRSS" which do not appear in the original issue. The paper, ink and set up of sheet is quite different from that of No. 21.

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

VARIETIES OF PERFORATION.

Not long after postage stamps were issued in Great Britain in 1840 experiments were begun to devise a satisfactory method of separating the stamps from each other without recourse to tearing or cutting them apart by scissors. As early as 1847 Henry Archer, an Irishman, began serious experimental work with machines meant to perforate or roulette the then current postage stamps. The British government was so impressed by his work that it finally paid him the sum of £4000 for his machine, patent rights and expenses. By February 1854, sufficient progress had been made so that the government began the perforation of all stamps issued to the public, although as early as 1850 a few sheets with Archer's experimental perforation had been put in circulation.

Sweden, in July 1855, and Norway, in November 1856, followed the example of Great Britain in perforating stamps, these stamps being printed and perforated by the Swedish government.

The success of these three nations in perforating stamps seemingly interested the American government. At any rate, a contract was entered into by the Postmaster General with Toppan, Carpenter and Company on the 6th day of February, 1857, as is described in the following extract from a letter which is addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and appears on Page 75 of Luff's work:

> "Having been requested by Messrs. Butler & Carpenter to state such facts as might be within my knowledge in reference to a fair price to be charged for engraving stamp plates, I beg leave to say that, as a business partner of my firm (Toppan, Carpenter & Co.,) I negotiated all the contracts in reference to Postage Stamps which were made with the Government from 1851 to 1861 (10 years) and, therefore, I have personal knowledge of what I shall state.
>
> "In 1857 the Postmaster General determined to introduce the perforation of Postage Stamps. In order to do this it became necessary for us to make 3 new plates of 1 cent, 6 plates of 3c, 1 plate of 5c, 1 plate of 10c, 1 plate of 12c and 1 plate of 24c, in all, 13 plates, besides a large outlay to procure the necessary machinery for perforating the stamps, and, in view of the fact that our first contract with the Government would expire in about 4 months from that time and might not be renewed, we felt it to be necessary to protect ourselves against loss by asking that, in case the contract for furnishing Postage Stamps should not be renewed with us at the end of our term, that in that case the Government should indemnify us from loss by paying us $500 for the engraving of each of the 13 plates, or $6,500 for the whole of the plates, and a further sum of $3,000 for the perforating machine with the necessary machinery. This was promptly agreed to by the Postmaster General and a contract to that effect was made and executed on the 6 Feb. 1857. The plates and perforating machinery were, of course, to become the property of the Government, in the contingency of our losing the contract and the Government paying for the plates and machinery.
>
> I have given the above facts not only from my own recollection of them but from the contract with the P. O. Department, which is before me."
>
> (Signed) S. H. CARPENTER,
> of the late firm of Toppan, Carpenter & Co.
>
> Philadelphia, April 2nd, 1863.

On this same page Mr. Luff states as follows: "The first stamps were perforated and delivered to the Government on February 24th, 1857." I do not know on what evidence Mr. Luff determined this date but I think it is very likely correct. The following newspaper clipping tends to support this date as approximately correct.

Editorial from the
"NORTH AMERICAN AND UNITED STATES GAZETTE"
Philadelphia, Friday, Feb. 27, 1857.

"Letter Stamps. Those who are in the habit of frequently using the paid letter stamps must have been somewhat annoyed by the tendency of the smoothly cut edges to catch at any thing and turn up, so that the stamp gets knocked off by mere friction. Many a letter loses its stamp in this way. In England and France the inconvenience was so much complained of that the governments of those countries went to much trouble to find a remedy. The British government offered a premium of no less than two thousand pounds sterling for the invention of a plan to prevent the evil, and the result was the production of what is now in use in England under the name of the 'perforated letter stamp.' These are printed on sheets of paper of the same size as the others, intersecting lines of perforations run across the sheet, so that each stamp is surrounded with them, and may be separated from the rest without being cut. The rough edges thus formed by tearing through the holes, enable a stamp when stuck upon a letter to adhere more closely than if the edges were cut smooth. Simple as this device may seem, it is a very important one. The British government, as we have mentioned, had to pay for its invention, but our own receives the benefit of it for the mere regular contract price of the stamps. Plans and machinery for making the latter have been imported and put into use by Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter & Company of this city, the engravers and printers of United States letter stamps; and we were shown yesterday some sheets of these perforated stamps which convince us of their utility. Our present able Postmaster General, the Hon. James Campbell, fully appreciating this effort of enterprise on the part of the firm mentioned, has ordered a large supply of the three cent stamps, the only ones as yet made. Ninety thousand were ordered for the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and thirty thousand for New Orleans and other cities of the South and West."

As far as I know nothing has ever been published in this country regarding the machine used, or method employed in perforating the stamps of this issue, except the letter appearing above. I was at a loss to know what lead to follow in order to obtain this information until by chance I was glancing over a copy of a handbook entitled "Grenada; to which is Prefaced an Account of the Perforations of the Perkins-Bacon Printed Stamps of the British Colonies," by E. D. Bacon and F. H. Napier, published by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London, some years ago. I noted the following few lines on Page 13:—

"It is interesting to note that Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter & Co., printers of the postage stamps of the United States, who had bought one of Messrs. Bemrose & Sons' larger perforating machines at the same time as Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., did succeed, apparently, in turning their machine from a rouletter into a perforator, and it is presumably this machine that they used for perforating the United States stamps of 1857 and 1860, the gauge of which is 15, 15½."*

*Appendix A. Letters 1, 2, 3 and 23, 24.

I take the liberty of giving here in full the five letters referred to and found in the Appendix:

(1.)

London, 69, Fleet Street,
October 16th, 1855.

Gentlemen,

We duly received your letter accompanying the perforating machine, and regret the delay that has taken place in acknowledging it, but the party who has charge of that machine had another for a different purpose, which was putting up when it arrived and we could not attend to both at once; it is now, however, erected, and although very little has yet been done we think it will answer by increasing the length of the treadle, which as you had it would not allow of any leg larger than a boy's, and the pin was missing, but both these things are easily remedied. You may therefore draw upon us for the £13 through your Banker or any other way.

We also received your letter of the 12th on Saturday announcing that Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter & Co. had ordered a perforating machine, and yesterday we received one from them, a copy of which we annex, to the same purport. When your Mr. Bemrose, Junr., was in Town he stated that you could make a considerable difference in price if two machines were ordered instead of one, and it was in consequence of this, which we communicated to Messrs. T. C. & Co., that they made the observations which you will find in their letter.

Will you give us your views in regard to the price? Messrs. T. C. & Co. are right as to the size of the heads being alike in the English and American Stamps, and they are right also as to the number of twenty heads one way, but those twenty are not placed at all the same as to distance between each stamp; we think, however, that your machine can easily be adapted to the variations which they present.

We have examined the subject of shrinkage of the paper by gumming and although the American Paper is less tough and consequently may shrink less than the English (we allude to the adhesive Stamps in both cases) still the difference occasioned by that circumstance alone must be very trifling, and we find that it amounts to so little as not to be worth mentioning, so that you may act upon this information or wait for a gummed sheet from the United States, whichever you think best.

We are, &c., &c.,

(signed) PERKINS BACON & CO.

Messrs. W. Bemrose & Sons,
Derby.

(2.)

Derby, May 1st, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,

We beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of April 29th and assure you we had very much rather the cost of machine had been less. As we before stated, the size, &c., were quite altered from the original idea. The estimate given was for sheets 12½x10½ inches. The machine, requiring as it did to take sheets twice the size, completely changed our plans, and compelled us to give greater stability and firmness throughout, besides the increased number of cutters, and additions, such as pointing, &c. The extra work for these we do not consider has cost more in proportion than the original.

Touching the reduction in price to you, we say truly when we tell you that by your machine we shall not now clear a Five Pound Note. Though we are confident in the knowledge that the machine cannot be made for less, we had much rather—on account of the cost being (necessarily though it be) greater than machine you first contemplated—and more especially on account of your kind recommendations and interest—we had much rather sink the profit on the transaction. The invoice standing thus:—

	£	s.	d.	
Machine	109	0	0	
Hand apparatus	5	0	0	net cost
Packing cases	2	15	0	
	£116	15	0	

The "hand" apparatus you are aware was not included in first estimate.

With reference to Messrs. Toppan & Co.'s machine. It has more work in it than yours—double axles, &c., consequent on the variations in width of their stamps, and is £40 more than yours. In a letter dated March 21st. they say, "The cost is much greater than we had contemplated, but—in consideration of what you say in reference to the changes, additions, and improvements made to the machine in order to make it perfect, and in every way suitable for our purpose, we shall make no objection to the charge." This was while the machine was on its way to New York.

We are sorry to hear there is a probability of your never using your machine. We trust this will not be the case. We have been applied to respecting one for the Continent.* Should the plan be approved and our estimate accepted, it will give us pleasure to relieve you of yours provided the size is available, which we think it would.

Trusting the revision of price will meet your approval.

We remain, &c., &c.,

(Signed) WM. H. BEMROSE.

Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.

*In a subsequent letter, dated May 8th, 1856, Messrs. Bemrose state that this was for Spain.

(3.)

69, Fleet Street,
May 6th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,

Your favour of the 1st instant was duly received and we notice its contents. We do not question what you say as to the cost of perforating machine, but the difficulty with us is this, such a one is of no use but for Postages—this Government have their own of a different kind—the United States have negotiated with you for one, and all the Stamps used by our Colonies put together would not pay for the outlay, and therefore the cost of the machine was the principal ingredient that induced us to order it and which we probably should not have done had we been told at first that it would be £120. Moreover, when you first named the price of £80 nothing had been said of 12 in. ½ by 10½, but it was a machine for postage labels similar in size to those in use in the country and which we hoped to assist you in getting for Messrs. Toppan & Co., and it was at this state of the business that you proposed to allow us a commission on one of them but if you have

been deceived as you probably have in the real expense you have been put to in preparing the machinery and it has really cost you £116 15s. we have no wish to have you work at a loss nor to deprive you of the £5 more to have any commission which we have always repudiated on that done for Messrs. Toppan & Co. You may therefore draw on us a draft at one day's sight or a cheque payable to order on demand for the full sum after deducting one guinea for our charge against you for engraving. We were serious in what we said as to the probability that we should not have any use for the machine, but of course that is a thing with which you have nothing to do; if, however, the negotiation you write about should go on, we shall be very glad if you will take it off our hands and will make you a reasonable allowance for so doing, and then if afterwards things should look brighter we could order another at your leisure. We are well satisfied with the small machine which is a useful one to us.

We are, &c., &c.,

(Signed) PERKINS BACON & CO.

Messrs. Bemrose & Sons.

(23.)

69, Fleet Street, E. C.,
January 5th, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,

You will doubtless recollect that some time back we purchased of you a small and a large perforating machine upon the slitting principle.

We soon found that the paper was frequently so much cut as to fall to pieces before it was required and our customers would not allow us to use it; we therefore had to alter one of them, so as to work with wheel and pins and which answered very well where only one line of perforation is required even if it is a very long one, but we are frequently asked to perforate sheets of postage stamp labels, &c., where the single operation would have to be repeated 80 or 100 times, and which would render the expense unbearable. We now therefore write to enquire whether you have made any improvements in those machines, and if so will you inform us what they are and about what would be their cost. If you have not gone any further in this business and know of any one else who has and will inform us thereof, we shall feel obliged.

Our present opinion is that nothing but a punctured opening in the paper will answer, although this might be done by machinery in which the pins had an up and down or a circular motion, the latter producing a great saving of power.

An early reply will oblige.

We are, &c., &c.,

(Signed) PERKINS BACON & CO.

Messrs. Bemrose & Sons,
Derby.

P. S.—We understand that Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter & Co. altered the machine you made for them; so as to perforate the American postage stamps by pins instead of slitting, although we never learnt how it was done, and we are much puzzled to know how they accomplished it with that machine.

(To be continued.)

AFGHANISTAN

by Col. H. Appleton

PART IV.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FINDS OF THE EARLY STAMPS.

It is convenient at this stage to say something regarding the finds of Afghan stamps made from time to time,—as not only pertinent to the question now in dispute of the authenticity of so many of our old time treasures, but as of general interest.

The first large lot was brought back and put on the market by a Captain Weare. Though I have not the record of the date, it was probably in the early period of the Afghan War (1878-80).

He appears to have obtained quite a large series of unsevered sheets, which —or such of them as he wanted—passed to Mr. Tapling. The remainder of these and doubtless other lots brought back by various officers after the war, were dispersed in the eighties and early nineties by Messrs. Pemberton and Wilson, Gibbons and others. I remember whole sheets of many varieties being regularly listed by Gibbons, up to, I think, as lately as the early nineties. Such lots were obtained from the treasuries at Kabul and Kandahar and were remainders. Naturally these rmeainders were anything but a complete representation of the issues except of the later ones, perhaps, such as the 1294s and 1295s.

Captain (now General Sir Neville) Chamberlain brought down in 1880, a lot of uncut sheets and strips, among them whole sheets of the 1291s, strips and pairs of the 1292 blacks and a quantity of the later issues.

Some of these Colonel Day remarks, he acquired, but adds "if he dispersed the balance, it was after I stopped collecting, as he had kept them 17 or 18 years" and he adds, "the 1292 blacks were the only ones I ever saw." (Note. They are unquestionably exceedingly scarce and have always been so.—H. A.).

Colonel Woodthorpe also brought back a quantity of unused, part of which passed to Colonel Day.

Subsequently to the War, the services of certain officials were lent to the Afghan Government; among them a Mr. Griesbach, a geologist, a dentist, and others, whose names I forget. One heard that they also used their opportunities and sent back considerable quantities of the early stamps which went on the market. None of the above, I believe, were collectors, and their finds naturally only partially covered the field.

Even as late as 1902, the remainders, if any, of some issues had not been found and I recall the late Sir D. P. Masson writing me that if I wanted the two high values of the black 1294s, of which I had only one used and this, then almost unique, the only way I could get them was to rob the Tapling set in the British Museum. However, even of these, a certain number of remainders were, shortly after, found, possibly unearthed from Turkestan, where they would belong. I think 60 or 80 must have been found, mostly passing to Sir D. P. Masson and myself.

The black (Turkestan) issues of 1293 and 1295(ii) have always been rare, for, except the 1295s, only a very few have ever been found. Doubtless this was

owing to the relatively small amount of mail matter to that remote Province and also because when once sent out (from Kabul) the stamps would pass out beyond the accessible field of any collecting agency. The real intense-black 1293(ii)'s remain to-day in the class of unattainables. The few used ones known are those that were used on correspondence to India and have there survived in most part, or were found at Kabul. The black skeleton 1295(ii) shahi is just as rare, indeed, rarer used. The only used example I have ever seen is the pair on envelope, ex Ferrari collection, which came to an address in India. It must be unique.

I will now let Colonel Day, an actual collector with knowledge to instruct his collectors what to search for, record his interesting experiences. He writes me:—

"Most of my stamps were collected for me by two or three natives of the country I employed and sent up into Afghanistan. They sent me large packets of stamps from various places, which they had obtained from native bankers and grain merchants and in some cases unused stamps from the local treasuries where they had been lying for some years.

"In 1897-9 I obtained many stamps from the British Agent to the Amir of Afghanistan, at Peshawur. These were all unused remainders and chiefly of the years 1293-4-5. They were the bright greens (emeralds) and browns of 1293(ii) and blacks and colours of 1294, 1295 chiefly.

"I see by a letter of his that he asked half catalogue prices at that time, which I paid him. I also got stamps, all used, I think, from the native bankers and merchants at Amritsur and Jullundur, men who had business relations with Afghanistant; also emerald-greens of 1293(ii) direct from Kandahar."

"I only once saw a whole sheet of the 1290 purple shahi (Sc. No. 14a) but I have had it used several times and have had several unused, once in a pair which went to Masson."

> **Note:** This sheet is unique and went to the Ferrari collection. Colonel Day told me that it was covered all over with writing which he understood, was some one's Will, accounting perhaps for its survival in this state. (See further notes on this stamp in a later Part.)

"My Pathan (Afghan) collectors worked, one, up the Khyber, Jallalabad, etc., to Kabul and the other in the Kurrum valley. I think, the intense black 1293(ii)s came from Kabul. I have only found 5 or 6 of them in all, apart from a few used I have had. These two are very fine examples. The two unused red-browns (sunar and abass of 1293(ii)) I send are an uncommon colour, I have seen very few of them."

"The dun-brown half rupee (unused) is in a shade of exceptional rarity. All these browns came from the Kurrum Valley."

"The emerald-greens (a set of the four high values unused, 1293(ii)) are an even lot got from the Amir's Agent at Peshawur. The unused greys I got came from Kabul. All my plates of the first issue (1288) were complete and in square examples. Masson, I think, got the lot."

"I obtained the black 1289 from the Amritsur merchant in the ordinary course. He found many other Afghan stamps for me, mostly used."

Referring to this stamp, which he had sent me and that was declared to be a forgery, he writes, "presumably it is owing to the printing being slightly blurred. I am," he says, "not at all convinced, I have carefully examined it again and the blurring is only due to the rubbing it received in washing the dirt off." (It was gummed down tight on native paper and very dirty when he sent it me, so I washed it carefully and, of course, that always shows."

"I fancy," he continued, "the greater clearness of the 1289 purple impression is due to the pigment being more fluid and working into the lines of the plate better. The stamp is almost unique, though I think Ferrari had one or two."

While my own experience as a collector in the field cannot compare with Colonel Day's, or that of Colonel Hancock, who also systematically ransacked all available sources of supply, basing on the country itself, it is perhaps worth recording, that it entirely confirms all that Colonel Day says, and equally with them examples came to me of the various issues of 1293(ii) now objected to. Mine all came used, a number of them on parts of envelopes.

I am awaiting further information regarding the extensive find of unused remainders made by Sir D. P. Masson about 1902.

I recollect seeing them about that time. They roughly comprised:—

Issue of 1293(ii)—Grey, a quantity including one unsevered sheet of high values.
Dull Purple, a sheet made up of several items and quite a quantity of spares except of the two high values.
Greens (emeralds), a sheet of several items and a very few spares only.
Blacks (brownish), as last, but rather more spares.
Browns (yellowish), as last, but a fair number of spares.
Issue of 1294 —Unsevered sheet of all varieties, excepting of the rare 1295
Issue of 1295(i) (ii) black shahi, none of which came to hand. I think
Issue of 1295(ii) the black 1294s were in several items.
The 1295s were in many shades.

It is these spares of the 1293(ii) issues that constitute almost all the stock that was available for dispersal and, naturally, with such limited numbers available, only a few collections can possibly possess examples.

Colonel Day appears to have been the only other collector who obtained small series of some of them in unused state, apart from what Weare found. Most of his came, I believe, from the same source as Sir D. P. Masson's, viz, officially through the Agent to the Amir at Peshawur, though quite a few came from scattered sources through his agents.

The total numbers of the emeralds and intense blacks must have been so small that they are non-existent except in the Masson, my own, Colonel Day's and at most two or three other collections. It is known, however, that other officers, whose duties took them to Kandahar or who, as political officers on the frontier later, were in touch with that place, possess examples and enquiries are being made from them.

Apart from the 4 unused emeralds and 2 intense blacks from Colonel Day, but one of each has, so far as I know, come on the market during the last 7 or 8 years and both were in the Ferrari Collection and the emerald one he had came from myself in 1905. The finds of used have been no greater in numbers, I believe.

It has been alleged that certain of the so-called forgeries have a "common origin" and in this connection the following letter from Col. Day is interesting. He states that: "The only emerald greens and bright green stamps I have ever had came from the Amirs Agent at Peshawur except two or three I got at Quetta in 1902 and 3. Masson did not get his through me as my collection which he bought, the one that won a medal at the London Exhibition, contained none of these stamps which I got later." "I had other greens, olive greens and yellow greens and Masson had these from me in my collection."

"Emerald 1293's were in the collection of the late Colonel Duke (Political officer with the Kandahar Field Force in 1879-80) and other officers who served

there or at Quetta and whose duties placed them in communication with the Afghan authorities." "I have also seen many unused emeralds of 1293(ii) at Quetta in 1897-1902. These came from Kandahar from the naitve agents of the Indian Political Department to the Political Aents at Quetta and were absorbed by collectors there. Many other Afghan stamps came by this channel at that time."

The following letter from the Amir's agent is informative as to where Sir D. Masson secured his emeralds.

THE AGENCY OF H. H. THE AMIR & GOVT. OF AFGHANISTAN.

Peshawar, 11th October 1899.

To Colonel J. Day, Simla.

Dear Sir:—

Herewith I have the pleasure of sending you a selection of Afghan stamps, 1293, etc. I have not got them on original letters as all I have are unused and very good specimens. I shall be glad ot hear from your in due course.

Yours faithfully,

J. F. Guthrie.

1293(ii) 44 various values and colours from 1 Rupee to shahi (chiefly brown, black and emerald green).
1294 & 1295 25 various values and colours from 1 Rupee to shahi.

The lowest prices that I can accept for these is half of the latest catalogue. Mr. Masson, who I believe you know, has just bought some from me.

J. F. G.

PART V.

RELATIVE RARITY AND VALUES AND UNCATALOGUED VARIETIES.

Colonel Day has sent me a statement in tabular form that he and Colonel Hancock compiled in 1897, showing the relative values and degree of rarity of the earlier of the Sher Ali stamps as then known to them. It is very interesting for several reasons. Here it is:

Look Here! Look Here!

Iraq ordinary postage used stamps and on state Service stamps as well Mosul stamps all used and well kept clean and in a very good condition of old and new Issues.

One complete set of—

	Price
Ordinary new Issue used	16/-6d.
State Service new Issue used	14/-
Service stamps of old issue	14/-
Ordinary stamps of old issue	12/-
Mosul stamps	2/-6d.

ABDUL-HAMID, Stamp Dealer

River Stree No. 124-9, Baghdad, Iraq

Mounting & Classifying Collections!

High class work for dealers and collectors my specialty.

Twenty years experience.

H. M. LINDSAY

Expert Philatelist

101 West 42nd St., N. Y. City

Table of Relative Rarity Sher Ali Issues. 1870-1975.

Rarity indicated by numerals 1 to 19 prefixed by letter "R" to avoid confusion with catalogue numbers. Scott's catalogue numbers given.

Date of issue. Cat. numbers.	Index number of relative rarity.	Relative values per Index Nos.
		No.
1288	R.12	R. 1.....$300.00
Plate c.		R. 2..... 200.00
Scotts #2.		R. 3..... 175.00
		R. 4..... 150.00
		R. 5..... 100.00
		R. 6..... 50.00
1289	R. 5	R. 7..... 40.00
Scotts 8 & 9		R. 8..... 35.00
		R. 9..... 25.00
		R. 10..... 17.50
		R. 11..... 12.50
1290		R. 12..... 10.00
Scotts No. 14a	R. 6	R. 13..... 7.50
No. 10	R.18	R. 14..... 6.25
		R. 15..... 5.00
		R. 16..... 3.25
		R. 17..... 2.50
1291	R.11	R. 18..... 1.00
Sc. Nos. 11, 12, 13 & 14.		R. 19..... .75

1292	Sanar	Abasi
Violet	R. 11	R. 10
Ssotts 17 & 18		
Black	R. 8	R. 7
Nos. 15 & 16		

1293	Shahi	Sanar	Abasi	½ Rupee	1 Rupee
Black	R. 7	R. 6	R. 5	R. 6	R. 6
Scotts 19 to 23.					
Purple	R. 7	R. 5	R. 4	R. 6	R. 6
Scotts 24 to 28.					

1293(ii)					
Grey	R. 19	R. 16	R. 14	R. 13	R. 12
Scotts 29-33					
Purple	R. 16	R. 13	R. 12	R. 10	R. 10
Scotts 49-53					
Green	R. 12	R. 10	R. 6	R. 4	R. 3
Scotts 39-43					
Black	R. 6	R. 3	R. 1	R. 2	R. 2
Scotts 34-38					
Yellow					
Yellow Brown	R. 14	R. 13	R. 12	R. 7	R. 7
Scotts 44-48					
Chocolate	R. 13	R. 6	R. 5	R. 4	R. 4
Red Brown.					
Not catalogued.					

It is to be noted that no discrimination is made as between used and unused, as indeed, is right and usual if the used are so fine, as occurs sometimes, as to be as attractive as perfect unused,—also that the 1293's classed as greens mean the true, i. e. the emerald or bright and yellow greens. At that date, we collectors, regarded the so-called sage greens (of greenish mud or grey colour) as a shade of the greys. They are, however, rightly classed as greens as the postal cancellations used on them indicate and which are never the red smudge of the true greys.

The table, as a gauge of the relative rarity of the stamps, is surprisingly near what is recognized as correct at the present time in this regard.

The 1288 item must be disregarded, as such a ratio could only apply to the commonest one, the abass of Plate C. and used examples with postal tear (i. e. damaged) of the rest of them. Fine unused or used without postal damage of the other plates and values are quite rare and much more valuable, as what few there were have been plated by various collectors and have practically disappeared from the market. The Plate A and D shahis in perfect state should be in Class 6 perhaps, if rarity be regarded and Plate D sunars in Class 7.

The Purple 1290 Shahi.

The purple 1290 shahi is much undervalued. Except the Ferrari sheet of 60, I doubt there being more than 20 or 25, if so many, in existence. Mr. Charles J. Phillips values a copy at $75.00.

The Black 1292's.

The black 1292's are much rarer than here estimated or than is reflected in to-day's catalogue prices.

The Tablets.

The tablets are about right for fine used; the purple half and one rupees never were below fifty dollars till lately and their rarity is such, they should not have been priced down. In fact, I find dealers unwilling to price below $35.00 for fine ones at present, when they have one actually to sell.

The 1293(ii)s Purples.

Clearly the ratios of rarity and value of the 1293(ii) purples refer to used only (and used of this issue means usually badly damaged or cut to shape). Unused of all values are rarities and unused examples of the 2 high values of them are simply almost unattainables in the true purple, such as the sunar and abass come in. No unused examples in the rich and deep purple shades are, I believe, known.

Greens.

The greens (bright) are about right except that the abass should be in Class 4 or 5. The so-called sage-greens might be classed, in sequence, thus, 11, 8, 7, 6, 6. They are commoner, than true greens.

Stamps not found unused or very rare so.

If regard be given to stamps in unused state only, I can only say that quite a few are unattainable in such state. I have never seen or heard of any of the following and the most than can be hoped for is a perfect cut square used, or

sometimes, not even that, and one must accept the postal cut or tear or even a cut-to-shape one or go without. Such are:—

(a) The shahi values of the various plates of 1288, the first issue.

The Pl. B. and D. shahis used without damage are very rare, especially the latter, and in all the years I have collected but one unused example of Pl. C. shahi has come to me and that I think has been postally used without defacement. Neither have I seen an unused sunar of Pl. D.

(b) In the Tablets, I have never seen or heard of an unused shahi in either black or purple; all seem to have been postally used. The best that can be hoped for are cut squares with a small cut, and this is the standard I set myself for all tablets except such as can be found perfect, unused. Nearly all used are cut to shape or badly damaged. Black sunar tablets were almost unknown unused, (Vide Handbook, the Masson plate shows all used), but some unused must have been unearthed since Sir D. Masson's time. I have all three unused and saw one other lately which was sold for thirty-five pounds, twenty years ago. Both the abass are found unused but they are very rare in either state, as are the black rupees. There appear to have been remainders of both half rupees and the purple rupee.

(c) In the **1293(ii) issue**, I have never seen or heard of unused examples of the shahi values in green, except the sage-green ones, or of the blacks or browns or, indeed, of the purples. The same remark applies to the 1295 shahi green (Sc. No. 89) and brown (Sc. No. 94), the latter being priced at $4.00 doubtless in error.

Other Series That Are Rare.

In the 1294 issue, I think the blacks in used state are very rarely seen, as also in the general 1295 issue. This would be due to their use in the remote Turkestan province and to but few probably being required at all as compared with the series serving such routes as to India (the greys).

As for the 1295(ii) black of the "Skeleton" type (Sc. No. 105), it was one of the near unattainables, but some few appear to have been found, I think, by Sir D. P. Masson's agents, and though rare, it occasionally turns up. It might be in Class 7. I have never seen a used one, until lately, when the superb pair, finely cancelled, in the Ferrari collection came to me. They are on an entire envelope, and form so, I think, perhaps, the greatest and most desirable rarity of all Afghan stamps in used state.

The 1293(ii) Blacks.

Referring again to the 1293(ii) issue, the blacks in any shade, unused or used are the great rarities, indeed unattainables, of the regular issues of Afghanistan. As far as I know, but one lot, a quite small one, of remainders was ever found and those went to Sir D. Masson. There was one plate, in several items, and a few extra ones. All were in brownish-black. Apart from these, the only unused ones I ever heard of were got, as I have related earlier, by Colonel Day. He got 5 or 6 in all and all were in intense black. One other such was in the Argentieres lot, and one, an abass, in the Ferrari sale. As for used, the intense blacks, are again the rarest, and the grey-blacks most often seen. All are excessively rare and the collector will be well advised to secure examples in any condition, cut to shape and torn, as and when found, or they will be apt to be missing altogether in his collection, no matter what price is offered. The intense black abass is the greatest rarity of all. I believe only 5 or 6 examples are known,

and the rupee is almost, if not quite, as rare. Approaching them in rarity are the high values, unused, of the red and deep browns, and indeed the purples in real purple colour and all values of the emeralds.

Stamps on Card.

There are certain freak stamps that are almost unique as regards rarity. Such are the black tablets on card. Though Gibbons prices all, only once in my collecting career have I, personally, met with one, the rare type of the rupee value (Pl. No. 4). I got it as one of the great treasures of the Hancock collection. Colonel Day and Sir D. Masson had a very few, I believe.* Other stamps on card are the very few known examples (all used) of the 1293(ii) blacks, of which I have had perhaps 4 or 5 and the greens (sage-green colour) of the same issue, of which I have seen and possess one unused and the ochre 1295(ii) Skeleton Shahi, reported by Sir D. Masson.

Stamps on Wove Paper.

The stamps known on wove paper are:

(a) **Catalogued varieties:**
1294 Green—These are not uncommon and are in sage-green and from an example, in my possession, were certainly postally used. An unsevered sheet in deep olive-green exists in the Masson collection and is believed to be unique.

(b) **Uncatalogued varieties:** all excessive rarities.
1294 Grey—Sunar. An example unused came to me from Kabul in the eighties; all 5 values must exist.
1294 Ochre—Mr. B. Gordon Jones showed me a used one with characteristic postmark of the yellow-brown issues, e. g. punched hole and indigo stain.
1294 Black—I have a half rupee from Colonel Day, a perfectly good unused one. All 5 values must exist of this also.
Tablets—Colonel Day records the finding of one that went to Colonel Hancock's collection. All 5 values must exist. (The above-mentioned stamp has since passed to the writer's possession.)

The 1295 Recut Dies.

Uncatalogued also are certain varieties of the 1295s occurring in Plate B., that of the high values, only. Certain of the dies have been **re-cut**, this being especially prominent in the outer rings, which are very unevenly repaired and the values, details of the head, etc., are re-touched. It is said that these re-cut dies are only found in the printing in rich red-purple but they must also exist in a printing of the blacks of which I have one, Pl. No. 21, sunar, so altered. Of the purple ones, I have Pl. Nos. 15, 27, 30, 40, so altered, but there may be others. In the printing in deep violet-purple, all appear normal.

The 1289s Purple.

A practically unattainable rarity is an unsevered sheet of the purple 1289s.

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*The Ferrari collection had three, all shahis. Also, two examples of the shahi value in bright purple, used; a stamp so far unheard of, on the same thick card as the blacks. The writer secured an example of each.

Unless Ferrari had a sheet, the Tapling one would be the unique example of it. In pairs, it is almost equally rare. The very fine plate made up of two pairs with sheet margins, in the writer's collection, is illustrated (See Fig. 4).

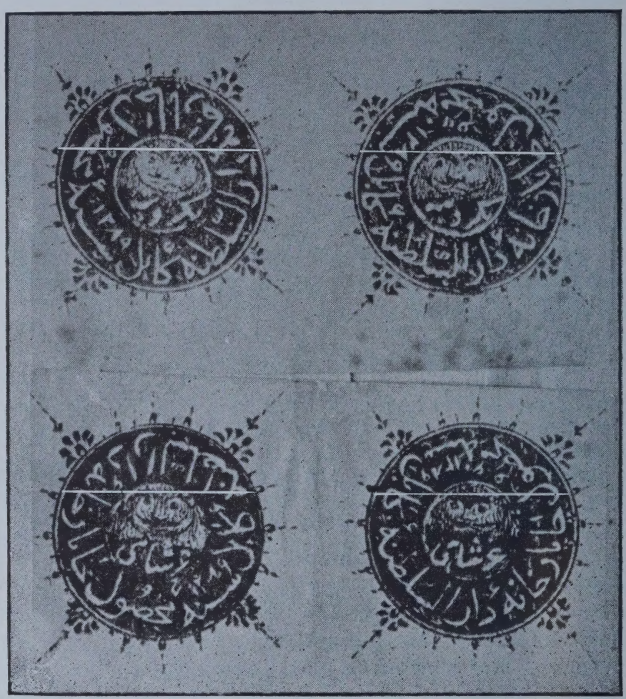

FIG. 4.

The 1289 Blacks.

The supreme rarities of all would be the black 1289s, of which Colonel Day found one, under quite normal conditions, and of which one or two others are understood to exist. The stamp is declared to be one of the photographically reproduced forgeries, as I have before noted, but, as I have, I trust, made clear, there were no such things, or rather they were not forgeries, and the slightly blurred appearance it is held to have (it is very slight) is normal to all these lithographed stamps, and as in all other respects it appears to be correct, including the buff toned paper, I am myself satisfied, and Colonel Day says he is positive, it is perfectly good.

It might be a proof, but why? Proofs of no others of these early stamps are known. On the contrary, that there should be a first printing of it in black, the colour in use for all the other stamps at that date would seem natural, as also would be the change to purple for it, to avoid, perhaps, its being confused with the low values of like design simultaneously in use, by the public, mostly illiterate people. All the succeeding issues were in both purple and black, why not the 1289s? In any case, who would go to the trouble to make photographic forgeries and then let loose, but 2 or 3, at most, among collectors. Let loose, perhaps, hardly expresses the idea, one should say unearthed quite by accident. To suggest that it is a forgery seems to me to be too far fetched.

(To be continued.)

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EDITOR'S COLUMN

Commenting in the April issue on the wisdom of stamp cataloguers assuming a self imposed censorship of stamp issues with the worthy aim of protecting the collector against the so-called "speculative" issues we expressed ourselves as favoring the decision of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. of London to include everything in their catalogue issued by "recognized authority and available for postal purposes" and leave it up to the collector to decide what or what not to collect. Several collectors have since pointed out to us that the same plan was adopted by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. in connection with their Standard catalogue and announced in the November number of Scott's Monthly Journal under the caption "What's the use?" We were ignorant of this change in the policy of the Scott Company as the philatelic press only featured their original decision to bar speculative issues from their catalogue and we are glad our attention has been called to it. From the date of the article referred to we believe the Scott Company must have been about the first to discover that Anthony Comstocking philately isn't fun or good business and satisfied themselves as to the correct answer to their query "What's the use?"

While there is little practical use in playing the part of the reformer, reforms having the peculiar habit of starting from within, the informer plays an important role in supplying the food for thought on which internal reform can be predicated. Essaying such a service we published in April some reflections

on the contract entered into by the Russian Soviet Government, through its commissioner of Philately, with agents in various countries for the sale of Russian stamps to collectors. The many friends of Russia among the readers of this journal thereupon rose up in wrath and smote us hip and thigh for attacking the Soviet Government, its medium of exchange, the attenuated Rouble, its ideals and divers other virtues appurtenant thereto. Considering politics outside the sphere of this publication, something to be regretted as one can speak so freely on this subject, we intended our remarks to apply solely to the philatelic phase and hoped that they would provoke the thought that some of the evils of present day philately are due to the encouragement given by the collectors to the various governments to interest themselves in the hobby from a commercial point of view. After all the Russian Soviets are merely enlarging the scope of the "Philatelic Agencies" that have been established by France, Germany, United States and other nations these many years. These agencies are to our mind no advantage to the true collector and the chief source of the evils of commercialized philately. What does modern stamp collecting mean? Take a thousand dollars and write to Paris, London, Berlin, Washington, Toronto and a few of the other "philatelic" bureaus and you can acquire almost a "complete" collection of the stamps used throughout the World, plate numbers, millesimes, control marks and perforation varieties included. Buy a few albums and some hinges and you have what? A stamp collection? The collector is responsible for these agencies or bureaus as well as he is responsible for the "cancelled to order" stamp which began, in a like innocent way, on the insistence of some individual collector. Where has this constant urge to interest governmental authority led us? A government can never in theory or practice have the interests of the hobby at heart, its interest is revenue and nothing but revenue! Why can you purchase a stamp intended for use in Shanghai at Washington, D. C.? Why was the Harding stamp issued imperforate? Why were stamps issued for "Barbuda"? Why a long set of stamps with many high values for "Nauru"? Why all these commemoratives from Italy? Because any of the governments aim to benefit philately? Consider further what was done with most issues in the old days when the time came for the government to discard them. Generally the remainders were burnt! Why was this practice abolished? To benefit philately? What good is the recent flood of remainder stamps from Bavaria, Greece, Rhodesia, Cuba and Montenegro doing philately? And now the Russian Government is going into the stamp business! Hurrah for Russia, Hurrah for Philately Simplified! The Russian Government no doubt wants to help collectors, perhaps it will and perhaps it will not, it may reprint all the old issues and then it may not, it may like Uncle Sam provide imperforate stamps where only perforated existed before and it may not, it may provide some beautiful, not needed for postal purposes, commemoratives, it may decide to tax stamp collections and it may not but as far as we are concerned we would feel safer if the Soviets would stay out of the business. Read for example this masterly document covering the stamp business in the limited territory bounded on the North by the North Pole, on the South by the South Pole and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans on the East and West.

AGREEMENT.

Moscow, November the fifteenth, one thousand nine hundred twenty three (November 15th—1923). We the undersigned, the Commissioner of the SPECIAL SECTION FOR PHILATELY AND VOUCHERS AT THE ALL-RUSSIAN AGRICULTURAL AID COMMITTEE OF THE ALL-RUSSIAN CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Feodor Grigoryevitch TCHUCHIN and

his assistant LEONHARD Karlovitch EICHFUSS, hereinafter known as "Commissioner", on the one hand, and the United States citizen Maurice SHERMAN, hereinafter known as "Sherman" on the other hand have concluded the following agreement, which witnesseth:

1. Commissioner grants to Sherman the general agency monopoly for the sale of all kinds and denominations of stamps, and also of cancelled monetary tokens and vouchers, issued either by the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, or by the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic and all the allied Soviet Republics, or by the former Russian Empire or by the various armies of occupation, white—guard governments and local self-governing bodies on the territory of the former Russian Empire during the revolutionary period of 1917-1923, and also of current literature on stamps and vouchers now being issued either periodically or non-periodically within the boundaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—in all countries of North, Central and South America and in the British colonies situated upon the Continent of America, while the monthly minimum quantity of stamps and vouchers to be purchased from Commissioner shall be fixed by mutual agreement of the parties within FIVE months from the date of signing this agreement, and at any rate not later than the 15th OF APRIL 1924 (FIFTEENTH OF APRIL ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED TWENTY FOUR), which supplementary agreement when signed by both parties shall be attached to this agreement.

2. On the one hand, Sherman undertakes from the date of signing this agreement, to purchase the stamp and voucher materials enumerated in Article 1, exclusively, from Commissioner, and not to purchase said materials from any other firms or persons either in Union of Socialist Soviet Republics or abroad, also not to accept said materials and literature either on commission or for distribution; on the other hand, Commissioner undertakes, on receipt of orders from Sherman on the terms laid down in Article 1 of this agreement, not to sell to any other firms or persons in North, Central and South America and in the British colonies on the American Continent any of the stamps and voucher materials and literature mentioned in Article 1, and also not to give same on commission or for distribution.

NOTE: The international exchange of single specimens of stamps and vouchers among individual amateur-collectors, on the grounds of Article 2 ofthe Decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and of the Council of People's Commissaries of the 21st September 1922 and of Article 3 of the decree of the Council of People's Commissaries of the 24th July 1923, as well as of the special instruction issued in amplification of said decrees, shall go on without hindrance.

3. Commissioner shall sell to Sherman stamps of all kinds and denominations as enumerated in Article I of this agreement every time at the prices listed in the latest catalogue (with such a discount) and all the literary publications at the published prices of same (with such a discount); while all the prices shall be fixed in gold calculation or in stable foreign currency (i. e. in American dollars), With regard to the voucher materials mentioned in Article I of this agreement, these shall be sold to Sherman at firm net wholesale prices subject to no discount whatever, whether in separate specimens or in entire lots for collections.

NOTE: The stamp and voucher materials ordered by Sherman shall be delivered by mail at Commissioner's expense and responsibility, and shall be deemed as delivered from the moment of their receipt by the American addressee indicated by Sherman.

4. All the accounts between Sherman and Commissioner on the goods purchased upon the latter's invoices shall be settled in cash either in American Dollars or in Tchervontsi of the State Bank of R. S. F. S. R. directly at Moscow, or by cheque made payable to F. G. Tchutchin and (or L. K. Eichfuss at the State Bank of S. S. S. R. through its correspondent at New York, while 50% (FIFTY PERCENT) shall be paid on the goods being delivered to addressee in America.

5. Sherman undertakes to arrange at his own expense the proper advertising campaign in the special and general press of America at his own discretion, to translate into foreign languages and to re-publish by Commissioner's special permission all the publication of the latter as compensation to be fixed by mutual agreement; to arrange for the exchange of special periodical editions between Commissioner and America by sending to Commissioner one copy of each such publication in America and obtaining from Commissioner in exchange an even number of publications for America.

6. Commissioner shall accept from Sherman uncancelled American stamps and philatelic accessories for sale in S. S. S. R. on cash settlement by special agreement in every individual case, or in exchange for similar stamp and vouchers materials at Commissioner's disposal, according to Article 3 of this agreement.

7. Simultaneously with the signing of this agreement, Sherman gives an order to Commissioner for stamp and voucher materials, at his own selection (to such a value), on the terms laid down in Article 3 of this agreement, which order shall be executed by Commissioner in a prompt manner and handed over to Sherman (after completion of all the formalities attached to the export from S. S. S. R. to America) and the latter shall pay for the goods in cash American dollars or Tchervontsi of the State Bank in R. S. F. S. R.

8. This agreement is concluded between us, Commissioner and Sherman, for a period of THREE YEARS from the date of signature, and is renewable by mutual consent of the parties, while Sherman shall have the option with commissioner before any other firms for the right of renewing this agreement on all other conditions being equal.

9. All controversies that may arise in connection with the fulfilment or violation of this agreement shall be settled by a court of arbitration at the place where this agreement is signed.

10. Commissioner shall hold the original of this agreement in the Russian and English languages signed by both parties and duly certified and stamped, while a certified copy shall be handed to Sherman.

FEODOR GRIGORYEVITCH TCHUTCHIN
Commissioner of the Special Section for Philately and vouchers.

LEONHARD KARLOVITCH EICHFUSS
Assistant Commissioner.

MAURICE SHERMAN
American Citizen.

(This agreement is certified in the 9th States Notarial office the 23-rd November 1923 the register No. 9337).

Now that you have carefully read this preliminary contract which the "United States citizen" paid good money for and which we understand caused him at this time to take a trip to Russia in order to secure a satisfactory discount on his purchases, you should, if the future of philately is of any concern to you, pause and give thought as to what attitude you will take whenever you are asked to urge your Government to view some phase of the postal service from the viewpoint of the collector. Seems to us that with 70,000 varieties to collect the average collector should be content and not join in any hullaballoo for a new issue or variety for the "good of Philately"! Remember dear reader we are not decrying per se the so called "philatelic agency" nor trying to reform anyone, we wish only to call your attention to the size of the oaks the little acorns started.

The Stamp Lovers League, an association of New Jersey Philatelic Societies, has elected Mr. W. O. Staeb, A. P. S. #5618, as its President and Sales Manager. Mr. Staeb extends a hearty invitation to all A. P. S. members to attend any of the associated club meetings which are held in Newark, Rutherford, East Orange, Hoboken, Passaic, New Jersey and also New York and Brooklyn.

Every Sunday there appears in the "Topeka Daily Capital", leading newspaper of Topeka, Kansas, a column of stamp news conducted by Mr. Ernest Allison Smith under the heading "Riding their own hobbies". Mr. Smith is not only doing fine publicity work for stamp collecting but is doing it so interestingly that his column is a literary credit to the paper publishing it. Incidentally he overlooks no opportunity to let his readers know that membership in the American Philatelic Society is as necessary as an album to the stamp collector and several Topekans have already joined the Society due to his propaganda. Get in line boys with Mr. Smith, The Society needs you!

Dr. Davis who has been as busy as a one armed paper hanger this year trying to boost the membership to 3000 reports that the delinquents dropped for nonpayment of dues this year, slightly over one hundred, is the smallest list had in many years. Because of this and the energetic efforts of the Recruiting Committee the 3000 goal is just a step away and the new 5000 goal begins to look like a reasonable hope. Application blanks will be furnished YOU by Dr. Davis on request. Why not now?

Mr. Arthur Hind, whose tremendous stamp purchases in the last few years have earned him the title of "The Ferrari of America", has had a hundred cards prepared with photogravure reproductions of the now famous one cent of British Guiana (1856) in exact color of the original for distribution among his friends. With Mr. Hind's signature these cards will be treasured as interesting mementoes of the wide publicity given the hobby through the record price paid for this stamp.

Reviews.

OIL RIVERS and NIGER COAST by Fred J. Melville (The Philatelic Institute, London, Publishers, Price 1sh. 6d. net). Mr. Melville has in concise and compact form given the information supplied by Mr. C. J. Daun's pioneer monograph on these remarkable stamps together with the discoveries of present day students. The extremely rare surcharges and their varieties are given in detail with probable numbers issued and finely illustrated. A very handy reference

work that due to Mr. Melville's charming style is interesting reading even to those who have no hope or intention of acquiring the rarities discussed.

FIRST CLASS MAIL PERMITS OF THE WORLD by A. H. Piks (Published by A. H. Pike, 21 Moeller St., Binghampton, N. Y.). A check list of all meter mail permits to date that represents the fulfillment of a seemingly almost impossible task. Mr. Pike, with the assistance of the manufacturers of the meter mail devices and some 200 collectors has with great perseverance and patience brought up to date his original work on this subject as published by Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co. and it being in loose leaf form proposes to keep it up to date with inserts. The edition is limited to 200 copies and available only to subscribers.

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions

By HARRY M. KONWISER, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

(Editors Note:—Owing to limited space the reports for April & May had to be held over until next month.)

P. M. WOLSIEFFER

Philadelphia—March 26th, 1924.

U. S. Medicine Stamps.

Ayer, 1c Pink No. 5288, very fine	18.70
—— 4c No. 5290, silk, very fine	6.10
Barnes, 1c No. 5293, has 4 closed tears at R, looks fine	6.30
—— 4c No. 5295, 2 tiny closed tears at R, looks fine	9.60
Blow, 1c No. 5309 complete O-S-P-W, nice lot	5.20
Brandreth, 1c No. 5310 old, not priced, fine	4.10
—— 1c No. 5310 silk, fine, not priced	4.10
Brown, 2c No. 5315 Pink, very fine, a rarity	48.00
—— 2c No. 5317 Pink and Wmk., both o. g., 1 has thin spots	2.00
Bull, 1c Nos. 5319 old and silk, fine lot	4.10
Burdsal, 1c Nos. 5321 S-4-3, fine lot	1.50
Burnett, 4c Nos. 5323 old and pink, very good lot	3.20
Campion, 4c No. 5324 Silk, fine	5.50
—— 4c No. 5324 W, fine; No. 5325 pink, small tear, fine	2.60
Cannon & Co., 4c No. 5326 comp. silk, pink, wmk., average	4.20
Collins Bros., 1c No. 5336 silk, fine altho perfs. touch at B	2.20
Curtis, 2c No. 5344, Pink o. g. fine	2.60
—— 2c No. 5348, silk, fine, from George sale	9.30
Davis, Perry & Son, 2c No. 5353, imperf at T, average	3.50
Drake, 2c No. 5357, double perf at T, fine, very rare	26.00
Flanders, 1c No. 5361 pink, very good	1.50
Fleming, 1c No. 5363, 2 tiny closed marginal tears, fine	1.30
—— 1c (pills) No. 5364, tear mended, looks good, a rarity	31.00
Hartman, 4c No. 5374 Pink, fine except a few perfs gone	3.20
—— 6c No. 5375 old, small tear; Silk o. g. fine	3.50

Helmbold, 4c No. 5383 silk, very good 2.00
Henry, 2c No. 5387, crease, small tear, average 2.30
—— 4c No. 5388, looks good, several thin spots 6.30
Herrick, 1c No. 5392 Pink, fine 2.50
Hiscox, 4c No. 5398 Pink, a bit off center, fine 2.30
Holloway, 1c No. 5400, altho mended, looks fine 1.30
Home Bitters, 5 var Nos. 5403-4 S-P-W-5 S, fine lot 2.70
Hostetter & Smith complete Nos. 5407 old-S-P-W, fine 1.20
Howe, 4c black No. 5409, fine except closed tear at B 2.00
—— 4c red No. 5410, small tear at R, o. g. 3.10
—— 4c green No. 5411, 2 tiny thin spots, o. g. fine 2.10
—— 4c blue, No. 5412, o. g. very fine 4.50
Hull, 1c No. 5413, old, pink and wmk., very good 1.60
Husband, 2c No. 5414, mended, looks very good 10.10
Jackson, 4c No. 5418 old, o. g., fine, tiny tear at T 6.60
Jayne, 2c No. 5420, wmk., very fine 6.20
—— 4c No. 5421, silk, very fine 8.60
—— 4c No. 5421, wmk., very fine 6.20
—— 1c Nos. 5419 W-22 P-a, fine 3.80
Kelly, 4c No. 5428, it's mended but looks good 5.30
Kennedy, 2c No. 5432 Pink, very fine 3.10
Kerr, 6c No. 5435, 3 small closed marginal tears, looks good 3.30
Lippmann, 4c No. 5438 old, straight edge, cut into at L, fine 5.10
—— Another, closed marginal small tear, fine 7.10
Littlefield, 4c No. 5440 old, R hand corner restored, fine 2.20
Lyon Mfg. Co. 1c, 2c Nos. 5442-3, both Pink, good lot 2.00
Mansfield & Higbee, 1c No. 5448b, fine Block of 4 ..... 2.10
Mansfield & Co., 1c No. 5449b, wmk, very good Block of 4 ..... 3.20
Marsden, 2c No. 5450, it is neatly mended and looks fine 33.00
Mercado & Scully 2c No. 5452, closed tear at T, looks fine 40.00
Merchants Gargling Oil, 1c, 2c Nos. 5453-4, old, good lot 2.80
Mette & Kane, 3c No. 5455, o. g. fine except 2 small tears 1.10
Moody Michel & Co., 4c No. 5457, looks fine, altho mended 1.40
Moreheads Neurodyne, 4c No. 5461, fine except tiny tear at T 55.75
Perl, 6c No. 5463, fine 12.60
Pierce, 1c, 2c Nos. 5464 P-W-5 old-P, good lot 1.60
Pieters, Bennett & Co., 4c No. 5466 old, 2 closed tears, looks fine..... 2.80
—— 6c No. 5467, small hole and nick, looks very good 8.30
Rings, 2c No. 5474, fine 15.00
—— 4c No. 5478 S, fine 10.00
Rose, 2c, 4c Nos. 5479 P-80 S, good average lot 1.10
Scheetz, 4c No. 5485, small open tear and pin hole, looks good 1.20
—— 4c No. 5486, tiny tear at B, very fine for this stamp 46.00
Schwartz, 1c No. 5490 Pink, very fine 3.90
Seabury & Johnson, 1c No. 5493, very fine 34.00
Stevens, 6c No. 5505 Pink, fine 1.80
Swaim, 6c No. 5506, has been creased and torn in several places but so skillfully mended you can hardly find it; looks fine 27.00
—— 8c No. 5507, very fine 22.00
—— 8c No. 5509 Silk, very fine 19.00
—— 8c No. 5509, Wmk., sheet margin with imprint, very fine 22.00
Swett, 4c No. 5512 Silk, o. g. fine except trifling thin spot 2.20
—— 4c No. 5512 Wmk., part o. g., fine 10.60

—— 4c No. 5513 Wmk., 2 small marginal tears, fine 6.30
U. S. Prop. Med. Co., 6c No. 5519, has 2 tiny tears, looks very fine 5.90
Van Duser, 4c No. 5523 W, very good 2.80
West India Mfg. Co., 4c No. 5538 Pink, o. g. perfection 2.80
Wilder, 1c No. 5539, old, o. g. fine 10.60
—— 1c No. 5539, silk, very fine 3.00
—— 1c No. 5539, Wmk., very fine 5.20
—— 4c No. 5541a, Experimental Silk, fine 3.00
—— 4c No. 5542 Silk, very fine 3.70
Wilson, 12c No. 5544 Wmk., very fine (that's all) 8.20
—— 4c No. 5546, rare "India Proof" cat. price of original is $300; owner paid $16.60 at auction for this proof in 1917 ..... 14.50
Zeilin, 2c No. 5549, small closed tear, looks v. fine 7.20
De Luxe Government Presentation Set fo India Proofs, handsomely bound with sunken card board leaves, gilt edges etc.; 1847 to 1902 incl Departments, Specials, Periodicals, Unpaids, Cuba 1902 etc. There are 308 pieces including both varieties of the 15c 1869; the few sets that have been sold realized up to $500 ..... 203.00

EUGENE KLEIN

Philadelphia—February 22, 1924.

U. S. Postal Frank, James Madison, red Free postmark on piece .....$ 2.50
U. S. Postal Frank, John Tyler, manuscript postmark East Hampton, N. Y., on cover to Washington City, fine 2.50
U. S. Postal Frank, Winfield Scott, postmarked New York on envelope, fine 7.25
U. S. 1847, 5c brown, vertical pair, each stamp with red cancellation, on cover postmarked Pitts Burgh Jul 14, very fine 45.00
U. S. 1847, 10c black, red grid cancellation on cover, postmarked Pitts Burgh January 1, very fine 63.00
U. S. 1851-56, 1c pale blue, type II, horiz. strip of three, red grid cancellation, a beautiful piece 46.00
U. S. 1851-56, 1c blue, type IV, strip of three, fine 8.50
U. S. 1851-56, 3c rose, block of nine showing line and spacing varieties, sheet margin at bottom, unused 34.00
U. S. 1861, 10c, two copies each with black grid cancellation on cover postmarked in blue Post Office Paid Victoria Vancouver Island in oval and regular San Francisco postmark to Philadelphia, rare, fine. 23.00
U. S. 1861, 24c steel blue, remarkable color, horizontal pair, one very fine, other defective, on cover 46.00
U. S. 1862-66, 2c, 5c, used together on Wells Fargo nevelope, from Victoria, Vancuover Island to Philadelphia, with interesting postmark, rare, fine 21.00
U. S. 1869, 1c buff, strip of four, off centre at bottom, o. g. 6.25
U. S. 1895, 3c purple, imperf. pair, o. g. fine 8.00
U. S. 1910, 2c carmine, peculiar dry print, imperforate block of four, o. g., very fine 4.50
Sudan, 1897 surcharged on Egypt, 1m to 10pi, o. g. .....
Sudan, 1897 surcharged on Egypt, 1m inverted surcharge, block of four, types V and VI, o. g., very fine 20.00
Sudan, 1897 surcharged on Egypt, 1m vertical pair, lower stamp without surcharge, o. g., rare, fine 20.50
Sudan, 5m vertical pair, lower stamp without surcharge, o. g., rare, fine. 32.50

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

New York—March 3-4, 1924.

U. S., New York, 1845, 5c black, No. 17, fine, small margins ..... $ 18.50
U. S., 1847, 5c red brown, No. 28 on entire cover, round red gridiron cancellation, very fine 9.25
Another, same 7.40
U. S., 1847, 5c dark brown, No. 28a, blue town cancellation, fine copy ... 8.60
U. S., 1847, die proofs of 5c and 10c, with large margins on all sides 12.50
U. S., 1851-56, 1c blue, Type II, No. 31, variety showing double transfer, round black gridiron cancellation, close at top but otherwise fine, Scott "Specialized" catalog says $25 ..... 7.50
U. S., 1857-60, 1c dark blue, type 3a, No. 42c, on entire cover 9.60
U. S., 1857-60, 24c lilac, No. 52, block of four, full o. g., very fine, altho not perfectly centered, "Specialized" Scott says $125 ..... 88.50
U. S., 1869, 12c green, No. 117, double grill, lightly cancelled, well centered, fine 14.75
U. S., 1879, 10c brown, No. 188, horiz. pair, left stamp shows no secret mark while right stamp shows mark clearly, o. g., fine 6.30
U. S., 1893, $4 crimson lake, No. 244, block of four, lightly cancelled, very fine 33.25
U. S., 1898, $2 orange brown, No. 293, block of four, with marginal imprint at top, full o. g., very fine 75.25
U. S., 1902-03, 5c blue, No. 315, block of six, with full marg. imprint and plate No. 2953 at top, o. g., very fine 39.00
U. S., 1919, Hudson-Fulton, 2c carmine, No. 373, block of twelve from upper left corner of sheet, showing full marginal imprint and plate No. 5394 at top, variety showing distinct double transfer on three stamps, fine, o. g. 9.50
U. S. Post Office Dept., 3c black, No. 1548, overprinted "Specimen" block of four, fine, only 590 issued 22.00
U. S. War Dept., 7c rose, No. 1586, overprinted "Specimen" block of four, fine though perfs just touch at left, only 539 issued 22.50
Bolivia, 1909, 10c green and black, No. 79, but with centre inverted, block of four, o. g. 10.25
Roumania, 1859, 5pa black, No. 8, o. g., large margins 25.00

CHARLES S. THOMPSON

Los Angeles—March 31, 1924.

U. S. 1851, 3c, small, neat, no inside line at R, part of marginal imprint shows, dull green Hartford, O(hio) cancellation, rare cover ..... $ 6.85
Ireland, airmail cover, 1sh, No. 56, to Baghdad by Baghdad-Cairo Air, postmark on stamp and airmail label, Baghdad back stamp, first day, auction catalog said this cost owner $4.50, rare 4.10
Netherlands, 10 gulden, No. 93, used block, lightly cancelled, auction record is $75, this one brought 30.25

United States.

1847, 5c, fine copy, real brown-orange shade, light blue grid cancel, ½ to 1½mm., margins all around, large silk fibre in paper at upper r, S|U|S says $14. ..... 12.80

1851, 10c, fine margins, (Sacrame)NTO CITY, CAL. Jul 20, 1856, rare cancellation 4.10
1857, 24c, AUGUST, No. 60a, handsome copy, light target cancellation, thin, very hard semi-transparent paper, gray lilac shade 37.85
1857, 5c No. 76, superb, blue grid and part of a red town canc. 7.65
1857, No. 73, eight superb Black Tax, all different cancellations, star, blue, etc., all well-centered and "auctioned" as worth twice cat. $2.50 5.50
1857, 30c, No. 71, cent. L & T, but it's handsome, bearing fine blue shield canc., 4 bars, 4 stars, and double line border, rare item, probably Confederate 13.00

France, Offices in China, 75c, No. 8, Shanghai canc. 4.00
France, Offices in China, 2fr, No. 41, Niho canc. 2.00
France, Offices in China, 5fr, No. 42, Shanghai cancel 3.25
France, Offices in Zanzibar, 25c and 2a on ½a on 5c, No. 55, Zanzibar can. 4.00
Netherlands, 10gld, No. 93, superb copy, Haarlem canc. 7.50
Togo, 5mk, No. 19, on small piece of cover, Lome canc. 12.00

Denmark.

2sk, No. 1, elegant copy, margins fine, this is sold as variety with lithographed burele (there are two—one copper engraved) and tail of "2" very slightly to left, lightly cancelled and a gem copy, kind you read about but seldom see, it is worth full cat., $20. . . . . 17.00
Nos. 2 and 2a, fifty fine copies, shades, postmarks 5.10
No. 5, fine copy, "24" canc. 4.05
No. 6a, handsome copy with slight thin water-mark, (probably part of it, according to Mr. Thompson) and a very rare private perforation, about 12, catalogued ten years ago at $10 . . . . . 6.50
No. 14, 8sk, blue town can. 2.00
No. 24, 48sk, superb, "28" canc. 7.10

Sweden.

30 ore, No. 11, superb, mint 2.80
50 ore, No. 12, superb, mint 3.60
50 ore, No. 36a, superb, mint 2.90
1 Rksdlr, No. 37, beautiful, mint 18.90

GENERAL.

Crete, 5 on 20l, No. 97, 1400 issued, 400 of same going to U. P. U. Advertised as second copy ever offered in an American auction, the other sold in New York for $13.60 . . . . . 7.40
Crete, 2dr, No. 108, mint, believed to be much more valuable than catalog indicates, scarce 1.90
Crete, 1dr, No. 185, 200 issued and Thompson declares $10 cat. quotation indicates sheer ignorance or worse as stamp sold in Europe, ten years ago, for $12.50, this is first time offered in an American auction, really worth around $25, but the ballyhooing resulted in a sale at 13.50
Barbadoes, 1sh, No. 21, vertical block of 6, a rare piece 9.30
Canada, 12½c, No. 19, wonderful copy, centered, light canc., very thick paper, most conspicuous stitch watermark (a bargain) 5.40

The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary send it to the Editor!

Few issues of stamps lend themselves to deeper specialized study than the 1882-1907 issues of Switzerland and the stamps being mostly of the cheaper variety the pleasure of working out the intricacies of these issues does not require a heavy purse. There are quite a number of varieties of perforation and some of paper but the most interesting field lies in the study of the values of 20 centimes and upwards which printed from copper plates show about every form of stamp oddity known to specialists. The low values, the "Cross and Value" type, listed as A. 19 in Scott's catalogue were typographed and exhibit fewer varieties than the high values. The design of these is a standing figure of Helvetia, with shield and spear, enclosed in an oval band bearing 22 stars which represent the Swiss cantons. The value appears both at upper left and right with the word "Helvetia" between and again is given in a tablet at the bottom. This design was printed from a copper plate made from a master plate of lead which was in turn made by repeated impressions of the original steel die. The plates were made by the electrolytic or so called galvanic process. All the work, for the greater part of the time these stamps were in use, was done by hand and the actual printing on hand presses. The first printings were made by Mullhaupt & Son, that is from 1882 to 1886, when the work was turned over to Max Girardet of Bern and after 1906 a few printings were made at the Swiss Mint who thereafter prepared the postal issues. During the course of the 26 years the stamps were in use many plates were prepared, a number of the plates strengthened, refurbished and retouched and even the master plates were gone over and retouched so that a wide variety of plate varieties resulted in addition to the printing flaws occasioned by the hand work. Examples of worn plates, cracked and retouched plates are numerous and a collection of these, particularly one of the constant varieties will well repay the time and study expended. Many of these interesting varieties are illustrated, listed and priced in Zumstein & Co.'s superb specialized catalogue of the stamps of Switzerland and which is of invaluable aid in forming any collection of these stamps. The illustrated block of the 30c red brown shows the lower right corner stamp with a defective "I" in Helvetia that makes that word appear as "Helvetta", a marked and interesting variety.

Mr. Ross O'Shaughnessy of San Francisco has shown us a large "Pumpkin Head" cancellation with an old time Halloween expression that he thought might qualify for "The Great Stone Face" but we fear it's too obviously pumpkin for

that. The cancell submitted was used at Kenosha, Wisconsin, December 28th, 1877.

That devilish cancellation from Brattleboro, Vt., illustrated last month attracted the eye and envy of many a collector and dealer and though many have searched for it we know of just one who has located a duplicate. This fortunate individual is Mr. Wendover Neefus, a dealer that specializes in U. S., who found a duplicate on entire cover, the cancell being on a 3c 1861, apparently not grilled, the postmark reading "attleb" and "25 Nov." Mr. Neefus says that this cancell was not known to him coming from Brattleboro until he saw the item in the A. P. Who else has been lucky?

Will readers having exceptional cancells on original covers or stamps of U. S. and foreign countries with interesting peculiarities be good enough to submit to the Editor?

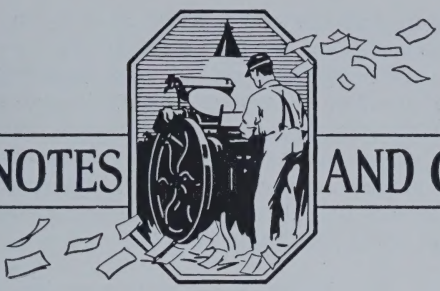
Wedding Bells!

Announcements have been mailed of the wedding of Miss Beatrice Greene and Mr. Howard Hale Elliott on June the fourth, 1924 at Fichburg, Massachusetts. Mr. Elliott has served as a worthy and efficient Treasurer of The American Philatelic Society for the last three years and has proved his ability to perform that most difficult task of husbands, keeping track of the funds. There is no fear therefore that our best wishes of a long and happy married life will not be fulfilled and we hope his collection will grow with marital bliss.

Liechtenstein to Join Switzerland.

Mr. Ben Nelson sends us the following Associated Press dispatch which will bring sorrow to the juveniles and the stamp syndicate that had a monopoly on the philatelic rights.

> So much of the romance of royalty has been squeezed from the principality of Liechtenstein by the World War and subsequent events that the little state perched up in the Alps between Austria and Switzerland has decided to become a part of the Swiss republic. The change will come with the death of the present ruler, Prince Johann II., 84 years old, who now is reported to be fatally ill.
>
> Liechtenstein is ruled by the Austrian house of Liechtenstein, which traces its origin back to the Twelfth Century. It is one of the smallest principalities in Europe, being fifteen miles long and five miles wide, with 11,000 inhabitants. Only Monaco and San Marino are smaller.
>
> Liechtenstein is one of the most prosperous districts on the continent and is a country virtually unhampered by taxation burdens. Most of the expenses of public improvement are borne by the Prince (and stamp collectors?) who is so popular with all his constituents that they are determined to remain loyal to him as long as he lives.
>
> The Prince has an enormous income from his vast holdings in Austria and Czecho-Slovakia, which altogether are much larger in acreage than the constitutional monarchy over which he has reigned for forty-one years.



NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

UNITED STATES.—The tercentenary of the advent of the Huguenots and Walloons in America, which has been celebrated in many eastern cities, has been distinguished by a special commemorative issue of three postage stamps and the coinage of a new half dollar. The set of three stamps is attractive especially account the simple frame which is the same on each of the values. This frame consists of two scrolls, one in upper left bearing the date 1624 and the one in upper right 1924 with the legend "U. S. Postage" between on an almost solid background. An arch bearing the words "Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary" borders the central design which on the one cent value is a picture of the "Nieu Nederlandt", the ship which brought the first 32 families of Dutch settlers, under the auspices of the Dutch West India Company, to America. The landing of some of these settlers at Fort Orange, now Albany, N. Y., is depicted on the two cent stamp and the five cent stamp depicts a monument at Mayport on the St. Johns River in Florida, which marks the first attempt by the Huguenots to found a colony in America, they having landed there in 1562. The stamps were first placed on sale on May first in about ten cities, among them, New York, Albany, Philadelphia, New Rochelle, Jacksonville and Mayport, Florida. It is said that the stamps will be sent to such other post offices as request them and no doubt a large number will be printed and available at the Philatelic Agency for some time. 1c dark green, 2c carmine and 5c blue, perforated 11, unwatermarked.

FRANCE.—Two stamps to commemorate the 8th Olympic Games were issued April 1st, to remain on sale until August 1st. These stamps were designed by Mons. E. Becker and printed at the French Gov't Printing Works by the surface printing method. The 10c grey green and yellow green shows a laurel crowned athlete with outstretched arm over the stadium with the city of Paris indicated in the background. The 25c rose red and carmine depicts an allegorical figure of Paris holding a statuette of the winged Victory in her hand with a background of the city of Paris showing the bridges crossing the Seine. Each stamp bears in addition to the figure of value, an interlaced monogram "R. F." and the inscription "8th. Olympiade, 1924". Specimens have been shown us by Mr. Emil Swenson. They are on white wove paper, no watermark, perforated 14x13. The stamps are in large format and the least artistic of any of the Olympic Games series heretofore issued.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The British Empire Exhibition which opened at Wembley on April 23rd. has been advertised by the issuing of two special postage stamps

and special postcards, envelopes and letter cards. The stamps are almost double the size of the regular postage and bear the portrait of King George in the upper right, the upper left carrying the words "British Empire Exhibition, 1924" beneath which the British lion disports in sculptured form, the value appearing in a tablet at lower left and right and written out in the bottom label. The values are 1d scarlet and 1½d red brown, produced by the recess printing process, perforated 14 and watermarked Crown & G. R. While these stamps will only be sold on the exhibition grounds they will be good for postage throughout England.

GREECE.—Mr. Michel D. Toccos kindly forwarded us the copies of the Byron commemorative stamps illustrated on cover. These were issued April 19th, the two values being handsomely engraved by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., famous English bank note engravers. The 80 lepta, in blue, presents a portrait of Lord Byron and the 2 Drachma in two colors, frame in violet with black center, shows the arrival of the great poet at Missolonghi, which was the beginning of his last adventure. The latter stamp is of large size and not so attractive as the portrait stamp. Both stamps will be available for general postage purposes for several months.

LUXEMBURG.—Mr. Henry Hooreman has shown us four values of Type A. 11 overprinted "Caritas" in fancy capitals with an additional (plus) value for charity purposes. 12½c plus 7½c dull green, 35c plus 10c dark blue (red surcharge), 2½ Fr. plus 1 Fr. red and 5 Fr. plus 2 Fr. violet.

MARTINIQUE.—The "Echo de la Timbrologie" gives an account of some provisionals from this colony which seem to have been brought about by a real postal need. It is said that on February 10th, 1924 the values of 1, 5, 15 & 25 centimes ran out and that the mail that left Fort de France on Feb. 11th was franked with ordinary French stamps obtained from the master of the packet boat "Perou". From Feb. 12th to the 18th letters were franked in the old style by applying the letters "P. P." which was done with the Poste Restante canceller, the letter R having been made into a P by cutting off the tail. Permission was given at this time by the Colonial Minister to surcharge certain values and there were issued thirty thousand copies of each of the following values: 01c on 2c; 05c on 20c; 15c on 30c; 25c on 50c.

These were made to go around by not selling more than 25 copies to a purchaser and so far only two errors have been reported.

MEMEL.—Another weird mess of surcharges in limited numbers has appeared to what we judge is no ones delight. Eight of the older stamps have been surcharged in three different forms making a total of twenty-four varieties where there were but eight before and most of the surcharges are like perhaps the purchasers, in green!

PANAMA.—Mr. Emil Rall, A. P. S. #24, has forwarded us a complete set of the new issue which we chronicled in part last month. The complete set is ½c yellow, 1c dark green, 2c red, 5c blue, 10c violet, 12c brown, 15c light blue, 24c yellow brown, 50c orange and 1 Balboa black.

PERSIA.—A new series has been issued of a uniform type, all bearing the portrait of Ahmed Shah in the usual large format. The stamps are recess printed on white wove paper, no watermark, perforated 11½. 3 chahis orange brown, 6ch grey brown, 10ch purple grey, 12ch carmine, 1 kran blue and 2 krans blue and carmine.

RUSSIA.—Y. Souren Co. show us the Lenin mourning set perforated 13 instead of imperf as first issued. They also show us the 30 and 40 kopeck in gold currency recently issued in the small Soldier & worker design. 30k violet (head of worker), 40k slate (soldier). The 1918 stamps, sword cutting chain, have been overprinted in red for use as postage dues, the values are in gold currency, 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 32 and 40k, and all but the 12k are on the 35k blue, the 12k being on the 70 brown.

A set of four stamps is also reported for use on mail by aeroplane, these stamps with design of flying aeroplane, were printed in 1923 but not used because the aerial service was discontinued account the severe cold weather and are now to be used with an overprint account the new currency. The values are 1r brown, 2r blue, 5r green and 10r red.

SORUTH.—A new design with portrait of Nawab Sahib, the present ruler of this state, has been issued from the press of the State Printing Works. There are two values, a 3 pies violet on thick wove unwatermarked paper and 1 anna carmine on thick horizontally laid unwatermarked paper. Stamps issued pin perforated and without gum.

SOCIETY ITEMS

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LIFE BRANCH No. 1.—The April meeting held on the 16th was well attended, twenty members and guests being in attendance.

Mr. P. H. Small of San Francisco was elected to regular membership.

The names of Mr. Vernon A. Clark and Martin H. Poehlmann were proposed for membership and will be voted on at the next meeting.

After the routine business was dispensed with, the "Question Box" was opened, containing questions on philatelic subjects propounded by members seeking knowledge. This institution is proving most interesting to members and enables one to secure very valuable information from those who know.

This particular evening was "Danish West Indian" night and all members were asked to bring whatever stamps they had from that country. Mr. H. C. Marcus had with him a volume of his collection of this country and also a number of pages of his specialized catalog on the stamps of the Danish West Indies, which when completed is to be published in book form. Prices were given for pairs, blocks and on original cover and foot notes on uncatalogued varieties, cancellations, etc., and the catalog when issued will prove a welcome handbook as well as catalog.

Messrs. Loeb and Gilkerson showed a volume each of their United States collection, Mr. Ruellan his France, whcih included many rare shades and cancellations; Mr. Arp, Iceland complete, as well as Danish West Indies, Mr. Dillingham, Luxemburg, Roumania and Russia.

Our able Librarian Mr. O'Shaughnessy gave notice that the Society's library had been enriched by the addition of numerous volumes, among others being one one the 1st issue of Brazil by Napier and the work on Great Britain by Wright and Creke, now out of print. Members should make full use of our Library.

We all enjoyed ourselves so much that we all left with regret when the

Library, in which we met, closed for the night.—MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary, 832 Folsom St., San Francisco.

THE RUBBER CITY STAMP CLUB, AKRON, OHIO.—The Rubber City Stamp Club of Akron, Ohio, continues to "carry on" in its work of providing a meting place for the stamp collectors of "The Rubber Center of the World".

From fifteen to eighteen members are present each week at the meetings while they have been made more than interesting of late thru the exhibiting of collections by Messrs. J. F. Crouch, O. S. Hart, and H. G. Ream.

Plans are being made to hold a number of out-door meetings as soon as the weather permits as it is believed a hike in the woods, some good "eats", and then STAMPS will provide a program which will appeal to everyone.

Rubber City will be more than glad to welcome any of the Society who may happen Akron-way. We hold forth in Room 600 of the Permanent Title Building, corner Mill and High streets, each Thursday from seven-thirty—on! Stop in.—ERNEST ELWOOD THOMA, Director of Publicity.

CINCINNATI PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Branch 45, Cincinnati, O.—A regular meeting of the society was held Tuesday evening May 6th at Room 310 Union Central Bldg. with 16 members present and several visitors. Mr. Robert Byland, the newly elected president, gave an account of his philatelic experiences on a recent business trip, and Mr. Fennel exhibited a photogravure reproduction of the famous 1c British Guiana belonging to Mr. A. Hind. A long auction sale concluded the evenings entertainment and which was to be the last meeting of the season but which proved so pleasurable that the members voted to hold a meeting in June.

On motion of Mr. Fennel, seconded by Mr. Nelson and unanimously carried it was voted that this Branch second the nominations made by the Philadelphia Branch #18 for officers of the American Philatelic Society at the coming election.—H. A. GERE, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—"On to Detroit" was heralded last Saturday evening, May tenth, for Milwaukee's philatelists, when Mr. Louis Burmeister entertained the Milwaukee Philatelic Society at his home. Sixty enthusiasts enjoyed Mr. Burmeister's hospitality and stamps and pored over eleven volumes of unused U. S., Newfoundland, Bosnia and old German States. Refreshments brought forth speeches, and Dr. F. A. Kraft pronounced the spirit of philately in advising all to open the doors to exhibit their collections rather than hiding away treasures. Mr. Burmeister spoke on the long watch he had to keep to get his splendid collection together and the hopefulness he has held to obtain the rarities shown. Stamp conversation continued long into the night and preparations were made to invade Detroit.—A. W. DRAVES, Secretary.

NEW YORK STAMP SOCIETY, New York City.—This organization celebrated its 20th anniversary on May 1st with a dinner at the Cafe Boulevard which was attended by 61 members and a number of prominent guests. Mr. John Kleeman acted as toastmaster and addresses were made by Messrs. C. J. Phillips, J. C. Morgenthau, J. M. Bartels, Dr. B. Chittenden, Dr. L. Hartley, J. B. (Radio) Powers and M. Healy. Prof. Lowy and Dr. L. Hartley entertained the members with a number of card tricks and exhibitions of the magic art. Mr. Eugene Klein, now of Philadelphia, who was the first Secretary of the N. Y. Stamp Society, gave a talk on the days of 20 years ago which was of great interest and which he closed

by asking the members to rise in silent tribute to the memory of those who had passed to the great beyond. It was close to midnight before the meeting adjourned and all took with them the handsome menu cards provided, which had a list of the membership thereon, as a reminder in years to come of one of the most successful annual affairs ever held.—JOSEPH HOFFMAN, Secretary.

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Philatelic Index—W. R. Ricketts, C. W. Kissinger, C. A. Howes.
Obituary—C. C. Silvester, Dr. J. B. Chittenden, Gen. C. A. Coolidge.
Catalogue—S. B. Ashbrook, D. C. Hammatt, Dr. Carroll Chase.
Hand Book—A. D. Fennel, B. K. Miller, H. C. Needham.
Recruiting—Dr. H. A. Davis, R. C. Sabin, R. M. Angus, Jos. Gallant, R. K. Milne, H. J. Kaufmann.
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THE PRECANCEL GAZETTE

A monthly magazine closing its fourth volume, devoted to the specialty of collecting precancelled postage stamps.

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THE PRECANCEL GAZETTE

V. W. ROTNEM, Editor

803 Washington Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

REPORT of the SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 9. **May 1, 1924.**

Applications Pending.

Christy, R. G.
Cohen, Cav. Mario
Collas, Felix A.
Inglis, V. W.
Darcus, R. J.
Larssen, Arnold
Muller, Aug. H.
Orellano, Arnobio
San Fran. Stamp Socy.
Wood, Grace A.
Armstrong, Jas. T.
Bernheimer, M. J.
Bickert, F. A.
Blumenthal, Dr. P. K.
Brater, Richard
Bresewitz, A. S.
Bryan, Parke K.
Butler, Wm.
Camp, Joan J.
Chapman, JJno. H.
Cook, Robt. H.
Cooper, M. D.
Copp, Rex O.
Craig, Jno. T.
Crawford, Lt. J. G.
Curry, Dr. C. H.
Dillon, Walter B.
Dolle, Jno. A.
Dougine, Jno. H.
Grasberger, John
Greve, Frederick
Hammond, Paul F.
Hanna, M. G.
Helff, Miss Clara
Holtz, C. W.
Hosmer, Stanley
Hunt, Wilson W.
Janssen, Otto
Landis, Paul S.
Leppold, Henry A.
Marquis, Frank
Martin, Edw. H. S.
Martin, Jno. E.
Miskiewicz, Z. J.
Moody, Edw. F.
Moore, Geo. E.
Mull, Donald D.
Nehammer, A.
Norman, C.
Nowitzky, Wanka
Oppenheim, Rev. C. W.
Freitas, Dr. A. C. de
Prentiss, Marion N.
Prosche, Jos. A.
Rankin, Geo. R.
Rath, Edw. H.
Reuter, H. A.
Robbins, Frank E.
Ropes, Horace
Rosenbaum, J. M.
Russell, Ellis
Schwabacher, Jas. H.
Schwarz, Fred J.
Setre, Kenneth T.
Sherman, Roy H.
Simon, S. M.
Spater, Geo. A.
Tonn, Francis F.
Vanderhaak, Willem
Von Wulffenstein, Wulff
Waterfield, Dr. Noel
Weisman, Otto
Wells, Wm. H.
Whitten, A. W.
Willett, W. E.
Willoughby, Jno. D.
Woodbury, M. A.
Wojtowicz, Joseph
Worden, Edw. C.
Zimmerman, Alec J.
Selianoff, F. O.
Dudley, Mayo

Application for Reinstatement Pending.

2909 Scharschmidt, S. H.

Applications Posted.

Alber, Chas. F., 6403 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Age 29; Vending Machine Opr.; Reference: E. G. Nelson, 5956 S. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by Jas. M. Brown.

Apfelbaum, Maurice, 3856 Smedley St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 47; Merchant Tailor; Reference: P. M. Wolsieffer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Eugene Klein.

Beach, Walter A., 1211 Burton St., Flint, Mich.; Age 42; Postal Clerk; Reference: Philip H. Ward Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by J. H. D. Reynolds.

Burgess, Samuel W., 3025 Howell St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 34; Hosiery Knitter; Reference: George Hodges, 3355 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.

Bull, Jas. A., 1200 Clay St., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 45; Mgr. West & Co.; Reference: Admiral F. R. Harris, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Proposed by E. T. Osborn.

Cole, George G., Box 173, Riverside, Calif.; Age 42; Pres. Riverside Fruit Co.; Reference: C. S. Pomeroy, 1241 W. 12th St., Riverside, Calif.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.

Coutant, Capt. E. S., Ave. C & 3rd St., Stuart, Fla. (East Coast); Age over 60; Coml. Printer; Reference: J. R. Pomeroy, Stuart, Fla.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Damon, D. Bradford, 4840 Hazel Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 23; Chemist; Reference: C. S. Watson Co., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by George Kinsel.

De Puy, Frederic C., 30 Hemenway St., Boston, Mass.; Age 42; Retired; Reference: J. C. Morgenthau & Co., New York; Proposed by C. S. Watson.

Dieck, Robert G., 820 Gasco Bldg., Portland, Ore.; Age 48; Consult. Civil Engnr.; Reference: Robert H. Strong, Corbett Bldg., Portland, Ore.; Proposed by George Mayo.

Engerrand, Geo. C., Box 1688 University Sta., Austin, Tex.; Age 46; Assoc. Prof. Univ. Tex.; Reference: E. M. Scarborough, Austin, Tex.; Proposed by Chas. S. Thompson.

Fell, W. L., c/o C. of Ga. R'y. Co., Savannah, Ga.; Age Legal; Asst. Gen. Pas. Agt.; Refernece: Tinsley Smith, Coml. Agt., 612 Denham Bldg., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Fellner, Victor, 40 Florence Ave., Highland Park, Mich.; Age 40; Cost Accountant; Reference: Dale Underwood, 224 Pasadena Ave., Highland Park, Md.; Proposed by J. E. Scott.

Goble, Paul S., Hadley Ave., Toms River, N. J.; Age 34; Dentist; Reference: Trenton Dental Laboratory, Gundling Bldg., Trenton, N. J.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Guhle, C. W. M., 2515 North St., Flint, Mich.; Age 40; Mechanical Engnr.; Reference: Edw. J. Mette, Bell Telephone Co., Flint, Mich.; Proposed by Arthur G. Abraham.

Hale, Robert F., Box 386, Malone, N. Y.; Age 25; Fire Insurnace; Reference: C. A. Massey, Malone, N. Y.; Proposed by H. R. Bristol.

Harmon, A. W., 6 Regina Rd., Dorchester, Mass.; Age 42; Trav. Salesman; Reference: Frank P. Brown Co., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by B. F. Borhek.

Harrington, F. M., Jr., 1826 N. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 23; Sales Director; Reference: E. E. Smith, 2404 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Eugene Klein.

Jackson, Mrs. Thomas E., Box 395, Prescott, Ariz.; Age 28; Teacher; Reference: Bxisley Drug Co., Prescott, Ariz.; Proposed by John F. Sensow.

Kennedy, Chas. M., 33 Chapin Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.; Age 37; Merchant; Reference: Union Trust Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Proposed by Gerald H. Burgess.

Larson, Gustave, Box 650, Worcester, Mass.; Age 34; Decorator; Reference: A. E. Gwinnell, 178 Russell St., Worcester, Mass.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Lindsay, Maj. W. S., Lower Lesson St., Dublin, Ireland; Age 61; Retired; Reference: Col. F. F. Freeman, 74 Grafton St., Dublin, Irleand; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Little, Rev. Robert, 733 W. Wayne St., Fort Wayne, Ind.; Age 43; Minister First Presbyterian Church; Reference: Frank J. Rake, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Marshall, W. N., 358 Douglas Ave., St. John, N. S.; Age 24; Ins. Secy.; Reference: Dr. S. G. Ross, St. Nicholas Hospital, Toronto, Canada; Proposed by The Secretary.

Maxwell, Paul S., Townsend Harbor, Mass.; Age 38; Poultryman; Reference: P. J. Hayes, East Pepperill, Mass.; Proposed by Joseph Gallant.

Meritsnigg, August, 203 24th St., Guttenberg, N. J.; Age 38; Baker; Reference: Percy G. Doane, Tribune Bldg., New York City; Proposed by Otto Sieroka.

Merrick, Richard H., 7840 Saginaw Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Age 16; Students; Guaranteed by Roy C. Merrick, Atty.; Reference: Cameron Latter, 1601 Conway Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Mikolanda, Dr. Otto, 1816 Livingston Ave., Lorain, Ohio; Age 43; Physician; Reference: Dr. W. Wheatley, Lorain, Ohio; Proposed by The Secretary.

Morgan, Graves, Box 572, Detroit, Mich.; Age 21; Student; Reference: A. C. Winderlich, 838 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by Frank E. Hadley.

Muller, Louis C., 176 Divisadero St., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 25; Insurance Cashier; Reference: N. J. Sargent, 1530 Green St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Edwin P. Seebohm.

Neely, Albert E., 2816 N. 24th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 27; Clerk; Reference: Wm. M. Hersham, 1239 N. Conestoga St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Eugene Klein.

Off, Johann, 606 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Age 50; Clerk; Reference: E. Jung, 606 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by Wallace S. Garner.

Peters, Arnold, 117 W. 11th St., Gibson City, Ill.; Age 18; Fermer; Guaranteed by Emma K. Peters, Gibson City, Ill.; Reference: W. A. Kreitzer, Elliott, Ill.; Proposed by E. C. Augustin.

Peters, S. J., 741 State St., New Orleans, La.; Age 38; Retail Druggist; Reference: Colgate & Co., New York City; Proposed by H. E. Day.

Potter, Theodore B., 810, 179 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; Age 56; Municipal Bonds; Reference: Geo. D. White, 108 N. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by Thos. F. Chamberlain.

Predeck, Wm., Rt. 1, Silverton, Ore.; Age 37; Farmer; Reference: Syring & Banks, Silverton, Ore.; Proposed by J. D. Drake.

Prinzing, Wm. J., Box 393, Greenville, Tex.; Age 38; Jeweler; Reference: G. A. Pfaffle, Greenville, Tex.; Proposed by A. G. Elliot 3rd.

Roberts, Henry, 626 Bush St., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 47; Newspaperman; Reference: J. A. MacKenzie, Hobart Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Ross O'Shaughnessy.

Rothmann, Geo. F., 311 E. 92 St., New York City; Age 36; Clerk; Reference: John Shoup, 442 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City; Proposed by John Shoenberger.

Schwartz, Lawrence M., 610 E. Miami St., Paola, Kans.; Age 14; Student; Guaranteed by T. E. Schwartz, Bank Cashr.; Reference: Citizens State Bank; Paola, Kans.; Proposed by Berkeley Carver.

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Shakespeare, Wm. H., c/o Shakespeare Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; Age 62; Officeman; Reference: Kalamazoo City Savings Bank, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Proposed by Chas. H. Garrett.

Steefel, Lawrence D., Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Age 29; Teacher; Reference: B. Webb Wheeler, 820 University Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.; Proposed by E. M. Oleson.

Stocklin, Wm., 729 Polk St., West New York, N. Y.; Age 40; Carpenter; Reference: Ed. Buser, 99 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by Otto Sieroka.

Van Ness, W. L., 14 Englewood Court, Toledo, Ohio; Age 41; Mechanical Draftsman; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by Albert C. Stewart.

Wunderl, Joseph M., 826 Onondaga Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.; Age 36; Photo Engraver; Reference: N. H. LaVaute, 244 Shottwell Park West, Syracuse, N. Y.; Proposed by R. C. Sabin.

Applications for Reinstatement Posted.

5783 Creed, Georges, 219 S. 58th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age Legal; Reference: Vahan Mozian, New York; Proposed by Eugene Klein.

4124 Elmer, Blaine, 39 Court St., Boston, Mass.; Age 29; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Wm. S. Aldrich, Boston, Mass.; Proposed by E. B. Elder.

1474 Holland, Alexander, 40 Grace Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Age 50; Retired; Reference: Jno. N. Luff, New York; Proposed by Eugene Klein.

5809 Holm, M., Molde, Norway; Age Legal; Stamp Dealer; Reference: J. E. Guest, Dallas, Tex.; Proposed by R. M. Angus.

915 Piper, Carroll D., Wolfeboro, N. H.; Age 44; Teacher; Reference: Archie A. Horne, Wolfeboro, N. H.; Proposed by The Secretary.

2339 Weisbrod, Clarence G., 314 Lucas Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 33; Real Estate; Reference: B. W. H. Poole, Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by James Guy.

New Applications Posted.

Bleibtreu, F., 17 W. 42 St., New York City; Age 32; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Elliott Perry, Westfield, N. J.; Proposed by H. L. Lindquist.

Fay, John R., 22 Osborne Ave., East Norwalk, Conn.; Age 16; Student; Guaranteed by Mrs. C. W. Fay; Reference: Chas. A. Cannon, 31 Van Zant St., East Norwalk, Conn.; Proposed by John Rose.

Himan, Paul W., 7340 Champlain Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Age 29; Electrical Wireman; Reference: S. A. Rozynek, 7503 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Hyde, Harley C., 135 Ocean St., Lynn, Mass.; Age 32; Salesman; Reference: O. J. Savage, 330 Congress St., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by W. H. Souls.

Locke, Robert B., 141 Colorado Ave., Highland Park, Mich.; Age 42; Banker; Reference: Peoples State Bank, Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by Clarence W. Wilson.

West, George G., 42 Hall St., South Manchester, Conn.; Age 58; Asst. Postmaster; Reference: E. L. G. Hohenthal, 467 Center St., South Manchester, Conn.; Proposed by The Secretary.

19th

Latest buys and pickups are mounted in groups and priced according to condition and cost—and to sell. Will be glad to submit lots as they come in.

R. H. MOWER, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

New Stockholders.

7317 Abbott, G. C., 1535 S. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.
7318 Austin, Franklin D., Park Place, Barneveld, N. Y.
7319 Beck, Jas. W., 703½ N. Ave. 66, Los Angeles, Calif.
7320 Beezer, Earle F., 6532 1st Ave. N. W., Seattle, Wash.
7321 Benton, A. L., Box 155, Bradford, Pa.
7322 Bisping, Herbert A., 18 Broad St., Menasha, Wis.
7323 Blakey, Arthur, 1822 Juelway Terrace, Chicago, Ill.
7324 Bland, Escott Charles, Albinia, Mansfield Rd., Parkstone, Dorset, England.
7325 Bowers, H. N., 3119 N. 13th Ave., Birmingham, Ala.
7326 Braden, W. W., 24 Columbine Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.
7327 Bryan, Edw. E., 1135½ E. Wash. St., Portland, Ore.
7328 Butcher, Chas. T., Box 93, Kincaid, Sask., Canada.
7329 Dyer, Lt. George C., 253 Federal St. W., Detroit, Mich.
7330 Collectors Club of Southern California, Branch No. 58, J. D. Fisher, Secy., 1338 S. Hope St., Los Angeles, Calif.
7331 Cressy, Frederick, Brattleboro, Vt.
7332 Dorn, John G., Box 340, Sandusky, Ohio.
7333 Eberth, Wm. M., 1615 Ontario St., Toledo, Ohio.
7334 Eng, Teng Sek, c/o British Consulate, Amoy, China.
7335 Fisher, J. D., 1338 S. Hope St., Los Angeles, Calif.
7336 Ghose, P., 26 Chatarpara Lane, Calcutta, India.
7337 Hadlow, Wm. Frank, Biggin Hill, Westerham, Kent, England.
7338 Hammond, Jabez D., 44 W. Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
7339 Hanks, Geo. J., Box 155, Bradford, Pa.
7340 Harris, A. J., Box 88, Hollister, Mo.
7341 Heath, Wm. R., 2601 Plum Ave., Alhambra, Calif.
7342 Henry, Miss Helen C., 1199 Oak Knoll Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
7343 Hoyt, Fred L., 1111 W. Forest Ave., Decatur, Ill.
7344 Jackson, Guy Q., 105 Pemberton Bldg., Boston, Mass.
7345*John, Maurice T., 710 Second Ave., Sterling, Ill.
7346 Johnson, Hiram W., Highland Ave., Antrim, N. H.
7347 Judell, Maurice, 700 W. 179th St., New York City.
7348 Jury, Arthur F., 1221 Logan Ave., Waterloo, Ia.
7349 Karcz, Geo. B., 10 Farragut Ave., W. Somerville 44, Mass.
7350 Kaufman, Geo. E., 614 Mound St., Atchison, Kans.
7351 La Fleur, Justin H., 724 Sumner Ave., Springfield, Mass.
7352 Lathrop, Theodore B., 131 Pearl St., Framington, Mass.
7353 Lundy, Mrs. J. W., 23 S. Chancellor St., Newton, Bucks Co., Pa.

A Few Offers from Stock

s.d.
Mauritius, 1876 ½d. on 9d. Mint....2/
— 1877 1d on 4d. Mint 2/
Queensland—
1861, Rough Perf. Mint 17/6
Same, fine mint pair 25/
1906, litho (Q & Cr.) 5sh mint..10/
Oldenburg, 1861 1/3g. green, mint.80/
D. Indies, 1921 set of 7 surcharges.1/6

Collectors should make it a point to see my selections, SURE TO PLEASE.
References!

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Superb Approval Selections. Want Lists Filled. Write for my Special List of Indian Stamps, etc.

23, Rosemont Ave., North Finchley London, N., England.

7354 MacDonell, Frederick C., 16 E. 96th St., New York City.
7355 Mack, August R., 212 E. 11th St., New York City.
7356 Mackey, Tom, Box 1564, Los Angeles, Calif.
7357 Mallast, Reinhard, 806 Academy St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
7358 Markgraf, J. A., 2624 Essex Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.
7359 Maudens, Arthur, Box 354, San Mateo, Calif.
7360 McClary, R. T., 2068 W. 31 St., Los Angeles, Calif.
7361 Minckler, Frank T. R., Box 227, Centreville, Ia.
7362 Norton, Frederick A., 1705 E. 21st St., Los Angeles, Calif.
7363 Ould, Harris T., Box 133, Oswego, N. Y.
7364 Passmore, L. M., 126 S. Beachwood Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.
7365 Perry, Henry A., Room 211, 417 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.
7366 Pierson, Louis B., 84 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
7367 Ponnay, George N., 1803 W. 5th St. S., Los Angeles, Calif.
7368 Poor, W. F., 5507 Pasadena Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
7369 Purdy, Chas. S., 29 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
7370 Russell, John, 2732 Glendale Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
7371* Salter, Fred R., 533 N. Mariposa St., Los Angeles, Calif.
7372 Sawyer, Clarence F., Saco, Me.
7373 Shafer, William, 36 Union Park, Boston 18, Mass.
7374 Shallenberger, Jno. W., University Club, Bridgeport, Conn.
7375 Small, Philip H., 755 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.
7376 Smith, Geo. A., Oteen, N. C.
7377 Spence, Dr. Geo. S., U. S. Veterans Hospital #60, Oteen, N. C.
7378 Stiles, Curtis H., 61 Rounds St., New Bedford, Mass.
7379 Stroub, John L., 442 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City.
7380 Tam, A. H., 1648 Asylum St., Honolulu, Hawaii.
7381 Tedeschi, Am., 36 Rue Yasidji, Constantinople, Turkey.
7382 Trauner, Joseph, 47 W. 42nd St., New York City.
7383 Underwood, Geo. Jr., 9 Hamilton Ave., Auburn, N. Y.
7384 Vanston, W. J. K., 14 Glenside Rd., South Orange, N. J.
7385 White, Ronald L., St. Clair Ave., 629 rear, East Liverpool, Ohio.
7386 Winslow, John A., 124 Stanton Ave., Ames, Ia.
7387 Winston, Mrs. H. B., 4030 Piedmont Ave., Oakland, Calif.
7388 Wood, Archibald A., 125 S. 36th St., Omaha. Neb.
7389 Wythes, Robt. W., 212 Lakeview Drive, Collingswood, N. J.
7390 Yates, Robt. R., 209 N. Ottawa St., Joliet, Ill.
7391 James, Clarence, 234 S. Water St., Uhrichsville, Ohio.
7392 Ides, Xenophon D., 1825 Mohegan Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
7393 Derby, Cephas W., Box 266, Alton, N. H.
7394 Adair, Roy C., 1715 Champa St., Denver, Colo.
7395 Steffens, A., Box 263, Ft. Sam Houston Sta., San Antonio, Tex.
7396 Chastain, K. W., 84 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
7397 Webb, Harry E., Box 136, Pyrites, N. Y.

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100 diff. Bulgaria cat. $6.00 1.25
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Reinstated.

4794 Bowman, C. Horace, 5318 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
4329 Clarke, Eugene H., R. F. D. 2, Box 299, Santa Cruz, Calif.
1776 Kinkead, Wm. L., 119 Woodside Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.
4600 Lelande, Harry J., 809 Trolleyway, Venice, Calif.
3809 McKelvey, A. J., 833 E. 4th St., Tucson, Ariz.

Resignations Accepted.

6386 Douglas, C. L., 23 York St., Bath, Me.
5097 Holbrook, Dr. A. T., 612 Kenwood Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.
6339 Layton, L. W., 245 State St., Boston, Mass.

Resignations Received.

4044 Drury, Edw. W., Pryme House, Pryme St., Hull, England.
5788 Ettinger, J. E., 611 W. 142 St., New York City.

Deceased.

7302 Macfarlane, Peter, 1625 Casa Grande Ave., Pasadena, Calif. April 24, 1924.

Expelled.

6678 Anselme, L. E., 607 Burmiller St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Applications Returned.

Abrams, Bennett, Box 1599, Charleston, W. Va.
Giron, Leon, St. Domingto 19, Tacuba, D. F., Mexico.

New Life Members.

236—7299 Lee, Rogers A., Box 242, Bloomington, Ind.
237—4794 Bowman, C. Horace, 5318 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
238—5149 Grahn, Dr. Henry V., 5002 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

New Branch Chartered.

7330 Collectors' Club of Southern California, Branch No. 58, Wilmont C. Henry, President; J. D. Fisher, Secy., 1338 S. Hope St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Change of Address.

NOTE: Copy for the new Membership Directory includes all changes of address up to April 15th, at which time it went to the Printer. The following changes have been received since above date and should be made in the new Directory which no doubt will be received by the members with the American Philatelist for June containing this report.

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T. ALLEN,
"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG-

4078 Alexander, F. H. from 503 Riva St. to 503 River St., Winnipeg, Canada.
7159 Bachman, Robt. from 141½ 6th St. to 1229 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.
5876 Barry, E. A. from 3863 W. 6th St. to 4046 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
7323 Blakey, Arthur from 1622 Juneway Terrace to 4831 N. Rockwell St., Chicago, Ill.
4496 Curran, D. L. from 66 Thorp St. to P. O. Box, Binghamton, N. Y.
6687 Delins, Max from 109 E. 30th St. to 11s E. 91st St., New York.
32 Fogerty, Lilly A. from Phelan Bldg. to 280 Turk St., San Francisco, Calif.
2537 Handler, Dr. Sigmund, from 53 Vassar St. to 49 Vassar St., Rochester, N. Y.
5186 Jones, John from Blue Island, Ill. to 828 S. Williams St., Denver, Colo.
5968 Levin, Jacob from 615 11th St. to 617 11th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
6743 Moore, G. C. from Clearfield, Pa. to Box 1370, Sta. C, Los Angeles, Calif.
5738 Molitor, Robt. F. from 1813 E. 90th St. to 10609 Fairmount Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
1527 Partello, Col. J. M. T. from Los Angeles to Route 2, Box 219 F, San Jose, Calif.
5840 Peterson, Geo. A. from 8039 Merrill St. to 2640 W. Euclid Ave., Detroit, Mich.
6711 Plomert, Robt. I. from Los Angeles to Route 1, Box 380 E, Arcadia, Calif.
5341 Poteet, Floyd S. from 2652 Dewey Ave. to 2511 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.
6713 Richardson, O. J. from Main Cor. Church to Main Cor. Greene, Eden, N. Y.
7016 Spence, D. C. from 10 Green Ave. to 2610 Newkirk Ave., Sayville, N. Y.
1748 Sturn, Henry J. from 2624 Prairie St. to 2810 McKinley Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.
6364 Stone, Wm. T. from 240 N. Ave. 25, to 656 Cypress St., Los Angeles, Calif.
7265 Swenson, Emil H. from 1424 E. 71 Pl. to 6939 Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.
6943 Thurston, B. E. from Newark, N. J. to 29 William St., East Orange, N. J.
7148 Turner, B. from Toronto, Ont. to Greensburg, Ind.
3120 Vanderpoel, J. A. from Bellevue to 1429 33rd Ave., Seattle, Wash.
6856 Watson, E. L. from Box 1524 to Box 1541, Providence, R. I.
5114 Wear, Burt C., from 1420 S. Flower St. to 2946½ S. Kenwood St., Los Angeles, Calif.
6451 Wheat, G. Neville from 8039 Evans Ave. to 7342 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.
6717 Wilkinson, Capt. H. F. from Balboa Heights, C. Z. to New York Genl. Int. Depot, 1st Ave. & 59th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
6194 Wight, R. C. from State Savings Bank to 212-13 Pioneer Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues.

5987 Andrews, Frank H.
4679 Armstrong, Dr. J. M.
4097 Barker, Roy S.
4678 Bauman, Carl
6251 Bennett, K. Howe
1579 McLellan, M. M.
4280 Nash, Munroe
4690 Noble, H. D. Jr.
5798 Osterheld, Albert
5067 Palmer, C. B. Jr.

RARITIES
Are My Specialty.
T. ALLEN, "Craigard," Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, E. 11.

5189 Birkenfeld, Jos.
6872 Bowman, Robt. B.
6174 Brown, Dr. A. J.
5917 Brucker, F. F.
5540 Burns, Dr. R. M.
6873 Buckingham, H. G.
5080 Buczynski, Ferd.
6146 Butt, Jas. O.
4948 Canfield, M. O.
6255 Carter, Gerald N.
2898 Chapman, Cap. L. B.
6120 Christian, R. G.
5921 Crittenton, Rev. L. A.
5619 Cumbie, J. R.
5996 Daniels, J. A. R.
5620 Daugherty, H. S.
5031 Davis, Harry S.
5216 Dickason, Donald E.
5668 Dutcher, Roland
3730 Fanning, Geo. W.
5997 Flake, G. Raymond
6653 Foster, J. W.
4161 Fritschel, Rev. G. J.
5422 Gardner, Dr. J. R.
987 Geuder, Geo. W.
5999 Gibson, Walter M.
5626 Grandy, Winfred M.
6152 Griffin, Thos. L.
2883 Grout, Walter D.
5866 Hannoch, Milton
3548 Hart, E. G.
6397 Hartman, F. M.
4118 Henry, Geo. L.
6325 Hesse, C. Gerald
3896 Hileman, Com. J. L.
5729 Hunt, Munson
5731 James, J. E. Jr.
6486 Jesselson, Max
5702 Kase, E. H. Jr.
6336 Klingenstein, M. F.
3807 Koehnle, F. C.
6487 Kopecky, F. E. E.
5334 Ladwig, A. R.
5558 Lapham, Harry C.
6184 Lathrop, W. M.
6061 Levy, Fabian F.
5023 Limpert, Dr. F. A.
4502 Lovegren, D. M.
6491 Lyons, Walter E.
6663 Macdougall, Robt. B.
6432 Mason, Selby
5841 Piatkiewicz, K.
5947 Pinkerton, Amos M.
6218 Rand, Leroy M.
6352 Reed, Seth H.
5679 Ritter, J. F.
6501 Robinson, H. H.
6285 Rosenbleth, M. T.
5901 Rothschild, S. I.
4251 Ruge, Walter A.
3569 Sachs, C. W.
3005 Sanderson, E. L.
5980 Schmidt, F. A.
6799 Schultz, Fred J.
4218 Scripture, W. E. Jr.
6741 Sendy, Frank N.
6011 Sindorf, M. H. F.
5200 Singer, Robt.
5848 Sones, W. W. D.
6362 Steer, Franklin W.
5905 Stevens, J. W.
6138 Takagi, Fred H.
6169 Tribe, Chas.
6850 Ulh, Norman S.
5985 Ward, Edmund S.
6898 Ward, Dr. H. C.
3304 Warner, A. M.
3065 Weigel, A. W.
6420 Weigett, E. B.
6570 Weills, C. R.
6290 Weiss, David
5654 Wilke, W. S.
6989 Wingrove, Basil
6513 Wolf, Edwin A.
6115 Woodruff, K. B.
5215 Zychlinski, K.

FOREIGN.

5612 Bernard, J. Leon
6021 Beron, Mrs. Donca P.
6759 Bzoekhuis, Cap. H.
5966 Hubler, A.
6483 Hurovitz, I. A.
4691 Lloyd, M. J.
5797 Louson, J. S.
5589 MacLeen, H. M.
5318 Ortiz, R. Carlos
6739 Serrano, Edw.
5204 Wang, S. S. Chin Chai
6196 Zutski, J. L.

Membership Summary.

Membership April 1, 1924		2894
New Stockholders		81
Reinstated		5
		2980
Resignations Accepted	3	
Deceased	1	
Expelled	1	
Dropped for non-payment of dues—Foreign 12, Dom. 96	108	113
Total Membership May 1, 1923		2867

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Official Notices.

NOMINATIONS:

By 20 members of San Francisco, Calif.—For Director at Large, Charles W. Arp, California.

COMPLETE LIST NOMINATIONS.

For President—P. M. Wolsieffer, Pennsylvania.
For Board Vice Presidents—W. C. Michaels, W. J. Jerrems, W. D. Wood, Missouri.
For Secretary—H. A. Davis, Colorado.
For Treasurer—Howard H. Elliott, Massachusetts.
For Lntnl. Secretary—G. C. Cuenod, Texas.
For Director at Large—H. B. Phillips, California; J. B. Chittenden, New York; Chas. W. Arp, California.

Tenth Ferrary Sale.

The tenth installment of the sale of this famous collection will be held June 18-19-20, 1924 at the Hotel Drouot, Paris, France. While this sale offers again an enormous lot of rare items it has not the same startling array of rarities that characterized the previous sales. Lots will be offered of Bulgaria, South Bulgaria, Canada, which includes an unused 12d laid paper, Cape of Good Hope, with an unused 4d vermillion wood block error, U. S. Locals, including 4 Staten Islands, British Guiana, Italian Levant, Japan, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, New South Wales, of which there seems to have been an inexhaustible supply, New Zealand, Papua, Queensland, Switzerland, Newfoundland, Transvaal and Trinidad. It is said that 4 more sales will cover all the material to be offered.

No Proxies to Officers!

The following resolution was adopted by the present Board of Vice Presidents which will be presented to the Convention at Detroit in August:

"Recommended by the Board of Vice Presidents to amend Article 3, Sec. 6 of the By-Laws to read 'No director or appointed officer shall be permitted to act for or vote as proxy for any other stock holder of this society.'"

REPORT *of the* TREASURER

May 1st, 1924.

STOCK FUND.			
Balance		$6983.66	
New Certificates		44.00	$7029.66
LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.			
Balance		$4700.00	
New Memberships		20.00	$4720.00
GENERAL FUND.			
Balance		$1031.47	
Receipts—Dues		50.60	
Re-instatements		3.00	
		$1085.07	
Disbursements		$ 156.85	$ 928.22
INSURANCE FUND.			
Balance		$4106.72	
Receipts		315.75	
		$4422.47	
Disbursements		23.01	$4399.46
EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.			
Balance			$ 1.56
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.			
Balance		$ 58.31	
Dues paid in advance		3.00	$ 61.31
AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.			
Debit Balance		$1030.83	
Disbursements		330.38	
		$1361.21	
Receipts—Advertising	$ 284.40		
Subscriptions	30.50	$ 314.90	$1046.31
			$16093.90
Bond Investments		$12468.05	
Cash		3625.85	$16093.90

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Vol. 37. JULY, 1924. No. 10.

DETROIT

The A. P. S. 1924 Convention City

THE Detroit stamp collectors welcome the members of the American Philatelic Society to the 39th Annual Convention in August. If you have not visited the city with the title "Beautiful and Dynamic" recently, or perhaps never, then you should arrange your vacation this summer so as to attend the Convention to be held there August 12, 13th and 14th. The Committee in charge of the entertainment have been hard at work for several months and have spared no pains to make this meeting successful with three days of pleasure for all.

The Committee hopes that a record number of A. P. S. members will come to again meet their old friends and to make new friends among the followers of the great hobby. Detroit is now a city of a million inhabitants and has several hundred stamp collectors of which seventy-four are at this time members of The American Philatelic Society and the Convention will no doubt be the means of securing more to enroll. There are two hustling stamp societies, The Detroit Philatelic Society and The Michigan Stamp Club, many members of which possess

interesting and valuable collections several of which will be on Exhibition during the Convention. A bit of the history and sights of Detroit may be interesting to those who are planning to come to the Convention and arrangements have been made to show the visitors every feature of the varied views detailed here.

The site of Detroit was known to French explorers as a fur trading post as early as 1679. The schooner "Griffin" afterwards lost with a valuable cargo of pelts, was the first vessel to sail the Great Lakes.

The French government considered Detroit an important strategic point for the protection of their interests against the English. Under official orders, Count Count Antoine de la Mothe Cadaillac sailed from Montreal with a party of civilians, soldiers and Algonquin Indians, arriving July 24th, 1701, at the point now known as the city of Detroit. Work on the stockade was begun at once, and the embryo metropolis named Fort Pontchartrain, after the Minister of France, and was the first colony established west of Montreal.

Detroit has a distinction, unusual for an American city, of having been under three flags, two of them twice. The French ruled until 1760, and the English were masters until 1796. The military operations of General Anthony Wayne resulted in the evacuation by the British at 12 o'clock noon, July 11th, 1796.

The territory of Michigan was formed in 1805 with Detroit as its capital. On June 11th of that year the entire town was destroyed by fire. This misfortune was a milestone marking the progress of the city, since the governor of the new territory proceeded to lay out the town much as it is today, from Adams Avenue to the River, and from Wayne to Randolph streets. This conflagration inspired the adoption of the city's motto, "Speramus Meliora. Resurget Cinerbus," which means in English—"We hope for better things. It has risen from its ashes."

In 1802 Detroit was incorporated as a town, and in 1806 aspired to the status of a city, but it was not until 1815 that a city charter was obtained, and in 1824, under the provisions of a special act, John R. Williams became the first mayor of Detroit.

In 1819 Michigan elected her first delegate to Congress in the person of William Woodbridge of Detroit.

BELLE ISLE PARK

Detroit was the capital of Michigan until 1847, when the seat of government

was transferred to Lansing. The population of the city in that year is given as 21,019.

Detroit is the gateway to the Great Lakes basin and Michigan's inland summer resorts, not only by rail and water, but the nation's great highways lead into this state and are traversed by thousands of auto tourists.

Geographically the city is the center of a great area, with arteries of transportation to all points of the compass. Should the Great-Lakes-to-the-Sea project become operative, and Detroit should become a seaport to foregin vessels, her future development would transcend any calculation of the present. The raw material and minerals of the west would come to this port for treatment and conversion, and later for distribution to destinations on the Seven Seas.

While the name of Detroit is pre-eminently associated with the automobile industry, there is, however, a long list of industries in which Detroit leads this country, and in some she stands first in the world.

Beauty and industry are seldom combined, but in the City of Detroit both will be found hand in hand. The industrial development of Detroit has been responsible for the designation which was given to the city a few years ago by a prominent writer, namely, "DETROIT, THE DYNAMIC." In city and municipal affairs, Detroit has something to draw attention. Its municipally owned street railways comprise the largest municipal groups in the country and is operating four hundred and seventy-three miles at a fare of six cents.

It owns its own water system, situated at Gladwin Park, Jefferson and Hurlbut, about a mile above Belle Isle Bridge. It has two pumping stations with a capacity of three hundred and forty-one million gallons daily, or one hundred sixty-nine million, nine hundred thirty thousand and seven hundred seventy-three gallons per year. It has one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four miles of water mains. It also owns its electric light plant.

Belle Isle Park—This famous and beautiful park owned by the people of Detroit, has no equal for beauty and refined attractions. It contains 707 acres and was bought by the city for two hundred thousand dollars, in 1879. Its presvaluation is given as 20 million. The city for maintenance and improvements has spent four and a half million dollars, principally for driveways.

There are miles of canals for boating and magnificent boulevards for autoists, a five and one-half mile shore drive, band concerts and other attractions.

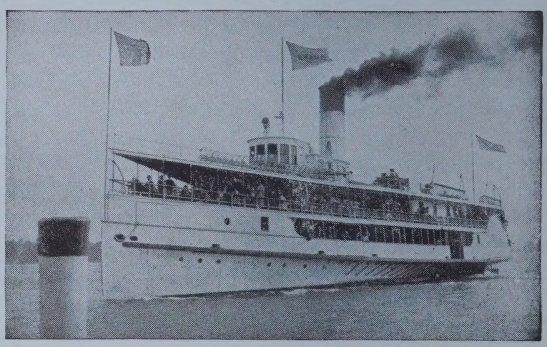
Its special features include an aquarium with all species of fresh and salt water fish, a horticultural building with plant life gathered from the four corners of the world, and one of the best zoological gardens of America containing 15 acres. Here are species of animals from the world over. Nearly one million people visit this each year. This park is reached by a fleet of boats leaving the foot of Woodward Avenue every few minutes during the summer season, at a round-trip fare of twenty cents. The island is also reached by a very handsome concrete bridge, recently completed at a cost of two million, six hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. Across this bridge motor busses carry passengers and land them at the Casino, Horticultural Building or Aquarium. From the island a most beautiful view of Detroit's river front can be obtained both day and night. In the island are the Detroit Yacht Club, the Detroit Boat Club and the Municipal Bath House which has a patronage of over four hundred thousand a season.

The Detroit River.

Regardless of the fact that this majestic river, with its great width and depth, carries the tremendous volume of water from the Northern Great Lakes to Lake Erie, boat riding on its surface is as safe as a mill pond. This is due to the

fact that there are no changing tides, no floods, as the Detroit River remains at about the same level.

Upon its placid bosom, floats the finest fleet of passenger steamers on fresh water in the world. Detroiters, as well as myriads of visitors, take advantage of the delights of river riding and, according to government reports, in the neighborhood of 13,000,000 passengers are handled annually. Accidents and disasters are unknown on these waters. Fleets of frail canoes and row boats on every hand are testifying to the safety and popularity of the river.



The freight traffic of the Detroit River is marvelous. During one season 37,852 vessels sailed before Detroit, carrying a total tonnage of approximately one hundred million, valued at more than a billion and a quarter dollars, a greater volume than moves from New York, London, Hong Kong and Liverpool combined.

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION.

Largest Office Building of its kind in the world.

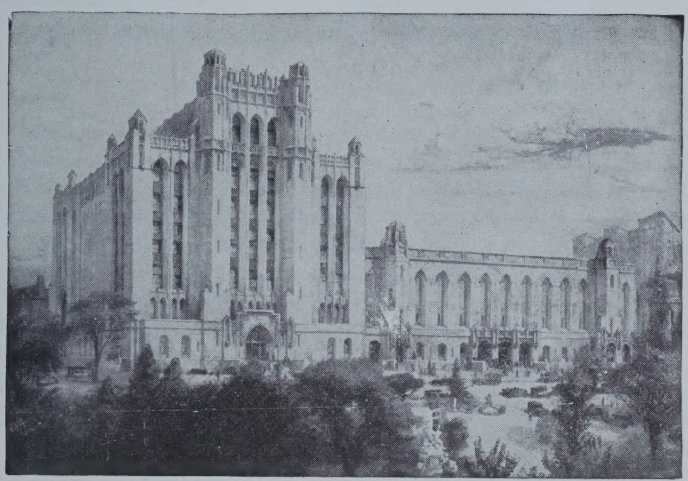
The General Motors Building on West Grand Boulevard near Woodward Avenue, is the largest office building of its kind in the world. Located in the capital of Motordom, as Detroit has been called, it is a four column monument to the newest and most revolutionizing of industries. This structure is a confident expression of the faith of its builders in the future of the automotive industry, and of Detroit. It cost $18,000,000.

This building has a street frontage of 504 feet and depth of 322 feet. The total floor area is 30 acres. This building contains 1,750 offices and houses approximately 6,000 workers. The corridors approximate four miles and on the

main floor 60,000 square feet has been set aside for show room space. An auditorium provides seating capacity for 1,500 people and is equipped with a stage and other necessary appurtenances. The building contains several large lobby shops, the usual telegraph and telephone stations, a brokerage office, railway ticket office and so forth. A Research Laboratory, which occupies the south wing, is operated along mechanical, electrical and chemical engineering lines.

The Michigan Central Depot Building was erected several years ago at a cost of two and one-half million dollars. In addition to the building itself, several blocks of houses, numbering ninety, were torn down to make room for the Roosevelt Park which faces the depot.

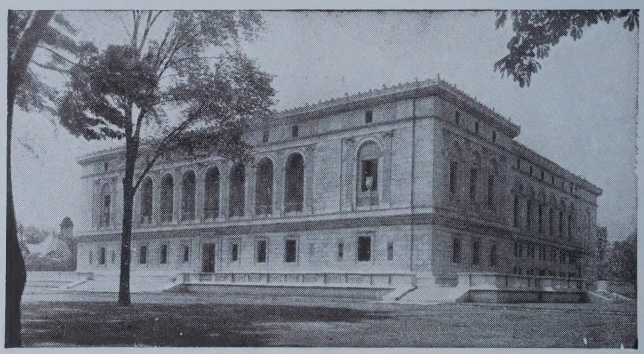
The New Masonic Temple which is being erected at the northeast corner of Second and Temple Avenues, will cover a space 190x350 feet, 207 feet in height, and will cost over four million dollars; the largest and most expensive Masonic Temple in the world. It will be the home of thirty-two Masonic bodies, and will have a Consistory Cathedral seating 1,700, and an auditorium accommodating 5,000 people.



The Detroit Athletic Club, which cost one million, three hundred fifty thousand dollars, has a membership of over two thousand members of the best citizens of Detroit. The other prominent clubs of Detroit are the Detroit Club, University Club, Yondstega, College Club, Country Club, Detroit Golf Club, Knights of Columbus Club, Wayne County Medical Club, Moose Club, etc. If you belong to any of these organizations in your city, the local clubs will welcome you during your visit.

As an automobile center, Detroit needs no introduction. It manufactures nearly seventy per cent. of the automobiles made in this country. The program

of the Convention includes an inspection of one of the enormous Ford factories, the largest in the world. Such well-known cars as the Cadillac, Maxwell, Dodge Brothers, Lincoln, Chrysler, Columbia, Hudson, Packard, Studebaker and a score of others are manufactured in or near Detroit, where are also located several hundred factories turning out auto parts and accessories for this industry.



THE DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Detroit Public Library located on Woodward Avenue, between Putnam and Kirby, was recently completed and is one of the finest libraries in the country. The public library system has a great number of branches, including educational and professional collections, notably the Engineer's Library and the Medical Library associated with the Board of Education and Detroit College of Medicine. The main library and many of the branches are supplied with stamp magazines donated through the courtesy of Detroit collectors and a project is under way toward forming a Philatelic Section in the main library.

Marine Post Office.

The only Marine Post Office in the world is located in Detroit. Here it is an interesting sight to see the United States Mail Boat receiving and delivering mail from the stream of immense freighters which are constantly passing.

The Marine Post Office, which is operated as a part of the postal system of the Detroit Post Office, was designated to afford vessel owners, captains and crews as nearly as practicable, the advantages in the use of mails that are enjoyed by persons on land. The remarkable growth of this service has far exceeded the expectations of the department and those interested in its introduction. Great increase in business from year to year and the appreciation of the service by marine men generally, established this water feature as a permanent factor of the postal institution. In 1895, the first year of this service, forty-seven thousand pieces of mail were handled to and from passing boats. In the past year, it has increased to approximately two million pieces of mail handled to and from boats, more than six hundred and fifty boats being served many times through the Marine Post Office during the season of navigation. By their repeated trips back and forth about twenty-eight thousand deliveries were made during the past season.

It is estimated that this service supplies a floating population of about twenty-five thousand people.

It should be understood that the letter carriers of marine service all rate A. B. and can "hand, reed, and steer."

They are expert also in the management of small boats that necessarily have a large post in the operation of this service. These men generally are recruited from life saving stations or kindred associations and are particularly skilled for the execution of their more hazardous duties. As an evidnece of this skill, none of these government specialists have ever experienced serious accidents, and there has been no loss of life in the service. It is a further fact that these daring marine carriers have rescued many from watery graves and are proclaimed along the water front of this great lake city. This service is operated from the foot of Third Street where anyone who is interested can see it.

The Detroit Post Office.

Detroit's first postmaster was said to be Frederick Bates who was in office from 1803 to 1806. However, the first post office of which there is an authentic record was kept by Jas. Abbott who became postmaster during the great fire in 1806 and whose office was located in a part of an old log building, corner of Woodward and Woodbridge. In these days the post office was constantly changing and after many such changes, the post office was returned to the ground floor under the Mariner Church, Woodward and Woodbridge Streets.

This building is still standing at the same location. Here the post office remained until the formal opening of the postoffice and custom house, corner of Larned and Griswold Street on January 30, 1860, when Detroit's population was forty-six thousand. A free delivery was established in October 1864 with a force of forty-six carriers.

On November 27, 1897 the post office took possession of its present quarters, occupying a square block in the center of the down-town business section. Several additions were made to the Federal Building but today the space is entirely insufficient for its enormous business.

It handles first class mail daily in and out bound—one million five hundred thousand pieces.

Parcels, in and out bound,—fifty thousand.

Papers and magazines, etc.—one hundred fifty thousand.

Number of carriers and substitutes regularly employed—nine hundred.

Number of clerks and substitutes regularly employed—eleven hundred.

Detroit's postal receipts in 1900 were $793,978.05, in 1910 they increased to $2,133,647.17, in 1920 to $6,031,422.00 and in 1923 over $7,000,000.00.

The Convention Publicity Committee, of which Mr. Herman Boers, is Chairman, wishes to here express its appreciation to The Polk City Directory Co. and the Detroit Convention Bureau for the information and illustrations used in this sketch of Detroit. The Committee wishes also to suggest that the visitors bring with them their kodaks so that there will be plenty of snap shots to recall the pleasant time certain to be had at this gathering. The following is the preliminary program outlined for the Convention:

Monday Evening, August 11th—

8 P. M. Reception and exhibition.

Tuesday, August 12th—

9.30 A. M. Opening of Convention.
1.30 P. M. Boat ride to "Bob-lo."
8.15 P. M. Auction sale.

Wednesday, August 13th.

9.30 A. M. Business session.
1.30 P. M. Automobile Ride (Including visit to Ford Plant, Belle Isle, etc.)
7.30 P. M. Dealers & Traders night. Special program for Ladies.

Thursday, August 14th.

9.30 A. M. Business session.
1.30 P. M. Charter members Reception & Special Entertainment.
7.00 P. M. Banquet.

Official Notices.

CALL FOR CONVENTION.

To the Stockholders of the American Philatelic Society:

The Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of this Society for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be legally brought before it, will be called to order at Detroit, Mich., on Tuesday, the twelfth day of August, 1924, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and upon succeeding days until all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Credentials:

Eugene Klein, Chairman; Wm. C. Stone, C. C. Silvester, Frank S. Barnes; F. F. Bott, 909 Free Press Bldg., Detroit, Mich., to Receive Ballots and Proxies.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Arrangements:

W. L. Babcock, Chairman; H. P. Hoskins, Vice-Chairman; J. E. Scott, John Kay, A. C. Hutchinson, Henry Look, L. A. White, F. R. Schmalzriedt, J. A. Jungwirth, Herman Boers, H. J. Kauffman; W. T. Livingston, Ex-Officio.

Convention Headquarters: Hotel Statler.

C. FREDERIC HEYERMAN, President.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Convention Notice.

Hotel Statler has been designated as Convention Headquarters.
Its rates are—European Plan:

Room with shower bath only, for 1 person, $3.50 per day.
Room with tub and shower bath, for 1 person, $4.00 to $8.00 per day.
Room with shower only, 2 persons, Double Bed, $5.00 per day.
Room with shower only, 2 persons, twin beds, $5.50 per day.
Room with shower only, 3 persons, two beds, $7.50 per day.
Room with shower only, 4 persons, four beds, $8.00 to $10.00 per day.
Room with tub and shower, 2 persons, double bed, $6.00 to $10.00 per day.
Room with tub and shower, 2 persons, twin beds, $7.00 to $10.00 per day.
Room with tub and shower, 4 persons, two bdes, $10.00 to $14.00 per day.
Room with tub and shower, 5 persons, five beds, $12.50 per day.

Rates of other close by Hotels:

Hotel Tuller: $3.00 per day per person, providing 2 or more persons occupy a room.
Hotel Wolverine: Single: $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00 & $6.00 per day; Double: $5.00, $5.50, $6.00, $6.50, $7.00 & $8.00 per day.

HENRY LOOK, Chairman,
CHARLES CROSMAN,
RUSSELL SMITH,
Hotel Committee.

The Committee suggest the advisability of prospective Convention attendants applying direct to the Hotel for room reservations by July 15th.

Recent Forgeries.

By EUGENE KLEIN.

BELGIUM 1915 PARCEL POST FORGERIES.

Attention is called to dangerous forgeries of these stamps which are being offered. The surcharges of the forgeries consist of letters 1.4 millimeters high against 1 millimeter in the originals. The rim of the wheel is narrower than in the original, also the spokes are differently arranged. In the originals the spokes appear level with the wheel whereas in the forgeries the spokes seem to curve outward.

There are four feathers in each wing at the side of the wheel and several curves denoting down. In the forgeries the down is completely missing but there are six well defined feathers on each side.

RUSSIAN COUNTERFEITS.

It was to be expected that some of the more difficult to obtain stamps of this country would be forged. Our expectations have not been in vain. The latest is the rare 1917 issue 10k dark blue imperforate. This is a poroly litho-

graphed stamp on thin, hard wove paper without varnish lozenges. The design is not nearly as clear as that in the original. This forgery emanates from Belgrade, Jugoslavia.

Forgeries have also arrived of the Volga charity stamps of the 1921 issue, Scott's Nos. 315 and 316 on very thin paper. These are poorly lithographed and can easily be told by comparison with the originals which are nicely printed. In the originals the left gable of the roof in the lower right corner of the stamp has a thin outerline which is missing in the forgeries. These forgeries have been offered from Itlay.

It will be well to note that the bogus Odessa hunger stamps which flooded this country about two years ago also came from Italy.

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions

By HARRY M. KONWISER, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

MAX OHLMAN

New York City—April 2, 3, 9, 1924.

United States.

1861-66, 2c, 5c, 15c, 30c, and 90c, surcharged "Specimen" in Gothic characters, all o. g.	$ 4.00
1861, Sept. 10c, fine pair cent. B, L, canc. "Steamboat" in circle, Specialized U. S. 68a	4.25
1869, 15c, Cent. R. R., double transfer, S. U. S. 119	10.50
Justice, rare error, 2c surcharged "Sepcimen" instead of "Specimen", thin	8.00
U. S. Cover, 1857-60, 12c, No. 52 S. U. S., well-centered, red grid cancellation, beautifully tied to cover, N. Y. to Ludlow, England, a fine and regarded as rare piece, cat. at $68	53.50
1867, 90c, No. 101, well centered, black and red cancellation	16.00
1869, 15c, No. 141, usual faint grill, fine	3.10
1893, $1, No. 241, fine beautiful cancellation, N. Y. Feb. 5th '94	3.10
1893, $2, No. 242, fine Register canc.	2.50
1893, $3, No. 243, fine large light target canc.	3.75
1893, $4, No. 244, fine canc. N. Y. Dec. 5, '93	4.70
1893, $5, No. 245, fine Register cancellation	5.70

Foreign.

Cape of Good Hope, 4d, No. 2, on blued pair, good margins three sides, just touched other side, scarce, cat. $14	11.00
Cape of Good Hope, No. 4, vertical block of four, lightly cancelled, good margins all around except B, R corner, cat. $15	15.00
Gambia, No. 18, 6d, complete mint sheet of 15	9.50
Gambia, No. 19, 1sh, complete mint sheet of 15	7.90
Grenada, No. 26, 1sh, superb o. g.	6.00

VAHAN MOZIAN, INC.

New York City—April 12, 1924.

United States.

1847, 5c orange brown, 28b, blue grid canc.	$ 5.60
1851, 32d, horiz. strip of three, town canc.	10.50
1861, 5c buff, 67, red grid canc.	21.00
1861, 90c blue, 72, centered	8.00
1862, 15c black, surcharged 'Specimen" in gothic letters	1.10
1902, 5c blue, 315, imperf, o. g.	4.50
1902, 5c blue, 315, horiz. pair, o. g.	9.50
1902, $5 green, 480, o. g.	6.90
1917, 5c rose, error, 505, in horizontal strip of 3, o. g.	6.50
1917, $1 violet black, 518, fine block of 6, with imprint and plate number, o. g.	7.00
1918, $5 green and black, fine block of 6	9.00

Foreign.

Bavaria, 1849, 6c brown, broken circle, fine	4.60
Caroline Islands, 1900, Typhon Provisional, 10pf carmine, 9a, fine vertical half used on 5pf on a small piece of cover	3.10
Denmark, 1870, 48sk brown and lilac, 24, good copy	4.10

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

New York—April 28-29th, 1924.

UNITED STATES, 1847, 5c, fine unused, o. g. copy	$ 15.50
1851, 5c red brown (34) with black town cancell, fine	23.25
1857-60, 90c blue (54) well centered & o. g.	26.25
1861, India paper proof of 3c brown red (56) fine pair	17.75
3c lake, (#66a) imperf. horizontal pair, o. g. v. f.	62.50
1867, 3c grilled all over essay, horizontal pair	31.00
1869 Essays in accepted design in various colors, these in singles and blocks brought an average of, each	1.50
1870-71 WITHOUT GRILL, 1c ultramarine #145, o. g. block of four with sheet margin at right and bottom, perfs touch designs at right, otherwise fine	9.00
— — o. g., same in a block of six, with straight edge at left, perfs touch designs at right and bottom	8.10
— — 24c purple #153, horizontal pair, black cancellation, fine although paper slightly yellowed with age, scarce in pairs	21.50
1893, 2c violet #231b, block of six imperforate, each stamp defective in a greater or less degree, the block looks fine and is of the greatest rarity. We know of but three blocks in perfect condition as practically every stamp in the one lot found was defective	126.00
— 4c blue #233a, error of color, lightly cancelled, fine although not perfectly centered, an extremely scarce item, cancelled	91.00
1901, 1c #294 to 10c #299 inclusive, each in a block of ten with full margins on two sides, showing imprint, plate number and half of arrow guide line, o. g., fine	11.00

1918, Airplane, 16c green #521, four copies on four letters with cancellations of various routes, fine 2.20
— — 24c carmine rose and blue #522, on cover with cancellation of first trip mailed from New York to Washington, fine 4.00
— — another cover, same description, with same cancellation. Mailed from Philadelphia to New York, fine 4.10
— — 24c carmine rose and blue #522, on entire cover with cancellation of first trip. Mailed from New York to Boston, fine 4.00

P. M. WOLSIEFFER

Philadelphia—April 30th, 1924.

U. S. 1c 1857 (No. 41) on envelope front with dated black N. Y. cancell, used July 29th, 1861, very late date of use . . . . . $ 4.60
Dept's. Agriculture, 30c, o. g. very fine 4.00
Executive, 6c, o. g. very fine 14.50
Interior, 1c to 90c complete, o. g. very fine 5.80
Navy, 90c, o. g. very fine 13.50
Post Office, 1c to 90c complete, o. g. very fine 6.20
Treasury, 1c to 90c complete, nice set 10.30
War, 1c to 90c, complete, incl. 4 duplicates 5.20

Foreign.

Cape of Good Hope, 1853, 1p No. 1, very fine, Triangular 8.50
— — 4p No. 2, fine, Triangular 5.10
— 1855, 1p No. 3, very fine Triangular 7.50
— — 1p No. 3a, very fine Triangular 8.90
— — 4p, 6p Nos. 4-5, good; No. 5 cut into at B; Triangular 3.90
— — 1s No. 6, very good Triangular 7.40
— — 1s No. 6a, very good Triangular 6.30
— 1863, 1p No. 12a, fine Triangular 7.40
Grenada, 1883, ½p No. 15, unsevered, scarce, square pair 10.30
New Zealand, 1882, 7s lilac and red, Gibbons No. 674 . . . . . 2.40
New Zealand, 1882, 8s red and blue, Gibbons No. 678 . . . . . 3.10
Uruguay, 1858, 240c No. 6, fine, rare stamp, cat. $125 . . . . . 47.00

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

New York—April 29th, 1924.

Guatemala, 1912, 2c on 50c red brown and blue #148c, double surcharge, the second one being faint, block of four, o. g., fine . . . . . $ 3.60
— 1920, 25c on 2p vermilion and black #170c, inverted surcharge, block of four, o. g., fine 3.00
Hayti, 1881, 5c green on greenish #4, fine 3.10
— eight varieties of Essays, each in a block of four, o. g., fine 4.10
— — 2c on 50c de p red #287, black surcharge, block of four, o. g., fine 10.50
— — 2c on 1pia claret #290, complete sheet of a hundred with full margins, o. g., fine, said to be very rare and only 3866 issued, cat. $500 . . . . . 101.00

Mexico, 1856, ½r dark blue #1a, "Saltille" overprint, fine, scarce 2.10
— — three copies of ½r blue #1 and five copies of ½r dark blue #1a, each with a different District surcharge, fine lot 6.60
— — ½r yellow #2, "Tula" surcharge, fine 6.10
— — 1r #2 and 2r #3 "Monterrey" surcharge, both good 3.20
— — 2r yellow green #3 but printed on both sides, o. g., fine. No District surcharge 10.25
— — 4r red #4, "Puebla" surcharge, on piece of cover, strong shift at top, fine 3.10
— — Left half of 4r red #4 used as 2r #4a, on entire cover with date cancellation covering cut, "Guanajuato" cancellation fine 4.50
— 1861, 1r on green #7, two horizontal pairs, both showing paper creased before printing 7.00
— — 1r on green #7, horizontal pair on entire cover, "Guanajuato" surcharge, fine 1.60
— — upper left diagonal half of 4r yellow #9a used as 2r, on entire cover with cancellation covering cut, fine 5.10
— — Right vertical half of 4r yellow #9a used as 2r on entire cover with cancellation covering cut, fine 5.10
— — Left vertical half of 4r yellow #9a used as 2r on entire cover with cancellation covering cut, fine 5.10
— — Upper right quarter of 8r #10b used as 2r on entire cover with cancellation covering cuts, fine, scarce 10.00
— — Left vertical half of 8r #10c used as 4r on entire cover, fine, rare 10.00
— 1867, 8r on red brown #40, fine though close at right 16.00
Modena, 1852, 5c on green #1, block of six with sheet margins at top and left, o. g., fine 5.30
— — 40c on blue #5f, "49", o. g., fine 3.80

BERTRAND L. DREW

Boston, Mass.—May 2nd, 1924.

United States.

1851, 1c, block of thirty, type IV, showing 3 RIL to 8 RIL at top and 53 RIL to 48 RIL at bottom and including 4 RIL, the only type II stamp from the recut plate, and 7 RIL, which is the recut position of what in the early state of the plate was type I, and which now, as a type IV, still shows the full curves at right and left bottom; has complete top ornaments and shows faint trace of the "balls." 3 RIL has a closed tear; the piece is more or less soiled, is clipt at bottom, but is pretty scarce, very desirable, and intensely valuable for plating....$226.00
1c, vertical strip of three, 12 RL at top to 42 RL at bottom, severed from above block; top stamp has tear, clipt at bottom, fine for plating, soiled 4.30
1c, vertical strip of three, showing part imprint, and single copy more or less soiled. All have wide sheet margins at E., probably from above block also as it is similarly soiled. 19 RL, 29 RL, 39 RL, 49 RL... 21.00
5c (34), a very fine copy, wide margins on three sides, clear at E., an exceptionally fine copy 23.50
1861-2, 1-90c (11 vars.), india proofs, very fine 2.60
1c red brown (75), 10c green (68), very fine, latter ctd. N., both used together on Original Cover, both hit by two Baltimore blue pmks., very desirable, very attractive and in pretty nice condition 18.50

Netherlands, 1852. Gibbons numbers used.

5c, 10c, 15c (2, 6, 7), very fine	$ 6.20
5c, 10c, 15c (2, 5, 7), shades differ from preceding lot	5.20
5c (2), from lower left hand corner of sheet, enormous mgns. on all sides	2.10
5c (1, 2), light blue shades, eight in number	6.60
5c (1, 2), twelve light blue shades, very fine lot	11.75
5c (2), ten shades of blue	8.30
5c (2), ten copies with various cancellations	11.80
5c (2), beautiful pair	5.50
5c (3), eight very different dark blue shades	7.50
5c (3), handsome pair, very dark blue	4.35
5c (1, 2, 3, 4), nine shades running from greenish blue through steel blue to dark blue. A study in shades!	17.25
5c (2), seven retouched copies	7.00
5c (2), two pairs, both retouched	8.25
10c (6), superb pair	2.25
10c (5, 6), ten with different town canc.	4.20
10c (5, 6), twelve very different shades with as many different town canc.	5.30
10c (6a), eight copies "horn on forehead", Gibbons £5	8.00
10c (6b), horn removed, pair, boardwalk margins, Gibbons 30sh	5.25
10c (6b), another, odd shade	3.10
10c (6b), six copies with horn removed, Gibbons £4-10-0	5.00
15c (7), very fine, canc. "Rotterdam"	6.55
15c (7), deeper shade	5.10
15c (7), very deep orange, never seen one like it	6.20

Boston Stamp Company

Alex. P. Brown, Mgr.
7 Water St., Room 903, Boston, Mass.

All Mint	Cat.	Net
Caymans #101	$3.25	$1.35
Trinidad & T. #159	2.00	3.00
Barbados #137	3.50	1.60
Montserrat #56	.40	.18
St. Kitts-Nevis #50-57	1.18	1.75
Montserrat #40	10.00	5.00

We can supply practically every 20th Century B. C. in mint condition up to and including 10 shilling values.

Try us and be convinced.

Look Here! Look Here!

Iraq ordinary postage used stamps and on state Service stamps as well Mosul stamps all used and well kept clean and in a very good condition of old and new Issues.

One complete set of—

	Price
Ordinary new Issue used	16/-6d.
State Service new Issue used	14/-
Service stamps of old issue	14/-
Ordinary stamps of old issue	12/-
Mosul stamps	2/-6d.

ABDUL-HAMID, Stamp Dealer
River Stree No. 124-9, Baghdad, Iraq

AUSTRALASIANS

50 all different	$ .25
80 all different	.50
100 all different	1.00

NEW ZEALANDS

50 all different	.60
100 all different	2.50
Set 18 New Zealand, George	.35
Set 8 New Zealand, Edwards	.25
Set 6 New Zealand, Victory	.50
Set 45 New Zealand, Pictorials	4.00
Set 50 Pacific Islands	1.50
Set 18 Samoa	1.50

PER 1000

Australian Mixture, 35 varieties.	2.00
Australian Mixture, 20 varieties.	1.50

Good Wholesale Exchange Wanted
Price List Free
Wilcox, Smith & Co.
Liverpool Street
DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND
Established 39 years

AFGHANISTAN

by Col. H. Appleton

PART VI.

NOTES ON CANCELLATIONS AND POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

We will better understand the curious and varied methods adopted for the cancellation of the stamps if we first realize the conditions surrounding the sending of a letter in a country like Afghanistan.

To begin with, for the great mass of the people the receipt, or sending, of a letter would be a rare event, quite an "occasion" in fact. Only the upper, educated classes and merchants, mostly Hindus, would have frequent nede to use the mails.

The street corner letter writer's services would be a necessary adjunct to the writing or reading of a letter for most people, as the majority were quite illiterate.

The precious document being enclosed in its cover and lengthily addressed, quite usually in two scripts, the Persian and, if from a Hindu, the Davanagiri, which resembles Sanscrit, would be taken to the Post Office where, every one having plenty of time, the official in charge would proceed to weigh it against the right number of Mishkals, a token representing a unit weight like a tola, in India, or ounce, select a stamp of the necessary value, snick, punch or tear the same and secure it to the cover with (unhappily for us) a material that I can only describe as often a sort of marine glue, coloured magenta. Later, he would smear it with red, or indigo, or impress it in black with a seal, either from his finger ring or one reserved for the purpose, or inscribe across it some word in Persian, or cryptic mark, meaning "cancelled" or "correct", implying that the letter had been weighed and the stamp was that due to the circumstances.

If the letter was for an Indian destination, it would be delivered by the Amir's agent, at the frontier city of Peshawur, to the sender's agent, who would attach the necessary Indian stamp to carry it, to its destination, through the Indian mails.

In reverse, a letter going from India to Afghanistan, would have to be addressed to the sender's agent at Peshawur, who would hand it in and have the necessary Afghan stamp to frank it affixed at the Agent's office at that place.

I don't know that anyone ever enquired what exactly took place at this point, but Colonel Day has recorded the purchase at the Agent's Office of stamps of the 1293(ii) issue, in unused state, in, at least, several of the different colours attributable to the different postal routes, or Provinces.

It is possible, therefore, that a letter for a Kabul, or Kandahar, or other destination would, there and then, in order to readily distinguish it and help it into the right mail bag, have the stamp peculiar to the route it would pass over, attached to it, stocks of stamps in all required colours being kept to cover the various cases.

One of the first matters that the collector learns, as his collection of these stamps in used state grows, is that the stamps of the different colours appertaining to particular Postal routes, or Provinces, have, with exceptions, identical cancellations, or rather general styles of cancellations, quite different for each.

For instance, the grey Kabul series have nine times out of ten, a tear or cut and a red seal mark or smudge, though sometimes the latter is omitted; the true browns and ochres have, perhaps 50% of them, a punched hole with indigo smudge across it, or the impression of a seal in black; the greens usually a tear or cut and pen mark signifying "cancelled", while the purples are generally badly torn and cut to shape and have the Persian word "sihih", "correct", written across the face.

Happily for us collectors, sometimes, I suppose when the postal clerk was too busy to carry out all the ceremonies incidental to putting the stamp on and its cancelment, a certain number of stamps escaped all defacement except, perhaps, a small and neat cut, or only a light pen cancellation across the stamp and cover.

When such are also cut squares and not ruined by the horrible gum, they are truly things of joy to place in one's album.

However, these matters may be, it seems clear that the local postal Agents employed whatever mode of cancellation seemed best to them up to and including the Abdur Rahman Circulars of 1880-91, after which regular cancelling stamps of a standard pattern were universally used.

The distinguishing styles of cancellation used in the Sher Ali series is indeed, in some cases, such as the greenish-greys and greyish-greens and sages, the dull (faded) purples and browns, the greenish-browns and brownish-greens of the 1293(ii) issue, the deciding factor in classing quite a few stamps of doubtful colour that are met with as to which series they belong to.

Figure 5.

The smudge and seal cancellations are difficult of illustration but will be readily recognized and identified on sight, the illustration shows on the right hand stamp the characteristic pen stroke with loop at the end which was generally used on the 1290-93 issues, sometimes with an additional cut or tear as shown and the stamp on the left bears one form of the curious mark that appears on many examples of the 1293-98 sisues and which signifies "Batila", the English equivalent of "cancelled".

PART VII.

COLLECTING AND THE COLLECTOR.

The collector will be wise at the outset to decide upon the general scheme of his collection, its limitations and cost, or he may find himself in the end with the funds he can reasonably set apart on it exhausted and probably over-development in some sections, while many important blanks are unfilled.

The early collectors had to take just whatever their collecting agents found for them and that meant a mass of used and damaged examples, mingled, of course, with stray gems. In a sense, many of these, even hopelessly spoilt examples, were needed in the days, when the arrangement of the stamps in their proper places in the plates was being worked out by means of overlapping pairs and blocks, or singles showing traces of an adjoining stamp, or sheet or corner margins.

All the 1288s (4 plates) and the tablets, at least, had to be so worked out, no unsevered sheets being known. Once positions were settled, the torn or poor specimens employed could be discarded, as examples in perfect shape turned up.

Early collections too, were largely of used, generally a good deal postally damaged or even cut to shape, because unused were scarce or unattainable, the remainders, excepting the Weare and a few small early finds, being only gradually unearthed as years passed. This condition was prominent in the Day, Hancock, Evans, my own and other early collections, as they were up to, say, 1900.

Personally, I took a dislike to my collection owing to this preponderance of tattered and torn examples, which accorded ill with the beautiful series of unused I, even then, possessed, mingled with them. Perhaps what I did on resuming collecting six or seven years ago, may be as good a guide to others, as to what and how to collect, as any other plan I could suggest. My first step was to throw away everything except those of the unused in perfect state and all used not in extra fine cut-square state, and attractive in appearance and instructive for shade, paper, cancellation or other reason. This left me a limited but delightful foundation to build my final collection up on.

I set the following limitations to my collecting field, aiming only at obtaining first:

A—A complete single series of all stamps in perfection unused state, as far as such exist, disregarding type varieties but accepting marked shade and paper varieties.

B—The filling of the necessary gaps in (a) with the most perfect used possible.

C—A sufficient series of plates, made up of perfect unused copies, where such might reasonably be hoped to be found as time went on, or where not so, of extra fine cut square used, to illustrate every type of stamp used. No collection of singles or blocks, however, to be started for any plate, if there was any prospect of finding and being able to afford the cost of an entire unsevered plate, as for instance, when a great collection would come under dispersal later on. Where there was no such hope, as in the purple tablets, the coloured 1293(ii) issues, and so forth, then additional type varieties might be taken, as found, to furnish at least a handsome showing of an issue.

D—**Extra fine used.**—A small series not at all aiming at completeness, but merely supplementary, or as exhibiting varieties of shade and the varied cancellations,—these used ones to be preferably on piece, with a showing on entire envelopes. I note that there seems no interest or sense in piling up used examples merely because they have been used. I refer in especial to all those that merely

have a cut or tear. Any one desiring and lacking such can make them for himself out of unused ones with the aid of a pair of scissors. They illustrate nothing, unless, say, on an entire envelope. All such used examples to be mounted quite apart from the unused series, so as not to clash in appearance with them.

Collecting on these lines, one is continually rejecting all kinds of desirable type varieties, blocks, etc., and of course, everything below standard, rigidly. Thus, when the desirable example, or the sought after missing unseveral sheet does turn up, one has no inferior specimens or series of types in partly made up plates to discard and lose over and one can perhaps afford to seize the opportunity and buy. The fact is, reformed plates (except as in the 1288's and tablets and the coloured issues of 1293(ii) where they must be so) illustrate nothing of value compared with the unsevered plate and they never look nearly so well as the latter, however well matched in shade. They look patchy. I exclude the purple tablets from plating altogether, as it is quite hopeless ever to hope to make up a well looking plate of them matched in shade. The shade and paper varieties are extreme and numerous. On the contrary, they lend themselves to a handsome collection for series, shades and paper varieties, perhaps to the extent of 25 or 30 in number.

It will be observed, too, that a collection on these lines is vastly less costly and more possible than the complete collections which some have aimed at and one or two, as the late Sir D. P. Masson did, and the late Mr. Tapling nearly did accomplish. The cost of such collections is so enormous and the bulk of them so far exceeds what is necessary to really illustrate the stamps perfectly in all their aspects, that interest in them is, in my view, over strained, and should the occasion to part with them ever arise, their sale is very difficult, no one wants either such an accumulation or to invest so much in one country's stamps.

On the other hand, on the system I suggest, in which one sheet or two suffices to illustrate all types, of the stamps of the issue, the single series needs only such numbers as to illustrate the shade and paper varieties and cancellations typical of the issue. Anything further would be an extravagance one might permit oneself here and there only, as an occasional block or two or few spare type varieties, to complete a page decoratively.

PART VIII.

DETAILED NOTES ON THE SHER ALI ISSUES OF 1871-78.

(A. H. 1288 to 1295 ii.)

As space limitations forbid a complete account of the various issues the collector is advised to obtain a copy of the Handbook* on these stamps in which complete descriptions and illustrations of the various plates are given. For the beginner, or one not plating, the illustrations here and those given in Gibbons catalogue will serve. The writer's aim in these notes is partly to supplement what is in the handbook with practical details of use and interest to the collector and partly to record and examine the evidence as to the authenticity or otherwise of the large series of stamps that certain experts declare to be forgeries. This latter is a matter of considerable importance as the stamps questioned are practically all the greatest rarities known to us older collectors.

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*"The postage stamps of Afghanistan, by D. P. Masson and B. Gordon Jones, Published by the Philatelic Society of India and by W. T. Wilson, Birmingham, England, 1908.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF 1288.

Sc. Nos. 2 to 7. Gib. Nos. 1-8.

The first Afghan stamps bear the date 1288 and were issued from four plates, known as Plates A, B, C and D which are differentiated from each other as shown in the following schedule.

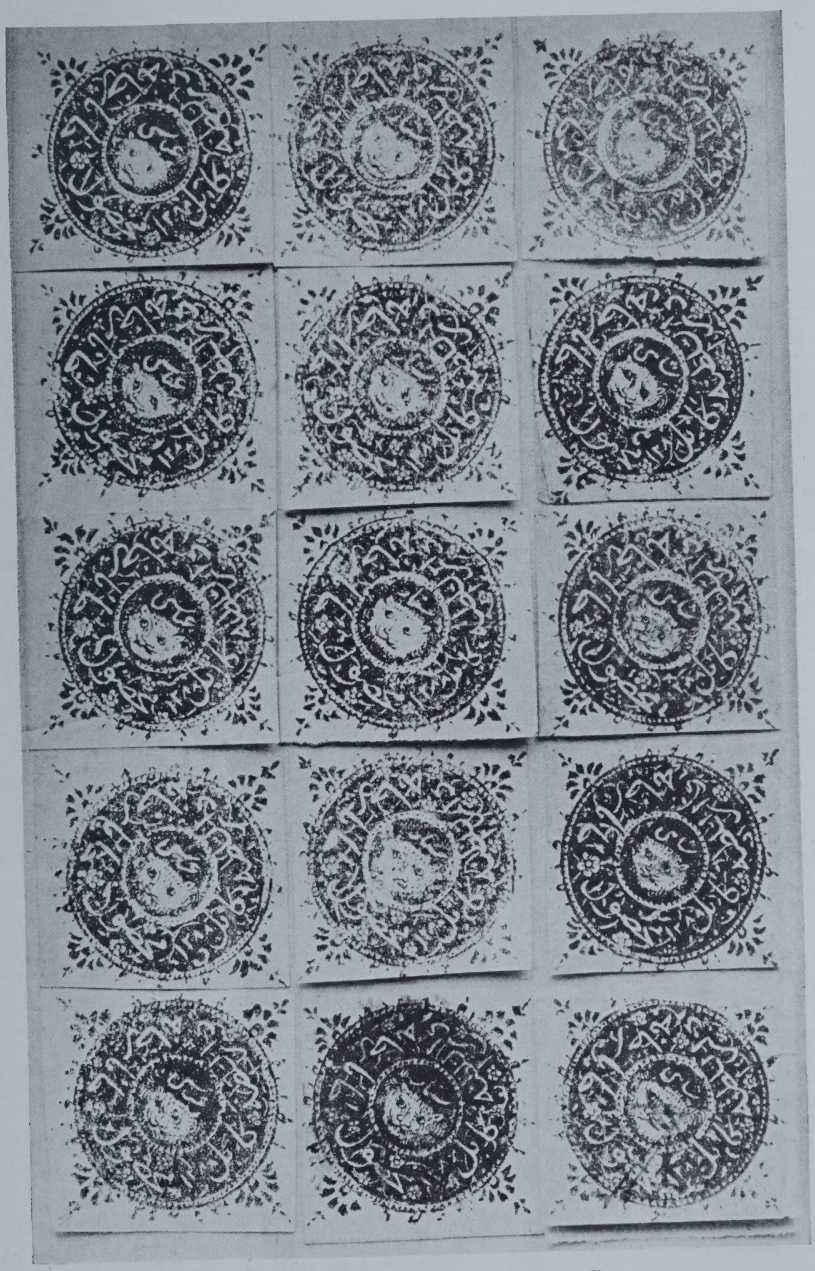


Fig. 6—Issue of 1288—Plate C.

Plate A—15 subjects all of the one shahi value in 3 vertical rows of five. **Distinguishing features**—Diameter of outside circle 30 mm, inside ring, 12 mm. Both circles dotted, bold design. Dots show as dashes.

FIGURE 88A

Plate B—15 subjects, 10 being of the one shahi value and 5 of one sunar in 3 vertical rows of five. The sunars being the center strip. **Distinguishing features**—Diameter of outside circle 28 mm. Both circles dotted, the dots small and distinct in outer circle but blurred in inner circle.

FIGURE 88B

Plate C—15 subjects, five each of shahi, sunar and abass, each in a vertical row of five, the shahis being the right hand row, the abass the left and the sunars in center. **Distinguishing features**—Diameter of outer circle 27½ mm, both circles dotted but blurred. Outer rim is slightly narrower than in B.

FIGURE 88C

Plate D—Same as Plate C. **Distinguishing features**—Outer circle dotted and inner circle plain and clearly drawn.

FIGURE 88D

Name of Plate.	Description.	Distinguishing Features.	Reference to Illustration.
A.	15 subjects all of 1 shahi in 3 vertical rows of 5.	30 mm. diameter very bold design.	Fig. 88A Gib. Type 1.
B.	15 subjects, 10 of 1 shahi, 5 of 1 sunar in 3 vertical rows of 5. Sunars in centre.	28 mm. diameter more neatly drawn.	Fig. 88B Gib. Type 2.
C.	15 subjects, 5 each of shahi, sunar, abass, each in a vertical row of 5, shahis to right, abass to left, sunars in centre.	Diameter as last, outer rim narrower. Design rougher.	Fig. 88C Gib. Type 3.
D.	As Plate C.	Inner circle plain instead of dotted. Very clearly drawn.	Fig. 88D Gib. Type 4.

These plates are quite independent of each other, the designs being so different that a glance is sufficient to determine which plate a stamp belongs to. The stamps are printed in black by ordinary lithographic process on a medium laid paper varying in tone from very white to cream. Due to the process employed, the impressions vary much in fineness from brililant deep black, sharp and clear in first printings, to quite blurred greyish-black ones, as the stone wore out. The former are prizes. Most of the remainders, Plate C., chiefly, are of the latter class.

The making up of the four plates in perfect unused or used examples is a task no one has so far succeeded in. The best such a collector as Sir D. P. Masson could attain, notwithstanding the great resources employed, may be seen in the plates published in the Handbook. He had hundreds to pick from including the four plates complete in cut square examples he got from Colonel Day. In his plate A., but two examples appear to be perfect unused, eight are, more or less, considerably mutilated and the rest are slightly defective. His plate B. contains 3 fine unused, 2 used perfect, the rest damaged, more or less gravely. His Plate C. is perfect in a block of 12 (I believe a perfectly unique thing) and 3 singles all mint and Plate D. shows the 5 abass values mint in a strip, the 5 sunars used, but all perfect but one, the shahis all used and only 2 of them perfect.

Again, the results of a long period of collecting, with, for years, want lists filed in all likely quarters, have been for the writer:—

Pl. A.—Not a single perfect copy, about 6 fine to very fine—all used.
Pl. B.—The 5 sunars and 3 shahis perfect.
Pl. C.—Perfect, but one slightly cut close. The shahis are pen-cancelled, or smeared postally. Not one is unused.
Pl. D.—The 5 abass mint and 3 sunars superb, perfect, used.

Major Evans had not attained anything like such good results, though he had a large series of the stamps and Colonel Hancock's results were below those of Sir D. P. Masson.

I believe that even if the pooled resources of all the great collectors were picked from, a perfect set of the plates could not be made up. Probably the majority of the Plate A's would still be used, with blemishes and some incomplete or torn and several of the shahis of Plate B would be in the same state. Plates C and D would be perfect. I mention this matter as the new collector might suppose from the dealers priced catalogues, which quote relatively small prices for all the unused and used stamps of this issue, that he has only to ask for them, or look around for them, to obtain what he wants. It is not so at all.

Except the remainders of the abass values of Plate C, which are plentiful and Plate D, which are scarce and a few Plate C sunars, unused examples of the other values are of the greatest rarity and the best that can be hoped for are perfect used ones, without cut or tear, but pen or stain cancelled. But even such are very scarce.

The vast majority of the used are more or less gravely damaged with postal tear or cut, cut close with loss of corner ornaments, stained badly or otherwise damaged. Many are mere fragments of stamps. The collector must decide for himself whether to accept only perfect examples and let his plates remain indefinitely only partly filled up, or accept the best he can get and replace them as better examples are met with.

The latter course is that generally adopted, but the writer, after experience

of it, decided on the former. At least there are no regrets at sight of any of the specimens he has acquired the last few years and no wasted outlay.

As far as I know, and Sir. D. P. Masson knew, no unsevered sheet of any of the four plates has ever been found. His block of 12 was the largest known to him and such strips as he had and that exist in the writer's collection of the 5 abass values intact, of Plates C and D, are almost unique.

These remarks do not apply to the used examples on piece or entire envelope that have their place in a collection. In such the cut or tear or postal smudge, etc., is quite in its place and of interest as record of the postal custom of the country and attractive in every way.

As explained in Part III the reason for there being four different plates of the 1288 issue was doubtless that the litho stones became worn and had to be replaced, as well as to issue stamps of higher value than the shahi. The practice of renewing the litho stones by fresh transfers from a key plate, as later adopted, was evidently not used at this period.

(To be continued.)

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

Derby,
January 9th, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,

We acknowledge receipt of yours of 5th respecting perforating machine.

We regret you did not find the slitting process satisfactory. The paper's falling to pieces must be in consequence of your cutting it too deep, i. e., letting the cutters press too closely together.

With reference to our paying attention to the machine—We have been so extremely occupied with our own business that we have had no time to do so; or we should have done, as the machine is gradually getting into use, and would so rapidly if pushed.

There is no DIFFICULTY about the **punching** by rotary motion—the EXPENSE is the obstacle.

The holes in the counterpart were all drilled in those we did, but they can be **punched** we are told, which will at once reduce the cost to a reasonable figure, and accomplish the end. We have no one here whom we could recommend to experiment and undertake the matter, but you can have no difficulty in meeting with such an one in Town. If you do so, we shall be happy to render you any assistance in our power, as regards advice or anything of that kind.

We had not heard that Messrs. Toppan & Carpenter had done as you say, but from the experiment we made, we feel quite convinced of the **practicability** of the thing; and are equally assured that the mode is inexpensive.

We are, &c., &c.,

(Signed) WM. BEMROSE & SONS.

Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.

With this hint it was not very difficult to get the desired facts. I wrote to Bemrose & Sons of Derby, England, which firm is still in existence, asking them if they could frurnish me with a description of this machine, or if they could tell

Fig. 1.

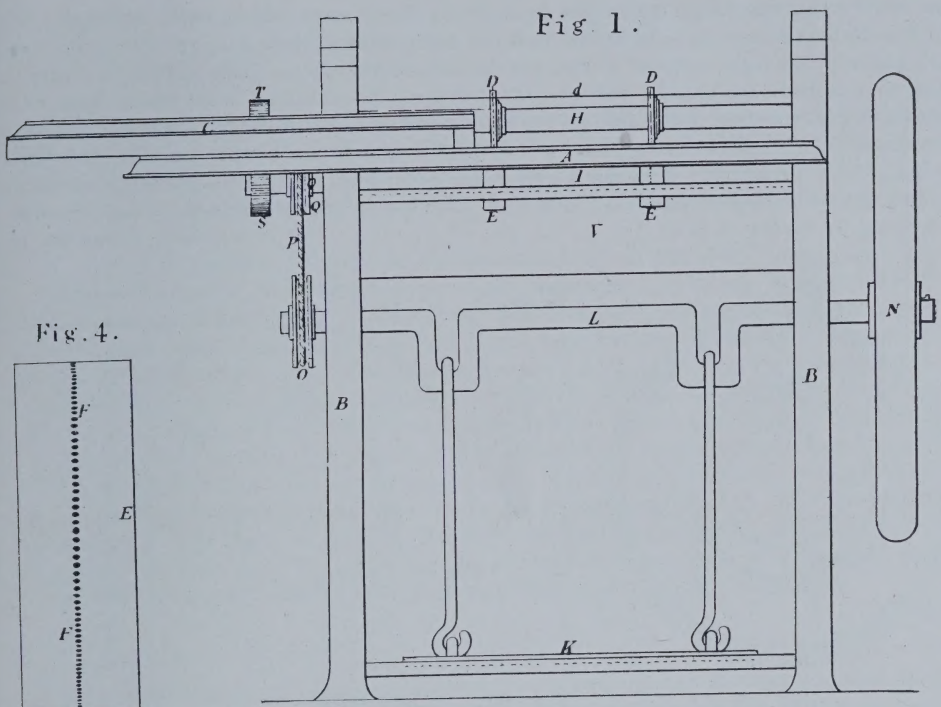


Fig. 4.

Fig 2

A.D. 1854. Dec 11. № 2607.
W. & H. H. BEMROSE'S SPECIFICATION.

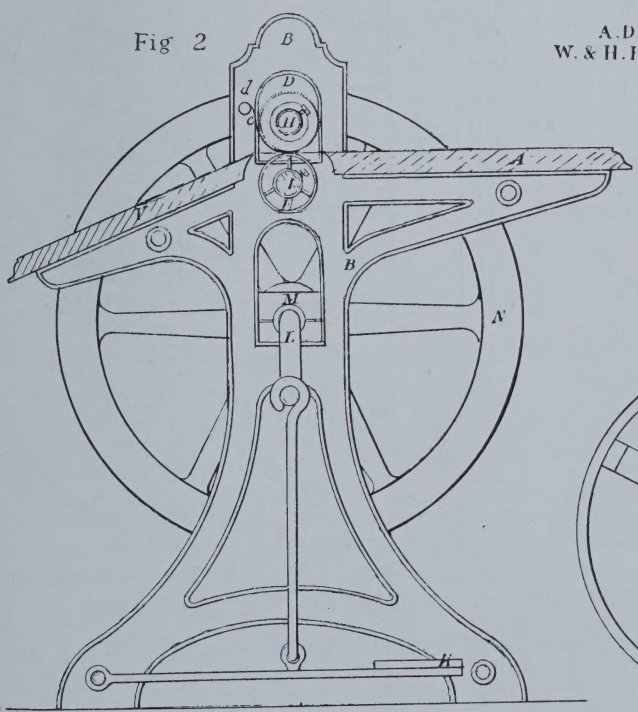
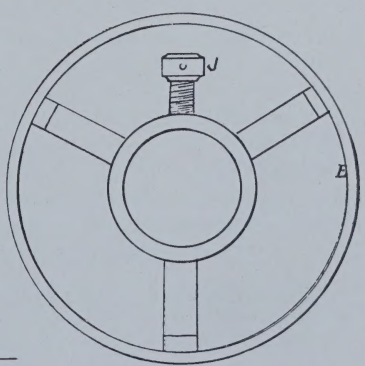
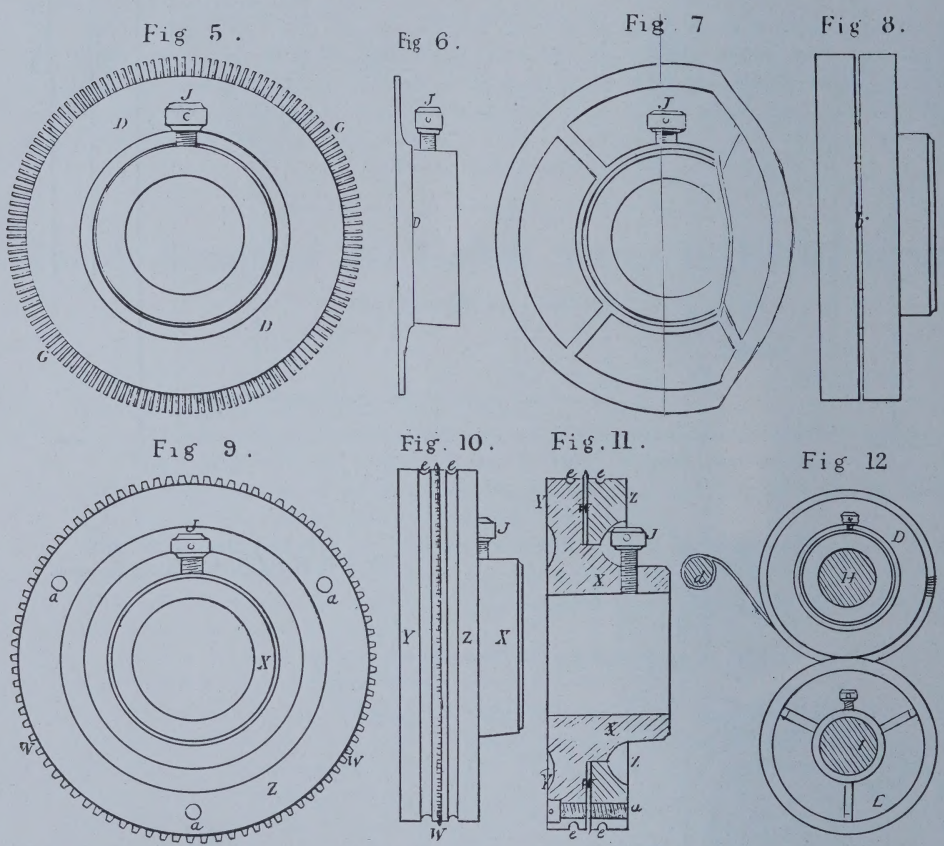


Fig. 3



me where the specifications might be found. They very courteously referred me to the Patent Office in London, which, in turn, stated that a copy of the list of all patents for this period might be found in the New York Public Library! Search was here made, and full specifications of the machine were unearthed, together with working drawings. The patent letter is as follows, while a reduced fac-simile of the drawings will be found in Figures 1 to 12 (the numbers on the prints). Unfortunately Figures 6 and 7 are not clear. On the page of prints are found the following sentences, "The filed drawing is partly colored," and "Drawn on stone by Malby & Sons."



A. D. 1854 . . . . No. 2607

Machinery for Punching and Perforating Paper, &c.

LETTERS PATENT to William Bemrose the younger, and Henry Howe Bemrose, of Derby, in the County of Derby, Booksellers, Printers, and Stationers, for the Invention of "Improvements in the Mode of and Machinery for Punching and Perforating Paper and Other Substances."

Sealed the 8th June 1855, and dated the 11th December 1854.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by the said William Bemrose and Henry Howe Bemrose at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with their Petition, on the 11th December 1854.

We, William Bemrose the younger, and Henry Howe Bemrose, of Derby, in the County of Derby, Booksellers, Printers, and Stationers, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for "Improvements in the Mode of and Machinery for Punching and Perforating Paper and Other Substances" to be as follows:—

This Invention relates to the punching or perforating paper, &c. by means of circular perforators or punches, placed on a cylinder, which is made to rotate at a rate equal to that of the material to be perforated or punched, such material being passed under such perforators or punches by being placed on a roller or carrier beneath them. Any number of these perforators or punches may be placed upon the cylinder or spindle, and may be adjusted in any convenient manner to suit the materials to be perforated or punched. It is obvious that this arrangement, in addition to being applicable to marking or perforating division lines of paper, &c. to be divided, is also applicable to the production of ornamental patterns or devices upon card and other materials, the main feature of the Invention being the application of the rotating perforators or punches to perforating, punching, or ornamenting materials when such materials are carried by apparatus also rotating.

SPECIFICATION in pursuance of the conditions of the Letters Patent, filed by the said William Bemrose and Henry Howe Bemrose in the Great Seal Patent Office on the 11th of June 1855.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, we, William Bemrose the younger, and Henry Home Bemrose, of Derby, in the County of Derby, Booksellers, Printers, and Stationers, send greeting.

WHEREAS Her most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria, by Her Letters Patent, bearing date the Eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the eighteenth year of Her reign, did, for Herself, Her heirs and successors, give and grant unto us, the said William Bemrose and Henry Howe Bemrose, Her special license that we, the said William Bemrose and Henry Home Bemrose, our executors, administrators, and assigns, or such as we, the said William Bemrose and Henry Howe Bemrose, our executors, administrators, or assigns, should at any time agree with, and no others, from time to time and at all times thereafter during the term therein expressed, should and lawfully might make, use, exercise, and vend, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and Isle of Man, an Invention for "Improvements in the Mode of and Machinery for Punching and Perforating Paper and Other Substances," upon the condition (amongst others) that we, the said William Bemrose and Henry Howe Bemrose, by an instrument in writing under our hands and seals, should particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the said Invention, and in what manner the same was to be performed, and cause the same to be filed in the Great Seal Patent Office within six calendar months next and immediately after the date of the said Letters Patent.

NOW KNOW YE, that we, the said William Bemrose and Henry Howe Bemrose, do hereby declare the nature of our said Invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascer-

tained in and by the following statement, reference being had to the accompanying Drawings, and to the letters and figures marked thereon, that is to say:—

Our said Invention relates to the punching or perforating of paper and other substances by means of circular perforators or punches, placed on a cylinder, which is made to rotate at a rate equal to that of the material to be perforated or punched, such material being passed under such perforators or punches by being placed on a counterpart roller or carrier beneath them. Any number of these perforators or punches may be placed upon the cylinder or spindle, and may be adjusted in any convenient manner to suit the materials to be perforated or punched. It is obvious that this arrangement, in addition to being applicable to marking or perforating division lines of paper, &c. to be divided, is also applicable to the production of ornamental patterns or devices upon card and other materials, the main feature of the Invention being the application of the rotating perforators or punches to perforating, punching or ornamenting materials, when such materials are carried by apparatus also rotating.

And in order that our said Invention may be more properly understood, we shall now proceed to describe and refer to the several Figures on the Sheet of Drawings hereunto annexed, the same letters of reference referring to corresponding parts throughout the various Figures.

Figure 1 of the Drawings represents a front elevation of our perforating machine; and Figure 2 is a corresponding vertical section of the same, taken through the centre of, and at right angles to, Figure 1. The rest of the Figures are various details which we shall herein-after more fully refer to. The paper or other material to be perforated or ornamented, which is represented by the blue lines, is laid upon the fixed bed or table A, which is supported by brackets cast on the side standards B, B, of the machine, and is fitted with a moveable guage C, against the edge of which the sheet is placed, and pushed forward until is comes in contact with the punching or perforating rollers D, E, when it is carried forward and perforated. The lower one E of these rollers serves as a counterpart to the upper roller D. It is represented in full sized detail side and edge view, at Figures 3 and 4, the periphery being perforated with holes F, to correspond to the punches G on the roller D, which is shewn in detail, side and edge view, at Figures 5 and 6. Any number of pairs of rollers may be used in one machine, according to the number of rows of holes to be perforated at one time; in our Drawings we have only represented two pairs of perforators. The perforating rollers are secured on the shafts T & I by the set screws J, and are actuated or rotated by means of the treadle K in connection with the cranked driving shaft, which works in suitable brasses M in the side standards of the machine, and carried a fly wheel N to regulate the movements of the same. On the extremity of the crank shaft is keyed a grooved pulley O, which by means of the driving band P, gives motion to the second grooved pulley Q, fast on the end of the lower spindle I, which carries the lower or counterpart rollers E. E. On the end of this shaft is keyed a small spur wheel S, gearing with a corresponding spur wheel T, fast on the end of the upper spindle H, which carries the perforating rollers D. The sheets on being perforated are received on the sloping table V, whence they are removed to be placed in boxes or other convenient receptacles. In place of the counterpart and punching rollers, represented in Figures 3, 4, 5, & 6, a counterpart roller of the construction shown by the detail side and edge views, Figures 7 and 8, may be employed, in conjunc-

tion with the knife-edged perforating roller, represented in side and edge view at Figures 9 and 10, and in section at Figure 11.

This roller does not actually punch out a portion of the material, as is the case with the last-described rollers, but merely perforates it. The perforating portion is composed of a disc of thin metal W, which is serrated or toothed at its periphery, and is fitted on to the boss X of one-half of the roller Y. It is secured in that position by the other half Z of the roller, which is also fitted on to the boss, and is secured thereon by the screws a, a, a, which pass transversely through the roller and through the disc W, as is clearly shewn in the section, Figure 11. The counterpart of this roller has a continuous slit b formed in its periphery, in which slit the teeth of the perforating disc W enter when the two rollers are working together. In order to ensure the paper leaving the perforators after passing through the rollers, and to prevent its being carried round with them, we employ two curved pieces of wire c, represented more clearly in the detail, Figure 12, which pieces of wire are fitted or soldered at one end to a short tube capable of sliding along the fixed red d. They are situated on each side of the perforating teeth or punches, and their lower ends are curved slightly and fit into the grooves e, e, (Figures 10 & 11) formed in the upper or perforating roller. By this means the paper or other material is taken off the points of the perforators as fast as it passes through the rollers. In place of wires and grooves, a strip of thin brass or other suitable material may be used and applied in connection with the perforator, Figures 5 and 6; but we prefer to use the wires herein-before described and illustrated in Figure 12 of the Drawings. The same principle of punching or perforating apparatus is obviously applicable to the perforating of various devices on paper or other similar materials, for the purpose of ornamenting the same, by using cylinders or rollers with punchers or perforator suitably disposed thereon, in conjunction with corresponding counterpart cylinders or rollers.

Having now described and particularly ascertained the nature of our said Invention, and the manner in which the same is or may be used or carried into effect, we would observe, in conclusion, that we do not confine or restrict ourselves to the precise details or arrangements which we have had occasion to describe or refer to, as many variations may be made therefrom without deviating from the principles or main features of our said Invention; but what we consider to be novel and original, and therefore claim as the Invention secured to us by the herein-before in part recited Letters Patent, is,—

The system or mode of punching or perforating sheets of paper, cardboard, parchment, or other similar materials by the aid of rotatory, punching, or perforating cylinders or rollers, in conjunction with corresponding counterpart cylinders or rollers, for the purpose of facilitating the subsequent division of such sheets, or for ornamenting the same.

In witness whereof, we, the said William Bemrose and Henry Howe Bemrose, have hereunto set our hands and seals, the Thirty-first day of May, One thuosand eight hundred and fifty-five

W. BEMROSE, Jun. (L.S.)
LONDON: HENRY H. BEMROSE. (L.S.)

Printed by George Edward Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1855.

(To be continued.)

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EDITOR'S COLUMN

A large attendance is expected at the Detroit Convention which is now but a few weeks away. The A. P. S. will have at the time of the Convention fully 3000 members and if the usual average of attendance is maintained the convention record held by Washington, D. C. should be easily exceeded. If you can't come to this Convention you can at least vote the ballot mailed you last month. Show your interest by attending to this duty if you have not already done so.

The First International Exhibition to be held in Norway has been arranged by The Christiana Filatelist Club to be held September 19th to 28th, 1924. The Exhibition which has the High Patronage of His Majesty King Haakon VII will be held at the University Library in Christiana, a fire proof and brightly illuminated structure. In connection with this first big philatelic event in Norway there will be published a fully revised and enlarged edition of the fine work on the "Stamps of Norway" by Justus Anderssen and Henrik Dethloff and the Postal authorities will issue a new reprint of the 4 skilling of 1855, the whole series of 1856 and the 8 skilling of 1867-68 which will be mounted in the book. We are rather doubtful about this last innovation but surely hope that the enterprise of our Norwegian friends will be crowned with the greatest success.

This making of philatelic souvenirs by Governments appreciative of the value of Philately to the Nation, is, however neat the tribute, not a benefit to

the hobby in general and a bad precedent for collectors to give their support to. At the Brussels exhibition just held, a friendly government issued 50,000 sheets of four stamps to the sheet of the 5 franc value of the current Montenez type, the stamps being printed in brown on rose tinted paper. The members of the Royal Federation of Belgian Societies were given first chance to buy these stamps by advance subscription, one sheet and an admission ticket to the Exhibition for 22 francs. We do not know what method was used for disposing of those not subscribed for but it is not likely that there were many left over. We wonder if these will appear in the next catalogues?

Atttention is called to the report of the Pacific Philatelic Society under Society News in which it will be noted that a resolution was adopted by that branch making the suggestion that (1) No branch Society be allowed in any locality where there is already a branch without consent of 4-5ths of the A. P. S. membership in that locality and (2) that the name of every applicant to membership in the A. P. S. be referred to the nearest local branch to applicants residence and a report be made by the branch to the Board of Vice Presidents as to the character of the applicant.

We hope serious consideration will be given these suggestions and that we may have an expression of the views of members interested.

We hear that the Convention Auction Sale, which is to be conducted by Mr. B. L. Voorhees, will present one of the best aggregations of fine and rare items that have been offered collectors in years. The 61 remarkable covers entered by Mr. W. W. Maclaren, the cream of his U. S. and Confederate States Cover collection are exciting great interest account the unusual cancellations and fine condition of every item. Dr. W. L. Babcock, remembering the prices paid for fine items at the Washington sale, took one look at the Maclaren covers and bought a ticket for Europe where he will seek the elusive "Supplementary Mail" cancellations without risk of heart failure. He predicted that a priced list of the A. P. S. auction will look more like a list of real estate sales of choice Detroit lots.

To be or not to be a dealer is the question that outrageous fortune forces upon the stamp collector and which, it seems to us, he too often answers in the affirmative. Statisticians tell us that every minute tolls a tragedy by fire and accident and glancing over the columns of the philatelic press we are led to speculate on an equal painful frequency of commercial philatelic misfortunes. Perhaps we exaggerate but if you are curious or statistically inclined you might evolve some accurate data by delving through several volumes of any popular philatelic publication and note the advertising life of the various dealers. We believe you will find that of the thousand and over advertising dealers of last year that about one third are still using printers ink and that a more numerous set of newcomers has taken the place of those that have presumably given up business. This rapid shifting among the vendors of stamps we believe is peculiar to the stamp trade and what we see as the underlying cause for this preponderance of failure is to our mind as strange as the condition.

The stamp business is undeniably a good, sound and profitable industry, which however, like every other business, requires as the ingredients to Success a degree of experience, energy, ability and capital. No one of these qualifications will suffice and, in some degree, each one must be present to achieve the hoped for happy result. Aspirants to ownership of a carpenter shop, a garage, professional offices and other businesses admit without question that these qualifications are fundamental and the trade journals in these lines neither give en-

couragement or make alluring appeal to the youth of the land to enter upon a business career in their specialties without at least rudimentary training and experience. Consider too some other hobbies, say golfing, card playing, fishing, yachting, canoeing, etc.—have you ever seen in a journal devoted to the amateur in any of these sports an advertisement of booklets on "How to be a golf ball manufacturer" or "How to deal in fishing Rods"? Does any one directly or by inference suggest to the inveterate card player that he may improve his enjoyment of cards by buying ten packs of cards instead of one and selling nine to his friends at a profit to leave one for himself without cost? Now on the other hand what is the practice in the hobby we interest ourselves in? Here comes a bundle of our favorite journals, all published presumably to interest and encourage the amateur collector and what do we find? One of the first ads we note in our eager search for something to add to our albums is that of the "Great Atlantic & Pacific Philatelic Corporation" which happens to have its principal place of business in our home town. The fact that the dignified title conceals our former collecting ally, Chubby Harkness, and that the office of the Company is, according to the Seasons, moved from attic to cellar, does not lessen our interest in the ad. The long list of stamps given follows the style of the first line which reads, "Far OffLand, No. 7, mint, single copies 10c, 10 copies 50c, 100 copies $1.50," and anyone with an elementary mathematical education is likely to arrive at the conclusion that it pays to buy in quantity. This style of advertisement is not uncommon and tempts many a collector to write for the numerous "Wholesale & Retail" trade bulletins that he is urged to write for. If he is a member of the A. P. S. Mr. Collector will very likely receive without direct inquiry a copy of the "Willsco Monthly Journal" which offers stamps at "Wholesale Only" and is sent all members of the National Society probably on the theory that if not dealers now they are at least embyro dealers. In this trade paper, for dealers only, we find thousands of stamps listed and priced by singles, tens and hundreds of a kind with startling discounts from the catalogue we religiously counted on being at least 50% right. Several pages are devoted to group lots, several thousands of different stamps, total catalogue $150.00 which are offered at the amazing price of $15.00 and with a free premium of a lot of approval books, letter heads, bill heads, hinges, tongs and all the paraphernalia the dealer is supposed to be endowed with. What inexperienced collector can resist this opportunity to acquire everything a dealer needs except electric light globes and an office for a minimum amount of cash? No risk is involved because any knowledge necessary to successfully conduct a stamp business can be secured through a number of excellent books on "How to Deal in Stamps" and the generous advice of the wholesale delaers. At least a large number of collectors believe so as with almost daily regularity a new dealer blossoms forth in every one of the large centers. What becomes of all the hopeful aspirants to stamp fame? Last year the "black list" of a dealers association published the names of hundreds as unwilling or not able to pay their just obligations and the trade journals no longer carry the ads of "Sweet Succulent Selections" because most of them have gone to work as apprentice plumbers and carpenters or are learning some trade or profession before and not after going into business. And what is the benefit or loss to Philately? The average case is something like this:—A fine young chap starts a collection and after acquiring several thousands of the cheaper stamps finds each addition growingly expensive or difficult to secure. His enthusiasm grows with his collection and though he suspects that the stamp business must require something more than a $25.00 stock, a fancy name and a few bill heads, he cannot resist the cleverly presented advantages of running a small dealers business just to add varieties to his own collection without any

cost to him. After some months of fruitless effort to sell the common and over catalogued stuff the initial "small dealers stock" contained he finds that a number of collectors covet stamps in his own collection and are willing to pay "fancy" prices for them. For example he has a 10 shilling Malta of 1919 that he paid $3.00 for at the time they came out and some foolish bird offers him $25.00 for it which he quickly accepts just the same as he takes $2.00 for the 10 franc black Luxemburg he had for nothing from a friend in that country with whom he exchanged stamps. He disliked parting with this as it was cunningly printed one stamp to a sheet but $2.00 for a current issue is quite a temptation. Then some of that "Neurope" junk he was stung with by a "New issue" firm seemed ridiculously easy to dispose of to some of the collectors with more money than brains. The block of four of that two franc "helmet" stamp of Belgium and a complete set of Eupen & Malmedy brought him about a 1000% profit which was even better than he could do with "wholesale" material offered him and so gradually he disposed of about a third of his collection he had been so proud of. Skipping a period of many months of agonizing detailed labor and the borrowing of additional funds in a vain effort to keep up with his overhead expense we finally find former Mr. Enthusiastic Collector disposing of the jumbled odds and ends of his collection and dealers stock for what he can and—thoroly disgusted, no longer a collector and done with the hobby.

It may appear to you that this harrowing tale is written in support of the established large dealers or with a view of discouraging those that wish to make their living dealing in stamps. We hope however our motive will not thus be misconstrued as our remarks are intended not as any discouragement to those who seek to become stamp dealers but merely as a caution to the inexperienced. Stamp dealing requires considerable capital and the capacity for detailed labor in addition to a knowledge of stamps. The large profits to be deduced from the advertisements of stamp offerings at a tenth and less of catalogue are more apparent than real. A great amount of system and detail is required to market any grade of stamps and particularly so the cheaper or so called "wholesale" stamps. We hope to see many new dealers enter the field, it's good for the progress of the hobby if they are qualified and have the capital required of the kind of business they seek to do, but we are convinced that the present methods employed to encourage dealing are a detriment to all, collectors and dealers alike, and look forward to the time when the dealing feature and collecting side will be kept separate in all papers catering to the collector alone. While this is primarily a problem for the various dealer associations to grapple with it also behooves a more careful consideration by those who have, or should have, the interests of the amateur collector at heart.

The ever growing need for a satisfactory index to philatelic literature spurs in every land some willing and enthusiastic workers to the task which so far has not been satisfactorily concluded. There has just been organized in France a Society with this end in view, The Societe de Bibliographie Philatelique, of which M. George Brunel is President and M. John Sphor is the General Secretary. The aid and co-operation of those interested in philatelic literature is sought and full information may be had of the Secretary at 10 Rue de Paradis, Paris, France.

Mr. John L. Stroub who has recently become a member of the A. P. S. is quite an authority on the stamps of Nicaragua and kindly offers to help any A. P. S. member with any problems they encounter with the difficult surcharges and overprints or any other matters relating to this country. He will send a copy of his article on the stamps of Nicaragua to anyone interested without charge. Mr. Stroub signs his letters to A. P. S. members "Fraternally yours" and means it!

REPORT of the SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 10. **June 1, 1924.**

Applications Pending.

Chapman, Jno. H.
Christy, R. G.
Cohen, Cav. Mario
Collas, Felix A.
Darcus, R. J.
Greve, Fredk.
Hanna, M. G.
Larssen, Arnold
Marquis, Frank
Muller, Aug. H.
Orellano, Arnobio
Selianoff, F. O.
Wojtowicz, Joseph
Wood, Grace A.
Alber, Chas. F.
Apfelbaum, Maurice
Beach, Walter A.
Bleibtreu, F.
Bull, Jas. A.
Burgess, Saml. W.
Steefel, Lawrence D.
Stocklin, Wm.
Cole, Geo. G.
Coutant, Capt. E. S.
Damon, D. Bradford
DePuy, Frederic C.
Dieck, Robt. G.
Engerrand, Geo. C.
Fay, Jno. R.
Fell, W. L.
Fellner, Victor
Goble, Dr. Paul S.
Guhle, C. W. M.
Hale, Robt. F.
Harmon, A. W.
Harrington, F. M.
Himan, Paul W.
Hyde, Harley C.
Jackson, Mrs. Thos. E.
Kennedy, Chas. M.
Larson, Gustave
Lindsay, Maj. W. S.
Vanness, W. L.
West, Geo. G.
Little, Rev. Robt.
Locke, Robt. B.
Marshall, W. N.
Maxwell, Paul S.
Meritsnigg, August
Merrick, Rcihard H.
Mikolanda, Dr. Otto
Morgan, Graves
Muller, Louis C.
Neely, Albert E.
Off, Johann
Peters, Arnold
Peters, S. J.
Potter, Theodore B.
Predeck, Wm.
Prinzing, Wm. J.
Roberts, Henry
Rothmann, Geo. F.
Schwartz, Lawrence M.
Shakespeare, Wm. H.
Wunderl, Jos. M.

Applications for Reinstatement Pending.

5783 Creed, Georges
5809 Holm, M.
4124 Elmer, Blaine
915 Piper, Carroll D.
1474 Holland, Alexander
2339 Weisbrod, C. G.

Applications Posted.

Allentown Branch No. ——, Harold J. Fister, Secy., 1411 Linden St., Allentown, Pa.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Bacarat, Rev. Dr. Geo. J., 752 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; Age 44; Rabbi; Reference: Vahan Mozian, A. P. S.; Proposed by E. J. Heidel.

Berg, Th., 21 Butler Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Age legal; Ship Broker; Reference: H. M. Konwiser, A. P. S.; Proposed by H. L. Lindquist.

Barnes, Rev. Geo. E., 6376 City Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 41; Clergyman; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by Howard E. Day.

Bickford, C. L., Federal Reserve Bank, Cleveland, Ohio; Age 42; Asst. Cashr. Fed. Reserve Bank of Cleveland; Reference: R. F. Molitor, A. P. S.; Proposed by R. M. Byland.

Biddle, Winthrop L., 404 Kent Road, Cynwyd, Pa.; Age 28; Printer, Curtis Pub. Co.; Reference: John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Boteler, Emanuel P., 1814 Edmondson Ave., Baltimore, Md.; Age 53; Clerk; Reference: Jno. M. Spence, A. P. S.; Proposed by Morris M. Wolf.

Bowman, Francis Brainerd, Box 75, Grayville, Ill.; Age 22; Retail Feed & Coal; Reference: J. Ross Funkhouser, 1316 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Butcher, Paul C., 3929 N. Kostner Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Age 31; Banker; Reference: O. A. Manchee, c/o W. J. Moxley, Randolph & Clinton, Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Caster, Merle J., 3009 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; Age 21; Merchant; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Child, Stanley G., 500 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 44; Asst. to V. Pres. Baldwin Locomotive Works; Reference: W. F. Leupold, 175 Harman St., Germantown, Pa.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.

Clemence, Victor L., Atascadero, Calif.; Age 51; Realestate Broker; Reference: Roy Dart, Atascadero, Calif.; Proposed by Henry Miller.

Douglas, Adam C., Box 215, Hawkesbury, Ont., Canada; Age 34; High School Principal; Reference: E. C. Higginson, Hawkesbury, Ont., Canada; Proposed by P. A. Finlayson.

Duryee, Al. C., 216 E. 9th St., Grand Island, Neb.; Age 26; Cream Tester; Reference: J. M. Wells, Grand Island College, Grand Island, Neb.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Eagleston, F. L., 5005 Worth St., Dallas, Tex.; Age 39; Trav. Salesman; Reference: J. E. Guest, A. P. S.; Proposed by W. S. Garner.

English, H. W., 923 Alabama Ave. S., Birmingham, Ala.; Age 55; Mgr. Press Clipping Bureau; Reference: Herry White, Odom, Bowers & White, Birmingham, Ala.; Proposed by H. N. Benners.

Friz, Rev. Adolf, 307 Jackson St., Pinckneyville, Ill.; Age 28; Minister of the Gospel; Reference: Thomas Wallace, Pinckneyville, Ill.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Gere, Herbert G., 2229 Maplewood Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio; Age 54; Life Insurance; Reference: S. W. Richey, A. P. S.; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel.

Grandmontagne, Rudolph, Box 12, R. F. D. No. 1, Youngstown, Ohio; Age 61; Oilhouse Keeper; Reference: W. B. Bretschneider, 1754 Wilson Ave., Youngstown, Ohio; Proposed by Robt. O. Kieling.

Hagar, F. Kimball, 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 42; Investment Banker; Reference: Rev. Wm. Edwards, Dlemar-Morris, Germantown, Pa.; Proposed by Eugene Klein.

Hamill, Smith, 1223 Leighton Ave., Keokuk, Iowa; Age 34; Wholesale Grocer; Reference: L. J. Montgomery, Keokuk, Iowa; Proposed by Elmer F. Smith.

Hayes, Stanley Wolcott, Box 294, Richmond, Ind.; Age 53; Mfg. Railroad Supplies; Reference: Geo. L. Cotes, Richmond, Ind.; Proposed by Paul P. Murray.

Heilpern, Isaac, 514 E. 149th St., Bronx, N. Y.; Age 45; Bank Solicitor; Reference: M. B. Engel, 61-63 Delancey St., New York City; Proposed by Joseph Gallant.

Hendrickson, E. D., Demorest, Ga.; Age 60; Manufacutrer, Retired; Reference: Edws. Flor, Mfg., Demorest, Ga.; Proposed by Clarendon Bangs.

Henry, Lieut. Harry, Camp Harry J. Sones, Douglas, Ariz.; Age 31; Lt. U. S. Army; Reference: Maj. A. C. Gillem, 25th Infty., Douglas, Ariz.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Jessen, Henry, 918 Ave. B, San Antonio, Texas; Age 40; Engineer; Reference: H. S. Parsons, Slocum Place, San Antonio, Tex.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Jones, Raymond A., 1332 Third St., Hillsboro, Ore.; Age 34; Telegrapher; Reference: Roy V. Leonard, Cottage Grove, Ore.; Proposed by R. M. Angus.

Keim, Edgar A., Birdsboro, Pa.; Age 32; Painter; Reference: P. M. Wolsieffer, A. P. S.; Proposed by George Hetrich, M. D.

Konwiser, Samuel, 214 Hawthorne Ave., Newark, N. J.; Age 29; Dentist; Reference: Radio Dealer Co., 1133 Broadway, New York; Proposed by Harry M. Konwiser.

Koons, Dorsey W., W. S. Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.; Age 23; Mgr. A. & P. Tea Store; Reference: Montgomery & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.; Proposed by Geo. T. Bush.

Laub, Theodore, 530-34 Fernando St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Age 55; Cashr. Pittsburgh Printing Co.; Reference: Geo. A. Dutton, Western Sav. & Dep. Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Levy, Alfred B., 251 W. Hansberry St., Germantown, Pa.; Age 38; Insurance Broker; Reference: Chas. Alexander, 402 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Eugene Klein.

Lemal, Wm. Watson, 21 Jarrett Ave., Fox Chase, Pa.; Age 19; Draftsman; Guaranteed by Desire J. Lemal, 21 Jarrett Ave., Fox Chase, Pa.; Reference: Carl H. Faltermayer, 3029 W. York St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Eugene Klein.

Litwin, Joseph, 109 Piotrkowska St., Lodz, Poland; Age 21; Candid. of Juristic Sciences; Reference: Joel H. DuBose, 46 Currier St., Atlanta, Ga.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Long, Wm. B., Rich Hill, Mo.; Age 27; Mail Carrier; Reference: R. S. Greenslate & Son, Rich Hill, Mo.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Mannel, George F., 85 2nd St., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 50; Commercial Artist; Reference: Gabriel Meyerfeld Co., 250 Broadway, San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Chas. W. Arp.

Marchi, G., 1705 Ave N½, Galeston, Tex.; Age 30; Merchant; Reference: U. S. Natl. Bank, Galveston, Tex.; Proposed by T. E. Flick.

Mason, Harry J., 3825 N. Bouvier St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 25; Electric Welder; Reference: Quaker Stamp Co., 110 Floyd St., Toledo, Ohio; Proposed by Harry S. Gray.

McAdams, Dr. W. Ross, Emergency Hospital, Dallas, Tex.; Age 25; Physician; Reference: R. W. Jukes, M. D., Dallas, Tex.; Proposed by Jules Wimberly.

Mejia P, Jose, San Salvador, El Salvador, C. A.; Age 40; Civil Engineer; Reference: Dr. Rafael V. Castro, A. P. S.; Proposed by C. Wondas.

Meldorf, Aexel, Suur Kompasna 1-14, Tallinn, Esthonia; Age, Occupation and Reference asked for; Proposed by R. C. Smith.

Murdock, Harold C., Main St., Leicester, Mass.; Age 39; Reference: Alonzo B. Davidson, Leicester, Mass.; Proposed by H. F. Colman.

Mudiyanse, K., Kadadora, Ruanwella, Ceylon; Age 46; Clerk V. T. Courts and Mgr. of Schools; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by The Secretary.

Pellerin, Antoine, 430A Champlain St., Montreal, Que., Canada; Age 25; Teacher;

BRITISH COLONIALS.

I make a specialty of Rare British Colonials. My stock consists of stamps only in the finest possible condition. Selections Willingly Sent on Approval. Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention.

T. ALLEN,
"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.

Reference: Henri Bourdon, 83 Craig St. West, Montreal, Canada; Proposed by H. E. Day.

Penny, Willard F., 609 Denner St., Kalamazoo, Mich.; Age 29; Letter Carrier; Reference: Carl C. Griffin, 825 N. Church St., Kalamazoo, Mich.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Reimer, Richard, 4316 S. Compton St., St. Louis, Mo.; Age 62; Glass Painter; Reference: McFadden Co., Mt. Rainer, Md.; Proposed by Adolf Gunesch.

Richards, W. C., Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Mich.; Age 38; Asst. City Editor Detroit Free Press; Reference: Gustavus D. Pope, Digestive Ferments Co., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by John Kay.

Robinson, Warner C., Beaver Creek Farm, Mentor, Ohio; Age 34; Farmer; Reference: The May Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by Otto F. Moses.

Tracy, Wm. B., 412 Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 37; Advertising Agt.; Reference: F. S. Foulkrod, Commonwealth Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Rowe Stewart.

Tucker, Dr. Cassell C., Box 366, Greencastle, Ind.; Age 33; Physician; Reference: George Christie, Greencastle, Ind.; Proposed by Allan P. Vestal.

Tucson Stamp Club, Forrest Shreve, President; J. J. Roberts, Secy., 728 E. Mabel St., Tucson, Ariz.; Proposed by J. J. Roberts.

Weckel, Wilson Edward, 2118 Tuscarawas St. W., Canton, Ohio; Age 25; Radio Engineer; Reference: First Natl. Bank, Canton, Ohio; Proposed by W. G. Saxton.

Wieber, Geore A., 53 Oxford Rd., New Hartford, N. Y.; Age 31; Mechanical Engineer; Reference: J. N. Douglas, Clarendon Bldg., Utica, N. Y.; Proposed by Carleton B. Jones.

Woodward, Chester, 1272 Fillmore St., Topeka, Kans.; Age 47; Banker; Reference: D. C. Hammatt, A. P. S.; Proposed by Ernest Allison Smith.

Zoss, John, 846 East Taylor St., Portland, Ore.; Age 37; Civil Engineer; Reference: Kal Riedleim, 656 W. 2nd No., Salt Lake City, Utah; Proposed by Edw. E. Bryan.

Lenz, L., 214 Gulf Bldg., Houston, Tex.; Age 38; Civil Engineer; Reference: J. E. Guest, A. P. S.; Proposed by A. H. Schumacher.

Lidell, Valdemar, 554 E. Taylor St., Portland, Ore.; Age 50; Vice Consul for Sweden; Reference: G. Hilmer Lundbeck, 24 State St., New York; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Applications for Reinstatement.

6088 Cone, Earl K., 832 E. 7th St., Tucson, Ariz.; Age legal; Reference: E. A. Norton, 832 E. 7th St., Tucson, Ariz.; Proposed by The Secretary.

487 Norton, E. A., 832 E. 7th St., Tucson, Ariz.; Age 49; Treater of Diseases; Reference: M. I. Harper, 625 E. Mable St., Tucson, Ariz.; Proposed by The Secretary.

2414 Linson, Ernest Jordan, 113 Fair St., Kingston, N. Y.; Age 51; Paymaster Kingston Gas & Elec. Co.; Reference: S. Cohen's Sons, Wall St., Kingston, N. Y.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

2893 Smith, Frank K., 50 Grove St., Reading, Mass.; Age 71; Retired Coml. Traveler; Reference: M. Doyle Marks Co., Elmira, N. Y.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

RARITIES

Are My Specialty.

T. ALLEN, "Craigard," Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, E. 11.

New Stockholders.

7398 Armstrong, James T., 4936 Grenada St., Los Angeles, Calif.
7399 Bernheimer, Myron J., 262-4 Mill St., Danville, Pa.
7400 Bickert, F. A., 431 Market St., Camden, N. J.
7401 Blumenthal, Dr. Philip L., 176 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.
7402 Brater, Richard, 102 Main St., New London, Conn.
7403 Bresewitz, A. S., 619 Olive St., Texarkana, Tex.
7404 Bryan, Parke K., 809 Continental Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
7405 Butler, William, 137 Gillard Ave., Toronto, Canada.
7406 Camp, Joan J., 727 Forest Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
7407*Cook, Robert K., 3 Hortense Place, St. Louis, Mo.
7408 Cooper, M. D., 1528 Compton Rd., Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
7409 Copp, Rex O., 1934 N. 17th St., Kansas City, Kans.
7410 Craig, John T., Box 81, Pawnee, Okla.
7411 Crawford, Lt. John G., 817 W. 36th St., Norfolk, Va.
7412 Curry, Dr. C. H., Box 427, Windom, Minn.
7413 Dillon, Walter B., Box 341, Phoenix, Ariz.
7414 Dolle, John A., 302 N. Eye St., Tacoma, Wash.
7415 Dougine, John H., 7220 Oakley St., Philadelphia, Pa.
7416 Dudley, Mayo, 735 15th St., Washington, D. C.
7417 Freitas, Dr. A. C. de, R. Passor Manuel 45-10, Lisbon, Portugal.
7418 Grasberger, John, Box 469, Bellport, N. Y.
7419 Hammond, P. F., Box 441, Welch, W. Va.
7420 Helff, Miss Clara, U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
7421 Holtz, C. W., 251½ S. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
7422 Hosmer, Stanley, 424 4th St., Santa Rosa, Calif.
7423 Hunt, Wilson W., 126 Emily St., Saginaw, Mich.
7424*Janssen, Otto, 11839 Clifton Blvd., Lakewood, Ohio.
7425 Landis, Paul S., 754 E. 45th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
7426 Leppold, Henry A., 4th St. & North Ave., Verona, Pa.
7427 Martin, Edw. H. S., 428 S. Grove Ave., Oak Park, Ill.
7428 Martin, John E., 817 State St., Emporia, Kans.
7429 Miskiewicz, Zygmunt J., 362 Vine St., Plymouth, Pa.
7430 Moody, Edward F., 404 Commercial St., Portland, Me.
7431 Moore, Geo. E., 3419 Madison Ave., El Paso, Tex.
7432*Mull, Donald D., Box 1261, Knox, Pa.
7433 Nehammer, A., Box 650, Tacoma, Wash.
7434 Norman, C., Flat 3, 1009 Southgate St., Victoria, B. C., Canada.
7435 Nowitzky, Wanka, 160 W. 46th St., New York City.
7436 Oppenheim, Rev. Charles W., St. Raymond's Church, Raymond, Ill.

WANTED! WANTED! WANTED!

The rare U. S. Revenue stamps imperf.—such as 1c-3c Playing Cards. $1.30-1.60-1.90 Foreign Exchange, $2.00 and $5.00 Probate of Will, $2.50-3.50 Inland Exchange and all of the $10.00, 15.00, 20.00, $25.00, 50.00, $200.00. Also, all rare ones of the Second and Third issues, as well as the Proprietaries and all Inverts.

REMEMBER

I am always in the market for fine U. S. stamps, either used or unused. Send what you have at your own price. If not too high you will get your cash by return mail.

H. F. COLMAN,

2nd National Bank Bldg., WASHINGTON, D. C.

7437 Prentiss, Marion N., 225 34th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
7438 Prosche, Jos. A., 1405 Missouri Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
7439 Rankin, George R., Brownstown, Ind.
7440 Rath, Edward H., 2419 Grove St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
7441 Reuter, H. A., c/o Daily Register, Santa Ana, Calif.
7442 Robbins, Frank E., Pres. Office, U. of M., Ann Arbor, Mich.
7443 Ropes, Horace, 924 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
7444 Rosenbaum, J. M., 511 W. 184th St., New York.
7445 Russell, Ellis, 483 Park Ave., East Orange, N. J.
7446 Schwacher, Jas. H., 609 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.
7447 Schwarz, Fred J., 31 E. High St., Ballston Spa, N. Y.
7448*Setre, Kenneth T., 3301 Chicago Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
7449 Sherman, Roy H., 1125 Capitol St., Vallejo, Calif.
7450 Simon, S. M., c/o Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Baghdad, Iraq.
7451*Spater, Geo. A., 600 Pingree Ave., Detroit, Mich.
7452 Tonn, Francis F., 324 Shippen St., West Hoboken, N. J.
7453 Vanderhaak, Willem, 12203 Clifton Blvd., Lakewood, Ohio.
7454 Von Wulffenstein, Wulff, 10119 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
7455 Waterfield, Dr. Noel E., Port Sudan, Red Sea.
7456 Weisman, Otto, 1283 Fry Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.
7457*Wells, William H., Box 183, Jackson, Mich.
7458 Whitten, A. W., 734 Oakwood Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
7459 Willett, W. E., Merc. Inv. & Deposit Co., Baltimore, Md.
7460 Willoughby, John D., 1101 W. Garfield Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
7461 Woodbury, M. A., 5715 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Calif.
7462 Worden, Edward C., Milburn, N. J.
7463 Zimmerman, Alec J., 118 Virginia Ave., Lexington, Ky.

Reinstated.

2909 Scharschmidt, S. H., 692 E. 126th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Replaced on Roll.

4690 Noble, H. D., Jr., 122 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.
5200 Singer, Robt. L., 110 E. Green St., Champaign, Ill.

Resignations Accepted.

4044 Drury, Edw. W., Pryme House, Pryme St., Hull, England.
5788 Ettinger, J. E., 611 W. 142 St., New York City.

A Few Offers from Stock

s.d.
Mauritius, 1876 ½d. on 9d. Mint....2/
— 1877 1d on 4d. Mint 2/
Queensland—
1861, Rough Perf. Mint 17/6
Same, fine mint pair 25/
1906, litho (Q & Cr.) 5sh mint..10/
Oldenburg, 1861 1/3g. green, mint.80/
D. Indies, 1921 set of 7 surcharges.1/6

Collectors should make it a point to see my selections, SURE TO PLEASE.
References!

FRANK HADLOW
BIGGIN HILL
Westerham Kent England

B. GORDON JONES

(Member S. T. P. A., London; Indian; Birmingham; Manchester, etc., Societies.)

I specialize **British India**; the **Indian Convention** and **Feudatory States**; Afghanistan; Ceylon "pence" issues; B. Colonial "Specimen" stamps, etc.

Superb Approval Selections. Want Lists Filled. Write for my Special List of Indian Stamps, etc.

23, Rosemont Ave., North Finchley
London, N., England.

Deceased.

4374 Baas, Geo. A., 1058 Eastern Ave., Batesville, Ind. February, 1924.
6680 Berkey, J. C., 1026 Cleveland Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y. May 25, 1924.
3324 Fenton, W. T., Conewango, N. Y. April, 1924.
56—1899 Loeb, Wm., 150 Chestnut St., Providence, R. I. May 5, 1924.

Expelled.

6317 Gilbert, C. S., 312 W. 5th St., Fulton, N. Y.
6882 Howard, Chas. R., 1308 Powderhorn Terrace, Minneapolis, Minn.
5831 Ioor, Harry, 642 Eugene St., Indianapolis, Ind.
101—2398 Mason, Harry B., Room 300, 1413 G St., Washington, D. C.

Application Returned.

Inglis, Vincent W., Box 903, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

Application Recalled.

San Francisco Stamp Society, San Francisco, Calif.

New Life Members.

239—7433 Nehammer, A., Box 650, Tacoma, Wash.
240—7448*Setre, Kenneth T., 3301 Chicago Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Applications for Branch Charter.

Allentown Branch No. ——, Harold J. Fister, Secy., 1411 Linden St., Allentown, Pa.

Tucson Stamp Club, Forrest Shreve, Pres.; J. J. Roberts, Secy., 728 E. Mabel St., Tucson, Ariz.

Change in Branch Officers.

Cincinnati Philatelic Society, Branch No. 46, Robt. M. Byland, Pres.; Herbert G. Gere, Secy., 2229 Maplewood Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Change of Address.

5660 Addicks, J. E. from Mobile, Ala. to Box 1152, Atlanta, Ga.
6752 Arnold, A. F. from 915 Ackerman Ave. to 411 Fellows Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
7222 Bradbury, Geo. L. from Tucson, Ariz. to c/o Postoffice, Oracle, Ariz.

Established 1889 **P. M. WEISS, Mgr. & Prop.**
Member: A.S.D.A.; A.P.S. (Life Member)

QUEEN CITY STAMP & COIN CO.

OUR SPECIALTY:

Medium priced approval selections adapted to the requirements of the collector who has less than 12,000 varieties.

A-1 Quality, Lowest Prices: Backed by 33 years experience.
Descriptive circulars on request.

604 Race Street **Cincinnati, Ohio.**

6426 Brueggeman, Fred, from 1361 Lafayette to 1056 Emerson St., Denver, Colo.
3008 Butler, B. D. from 223 W. Jackson to 337 W. Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.
6309 Corey, C. R. from 4746 19th Ave. N. E. to 5602 15th Ave. N. E., Seattle, Wash.
7231 Davis, Albert R. from 3030 N. Capitol to 3608 Graceland Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
3311 Day, Chas. R. from St. Petersburg, Fla. to 8 Fern Crest Blvd., North Providence, R. I.
6465 Dundley, C. L. from 314 Westport to 1732 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
5488 Ellefsen, Alfred from Enderlin, N. D. to Box 587, Glenwood, Minn.
6919 Gulliver, E. W. from 429 Blohm to 76 E. Brown St., West Haven, Conn.
6329 Howard, C. R. from Gresham Ct. Apts. to Box 1841, Richmond, Va.
6883 Issler, C. H. from 23 Dover St. to 85 Highland St., Worcester, Mass.
5931 Jensen, Wm. from 73 6th Ave. to 649 66th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
3163 Kelson, A. A. from 1244 Dufferin St. to 20-22 Front St. West, Toronto, Ont.
6270 Kirkpatrick, R. A. from Saginaw, Mich. to 309 Blunk St., Plymouth, Mich.
7296 Kriegel, Otto from 1551 Hopkins St. to 663 19th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
5277 Lobenstein, D. A. from 715 E St. to 707 E St., San Diego, Calif.
3300 Look, Henry, from 1112 to 2027 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
4750 Mason, R. H. from 26 Seymour St. to 33 Orlando Ave., Winthrop, Mass.
3550 Mears, Henry A. from 60 Summer St. to Room 636, 120 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
6103 Metzger, Harold M. from 2301 7th Ave. to Box 655, Birmingham, Ala.
4073 Ohlman, M. from 77 to 116 Nassau St., New York City.
6794 Parche, Erich from Cordoba, Mex. to 1235 Arlington Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
4698 Preston, W. D. from East Cleveland, O. to Box 113, Danbury, Ohio.
7367 Ponnay, Geo. N. from 1803 5th St. to 1803 51st St., Los Angeles, Calif.
2914 Reulbach, E. J. from East Orange to 20 Maplewood Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
4505 Robbins, J. M. from Los Angeles, Calif. to R. F. D. #3, Dover, Foxcroft, Me.
6742 Roberts, J. J. from 728 E. Mabel to 515 E. Second St., Tucson, Ariz.
6070 Roterberg, Fred R. from 3753 Wilton Ave. to 3717 Wilton Ave., Lakeview Sta., Chicago, Ill.
6360 Sharp, R. E. from 57½ Peachtree to 167½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
4497 Stark, O. E. from 1208 Paseo to 3512 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
7017 Swartz, Murray from Congress Heights, D. C. to U. S. V. H. #41, New Haven, Conn.
4814 Thoma, Ernest Ellwood, from 280 W. Exchange St. to 174 Wills Ave., Akron, Ohio.

THE PRECANCEL GAZETTE

A monthly magazine closing its fourth volume, devoted to the specialty of collecting precancelled postage stamps.

32 pages per issue. 50c per copy. Sample Copy Free.

THE PRECANCEL GAZETTE

V. W. ROTNEM, Editor

803 Washington Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

4961 Westhrop, J. W. from 7 Kidbrook Park Rd. to 22 St. Mildreds Road, Lee, London, S. E. 12, England.

5570 Yeckel, Louis F. from St. Andrews Sta. to 501 Andrews Ave., Kirkwood, Mo.

6677 Zimmerman, Geo. A. from 1015 Oakdale Ave., Chicago, Ill. Moved, left no address.

Membership Summary.

Membership May 1, 1924		2867
New Stockholders		66
Reinstated		1
Replaced on Roll		3
		2937
Resignations accepted	2	
Deceased	4	
Expelled	4	10
Total Membership June 1, 1924		2927

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Reduced Rates to Detroit.

The Secretary has made application to the Central Passenger Association for railroad rates for the Detroit Convention. If 250 or more buy tickets to Detroit and return we will be assured of a rate of a fare and a half for the round trip. It is suggested the members mention this to the ticket agent when purchasing tickets.

A Request.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY:

It has come to my attention that Congressman E. R. Ackerman has introduced a Bill in the House for the placing of United States stamps on the free list, and I would request that you write your Representatives, and give as much publicity to the matter as possible among your collecting friends. It is H. R. Bill No. 9159—Stamp Tariff. I had taken the matter up with the Treasury Department as instructed at the last convention, but only succeeded in receiving the usual printed form. The ruling was that unused U. S. stamps were not subject to duty, but that cancelled postage stamps were subject at the rate of 25% ad valorem. If this Bill can be passed, it will be another point made.

Trusting to see you at the Detroit Convention,

Yours faithfully,

C. FREDERIC HEYERMAN, President.

19th Latest buys and pickups are mounted in groups and priced according to condition and cost—and to sell. Will be glad to submit lots as they come in.

R. H. MOWER, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

REPORT of the TREASURER

June 1st, 1924.

STOCK FUND.

Balance	$7029.66	
New Certificates	81.00	$7110.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	$4720.00	
New Memberships	40.00	$4760.00

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	$ 928.22	
Receipts—Dues	83.19	
Re-instatements	5.00	
Interest on Bonds	96.67	
	$1113.08	
Disbursements	$ 164.85	$ 948.23

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	$4399.46	
Disbursements	33.35	$4366.11

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 1.56	
Receipts	.14	$ 1.70

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 61.31	
Dues paid in advance	.50	$ 61.81

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Debit Balance		$1046.31	
Disbursements		389.53	
		$1435.84	
Receipts—Advertising	$ 279.10		
Subscriptions	50.81		
Interest on Bonds	7.08	$ 336.99	
Debit Balance			$1098.85
			$16149.66
Bond Investments		$12468.05	
Cash		3681.61	$16149.66

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

A. P. S. OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

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Int'l. Secretary—Eugene Klein, 1318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
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Sales Superintendent—J. E. Guest, Dallas, Texas.
Examiner of Sales Books—T. E. Flick, Galveston, Texas.
Editor American Philatelist—A. D. Fennel, 807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Librarian—John H. Leete, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Asst. Librarian—C. M. Tyler, 614 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Attorney—H. M. Lewy, 2 Rector St., New York City.
Official Expert—Eugene Klein, 1318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Resident Agent—Dr. Homer Collins, 417 New Jersey Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

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Obituary—C. C. Silvester, Dr. J. B. Chittenden, Gen. C. A. Coolidge.
Catalogue—S. B. Ashbrook, D. C. Hammatt, Dr. Carroll Chase.
Hand Book—A. D. Fennel, B. K. Miller, H. C. Needham.
Recruiting—Dr. H. A. Davis, R. C. Sabin, R. M. Angus, Jos. Gallant, R. K. Milne, H. J. Kaufmann.
Publicity—The Board of Vice Presidents, W. W. MacLaren, Chairman, Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio.
Junior Collectors Advisors—W. W. McLaren, V. W. Rotnem, Jas. E. Scott.

SOCIETY ITEMS

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LIFE BRANCH No. 1.—The May meeting was a live one with twenty-one members and several visitors present. Two new members were elected and two more applications for membership submitted.

The following motions were made by Mr. Henry Marcus and unanimously carried:—

FIRST: "That no branches of the American Philatelic Society can be formed in any locality where an A. P. S. branch already exists without a four-fifths vote of the A. P. S. members in that locality in favor of the new branch."

SECOND: "That when an applicant's name is given to the American Philatelic Society, the Vice President send the name and address to the nearest Secretary of the A. P. S. branch, who will read the name in open meeting and make a report to the Board on the proper form relative to the candidate's worthiness."

Both of these matters have been given serious consideration by the members of this Society for some time and were presented with the best interests of the

A. P. S. at heart. It is sincerely hoped that the suggestions offered will appeal favorably to the other Societies and members of the A. P. S. and that they will voice their approval by writing the Board of Vice-Presidents of the A. P. S. to that effect.

At this meeting was held the Spotting Competition, kindly loaned the Society by Mr. Frank Godden of London, England. This competition has been held by various British Philatelic Societies and has caused great interest where shown. Needless to say, it made a big hit with our members and when the result was made known it was seen that the Pacific Philatelic Society members can easily hold their own, as keen Philatelic students, with their British brethren.

The stamps used in the contest were 24 in number, mounted on 3 album leaves, 10 minutes being allowed each contestant to write down what he thought each stamp was, Genuine or Forgery. Professionals, of course, were barred and 15 members took part, the result being as follows:

1st—R. H. Willcox	19	correct
2nd—Chas. Hackmeier	18	"
3rd—H. C. Marcus	18	"
4th—M. C. Dillingham	17	"
5th—P. H. Small	16	"
6th—W. Blackwell	16	"

Mr. Hackmeier won from Mr. Marcus for second place, seven extra stamps being used to decide the tie. The Society awarded 4 prizes to the winners. The answers were in sealed envelopes sent by Mr. Godden.

One of the surprises was the form shown by Mr. Small, as he is our "Baby" member and has been a stamp collector for only a very short time; he evidently is following the principles which the Society tries to instill in its members and that is "Study your stamps".

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Godden for giving us this fine entertainment.

The secretary brought to the attention of the meeting a recent editorial in the "American Philatelist" in which Editor Fennell said the Pacific Philatelic Society and its meetings were models which others might well copy. We feel honored indeed by such praise and we think that the principal cause of our success is due to the fact that the Society has always discouraged the commercial side of Philately, having an unwritten rule against the buying and selling of stamps or holding of auctions at its meetings, believing that if such things were allowed there would be constant friction and little time for displays, papers, lectures, question box, or any of the other features that go to make a real Philatelic Society.

To this, and our motto regarding membership always "Quality before Quantity", we think we owe our success and our claim to being a progressive and America's Oldest Philatelic Society, a Society whose members can well say it is an honor to belong to.

Displays of Scandinavian Countries were made by Messrs. Arp and Dillingham while Mr. Loeb exhibited a volume of 20th century U. S.—MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

BELGIUM.—The 2 Fr. 40c parcel post stamp, current issue, has been overprinted in large fancy numerals 2 Fr. 30c. This has been shown us by Henry Hooreman.

BOLIVIA.—The 10c vermilion of the current issue, Arms type, Scotts #121, has been overprinted in two lines "Habilitada, 15 cts." in black. As Mr. A. Rodriguez, who showed us this stamp, remarks, the 22c of this issue, previously overprinted 15c must be exhausted and should therefore be rather a scarce item.

CONGO.—Mr. Henry Hooreman has shown us five additional value of the handsome current pictorial set printed by the American Bank Note Co. These are 20c showing head of native (Ubangi), 30c Native carving, 3 Fr. Rubber industry, 5 Fr. Palm oil industry and 10 Fr. Head of elephant, Ivory industry.

ECUADOR.—Mr. A. Rodriguez shows us two very interesting covers from here that indicate an acute shortage of low value postage. A short time back the 20c Casa de Correos stamp was surcharged 2c account the shortage in this value and the covers exhibited to us indicate that the need for low values is now so great that revenue stamps are being pressed into service. The stamps used are long rectangular "Timbre Fiscals" or revenues used to collect the sigarette tax and these labels are overprinted "CASA CORREOS" in large capitals in black. The values are 1 nad 2 centavos, the first being a red stamp and the second blue.

GERMANY.—A new 2 Mk. is reported in foreign Journals issued in connection with the Cologne Fair, the stamp shows a view of the Rhine with Cologne Cathedral in the background. Two values are also reported issued to commemorate the Fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Universal Postal Union, 60pf. reddish brown and 89pf. blue black, both stamps bearing a portrait of Heinrich von Stephan who is credited with originating the idea of an international postal union. Of the new Eagle type there has been issued to date a 3, 5, 10, 30 and 40pf. value.

IRAQ.—We have received from Abdul-Hamid copies of the 1½ annas current

pictorial issue overprinted vertically in black with "On State Service" with an additional overprint in Arabic to the same effect. He also reports that the pictorial set now on sale no longer has a 2 rupee value as the authorities have withdrawn it from sale account the black color not showing the cancellation satisfactorily. This order went into effect May 1st.

MONACO.—According to information received from Mr. Bec the postal administration intends to add three low values to the recently issued Prince Louis set. The design for these, a 1, 2 and 5c, will be the coat of arms of the Prince with "Principaute Monaco" in a scroll above and the value and "Postes" below.

MOZAMBIQUE.—A handsome new pictorial set is reported by The Philatelic Magazine. Centres in second color. 3c orange and black (Plantation); 4½c grey and black (Native & Village); 7c ultramarine & black (Train); 12c brown and black (Crops); 60c carmine & brown (Cattle Farm); 80c ultramarine & brown (Sisal Plantation); 2 E. rose & purple (Port of Beira).

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Mr. Wills kindly sends us copies of the 20 and 24c pictorials just issued and which complete the set issued just a year ago. The 20c deep chocolate shows a scene in the township of Placentia from Mount Pleasant and the 24 cents in upright format, sepia, depicts the famous Topsail falls near St. Johns. These stamps were engraved and printed by Whitehead, Morris & Co., Perf. 13½x14, unwatermarked.

PERU.—Manuel Buenano of Lima, Peru sends us a copy of the official decree authorizing a new stamp issue to perpetuate the memory of those who aided in the establishment of the independence of Peru. The decree names The American Bank Note Company as the engrvaers and printers and specifies the following colors, designs and number to be prepared: 2 Centavos, green & sepia, Bust of Rivadeneyra, 100,000; 4 Centavos, green, Bust of Mariano Melgar, 800,000; 8 Centavos, black, Bust of Iturregui, 100,000; 10 Centavos, vermilion, Bust of Leguia, 8,000,000; 20 Centavos, blue, Bust of Olaya, 800,000; 50 Centavos, light brown, Bust of Bellido, 200,000; 1 Sol., dark chestnut, Bust of P. Saco, 150,000; 2 Sol., light blue, Bust of J. Leguia, 20,000.

SALVADOR.—Mr. C. Wondas has submitted copies of additional provisionals made by overprinting the 25 centavos olive green of the 1921 issue with new values. In the first of these the figures 25 are blotted out with a red square and the new value, "Un centavo," printed over the original, the second has the figures of value blotted out with a circular red overprint and with the new value "Seis centavos."

TONGA.—Mr. Eugene Klein shows seven provisionals made necessary by the complete exhaustion of the 2d value. These are all on the 1897 pictorial issue and consist of a two line overprint reading "TWO PENCE" "PENI-E-UA": 2d on 5d orange and black (#44); 2d on 7½d green and black (#46); 2d on 10d carmine and black (#47); 2d on 1sh red brown and black (#48); 2d on 2sh ultramarine & black (#49); 2d on 5sh dull red & black (#51).

TURKEY.—Additional value to the Star & Crescent type, 10 piastres, slate blue.

TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC.—The Republics of Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia have joined hands under the firm name of The Transcaucasian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic with the principal place of business located at Tiflis. Though not fully organized as yet a complete series of stamps has been issued bearing crude views of oil wells and lofty mountains embellished with stars, sycles, hammers and blazing suns to say nothing of the high sounding values in soviet rubles and low equivalents in so called "gold" currency. Some more stock for the Soviet Philatelic wholesale agency.

VENEZUELA.—The 5 and 10c values of the current issue, head of Bolivar, have been issued in new colors, the 5c now being (red brown) and the 10c (black). This indicates a color change for the entire series. Shown us by A. Rodriguez

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Germany, No. 206.

By F. ARETZ.

Germany No. 206, priced in the 1924 edition of Scott at 2c has been offered collectors by German and American dealers during the last few months at prices ranging from 75c to $5.00 a stamp. The existence of this variety has been questioned by various writers in the philatelic press but without any conclusive proof. I recently wrote The Ministry of Posts in Germany regarding this stamp and received the following reply which authoritatively settles the dispute:

MINISTER OF POSTS, Berlin, W. 66, April 30th, 24.

Sir:

Replying to your letter of April 4th.

The postage stamp of the 10 Mark, Posthorn type, has been printed in two colors ONLY. Any uni colored stamps must be considered as printers waste which was inadvertently overlooked by the inspecting officials and not destroyed as per orders given. (Signed) by order, DR. WAGNER.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Vol. 37. AUGUST, 1924. No. 11.

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

While the description of the machine given by the inventors is of course highly technical, in simpler English it may be said that it was made to perforate at the same time all the vertical **or** horizontal rows of any ordinary size sheet of stamps. Thus to perforate a sheet of stamps completely, it had to be run through the machine twice—once to perforate it vertically and again to perforate it horizontally. The distance between the rows of perforations could be quite easily adjusted by the means of washers placed between the wheels which bore the perforation teeth. It seems reasonable to suppose that a large number of sheets were perforated in one direction and that the wheels bearing the pins were then spaced to perforate between the rows on the sheets in the other direction; after which the perforating of this batch of sheets was completed. Practically the same process is used in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing today, for the sheets printed from the flat plates, except that two separate machines are used—one to perforate the sheets horizontally and the other to perforate them vertically. Comb and guillotine machines so much used abroad were apparently never employed by the makers of United States stamps.

The gauge of the perforation on the 1857 issue is usually stated in catalogues and elsewhere as being "15-15½." One writer several years ago who was looking more for sensation than for accuracy, insisted that two gauges of perforation were used—one 15 and the other 15½—and that compound perforations of these two gauges also existed. There is no basis at all for such a statement. I have measured with an accurate gauge a considerable number of 1857 stamps and am convinced that the perforations of the sheets, as they came from the machine, were always very close to 15½; and so consistent is this that I think the gauge had best be stated as 15½. Occasionally used copies which have been soaked in water are found in which the gauge is nearer 15 than 15½. However I am satisfied that this is due to shrinkage of the paper and not to any variation in the machine.

While the contract was not signed until February 6, 1857, it is evident that the question of perforation had been under consideration for some time. There was almost certainly some working understanding between the contractors and the Post Office Department when the machine was ordered in 1855. The letters before quoted from the appendix of the handbook on "Grenada" make it certain that Toppan, Carpenter and Company had ordered a perforating machine prior to October 12, 1855. It is also evident that before this date ungummed sample

sheets had been sent to Bemrose and Sons for experimental purposes, and that they at this time were awaiting sample sheets with gum. The machine in question was on its way to America March 21, 1856. It cost about £150, £40 more than the machine made for Perkins, Bacon and Company, the cost of which was apparently £116-15-0. The postscript on the letter dated January 5, 1860 and the last paragraph of the letter of January 9th, make it certain that the machine as purchased was changed from a rouletting to a perforating machine after it arrived in this country and before it was used for issued stamps. Further, the reason why it was changed seemingly was because the rouletting weakened the paper to such an extent that the stamps came apart much too easily.

Mention is made in the correspondence given of American paper sent to Englang for experimental purposes. Along this line it is interesting to note that I have in my collection an original page of Lord Crawford's collection, at the bottom of which are mounted two single copies and a block of four of the 3c 1851 stamp—all from Plate 4 and in an 1856 color—printed on what seems to be India paper. The notation referring to them is in Lord Crawford's handwriting and reads "Printed on rice paper for experimental purposes with a perforator at Derby, England." These stamps, or more properly speaking proofs, must have come from Bemrose and Sons. They will be more fully described under the heading "Original Plate Proofs." Why they should have been printed on India paper instead of the regular stamp paper is difficult to understand.

Figure 111.

A few blocks, etc., of 3c 1851 stamps are known evidently had been used by the company in experimenting with the machine. Two pairs which had originally been a block of four are illustrated in Figure 111. These came from a sheet which had been rouletted 7½ horizontally. The sheet of stamps used had been heavily cancelled by ruled, crossed, black pen lines. Another pair, vertical, is illustrated in Figure No. 112. Here a vertical perforation gauging 15½ had been used and a horizontal perforation of 16, together with horizontal rouletting gauging 7½. The stamps are cancelled in a manner similar to the block just described. In addition to the three pairs described I have seen two more pairs, one horizontal and one vertical, which without doubt came from the same lot. The stamps used for the experiments just mentioned all come from Plate 2, (late state) and seem to be from a late 1855 printing. It is needless to add that these are of a high degree of rarity. Nothing is known as to the source of these stamps just described, though I think there is practically no doubt but that they are authentic trial perforations of Toppan, Carpenter and Company. In addition to these trial perforations I have in my collection an unused block, seven horizontally by three vertically, from a sheet printed from Plate 2, late state, in an early 1855 shade. (See Figure No. 113). These are crudely perforated, the work almost surely having been done on a sewing machine; a needle with a point broken off having been used. The gauge is irregular and the lines are crooked, in one place being doubled. The fact that the paper was brittle allowed the broken needle to punch out fairly cleanly

Figure 112.

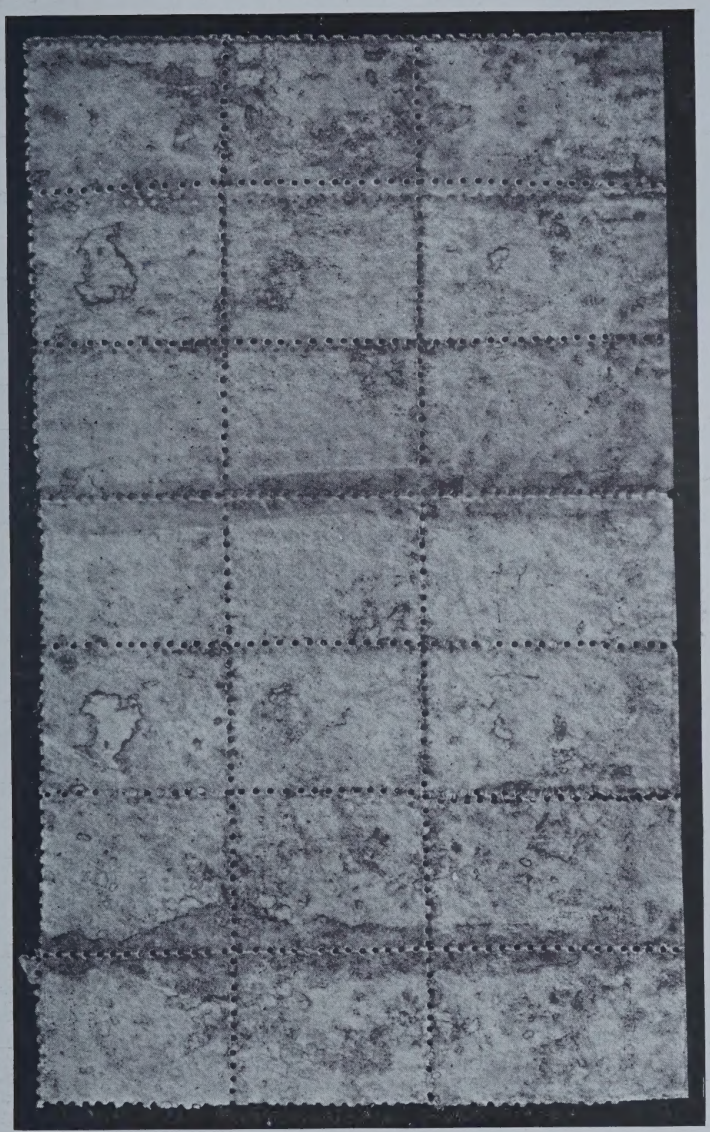

Figure 113.

the holes which it made. This block is labeled in manuscript on the bottom sheet margin "Sample A." This block, as well as the next stamp to be described, were purchased by the J. M. Bartels Company about 1910 from the estate of Mr. Madison Davis who, in the '90s had been chief clerk to the Third Assistant Postmaster General at Washington, and later had been an assistant postmaster for the city of Washington, D. C. The block is evidently a crude early attempt to show what perforation was like and how stamps might thereby be separated from each other. These undoubtedly anti-date the trial perforations and roulettes previously de-

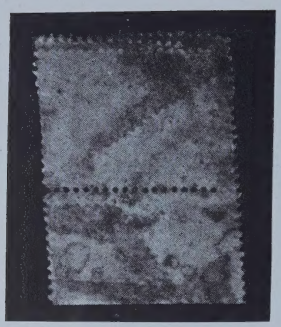

Figure 114.

scribed. The other stamp which I wish to describe comes from the left margin of the left pane of Plate 4, and is perforated all around, gauging 15½. The vertical perforation is straight, but the horizontal perforation runs decidedly up hill toward the left. (See Figure No. 114). The stamp is cancelled by a small pen and ink cross, as are many specimen stamps, etc. This, too, is in an 1855 shade, and looks like a bit of trial perforation from the regular machine. It, too, came from Mr. Madison Davis.

Unofficial Perforations.

A number of well authenticated stamps which show evidence of unofficial separation are known. Those which are most satisfactory were used in Chicago, mostly in the year 1856. The earliest fully dated copy of which I have a record was used July 14th of that year and the latest October 2nd of the same year. However a copy has been seen which is dated January 23rd, presumably 1857, and another in May, probably 1856. The perforation gauges very close to 12½ although it varies slightly, rarely measuring nearly 13. The holes are rather large and fairly clean cut. The lines of perforations seem quite straight and the centering is fully as good as the work done by the firm which printed the stamps. Absolutely nothing is known as to the history of these excepting it is certain that they were not all used by one or two concerns. They have been seen on covers used by at least three different people or firms, which makes it seem possible that the postmaster of Chicago may have had a part of his stock perforated for the convenience of the public. Again it is barely possible that the firm making the stamps in Philadelphia perforated these stamps as a trial and sent the entire batch to Chicago where thye were used. However, I think this latter theory highly improbable. In the neighborhood of a dozen copies have been seen including one 1c Type IV stamp, and I am certain as to their authenticity. Perforation such as this is easy to counterfeit although obviously difficult to do well enough so that it will pass inspection when examined with originals. Needless to say collectors should purchase these stamps only after very careful examination.

Well authenticated copies of unofficial perforations are known from four other towns but none of them seemingly are in the same category with the Chicago perforations; in fact all are, I think, the result of either tearing the stamp against some object such as a fine saw, or by having had a tracing wheel, such as dressmakers sometimes use in making patterns, run down between the rows by the user as an aid in separating the stamps. Several copies with a "Bergen, N. Y." postmark have been seen, all dated in the month of March (probably 1856) with a saw tooth "perforation" gauging from 9 to 9½. Two of them were marked on the back "V. L. White, Mt. Morris, N. Y. first owner." This was apparently the name of the man who made the find, and unless I am mistaken he disposed of them to the New England Stamp Company about 1908. There is no question but that these are genuine, but this "perforation" can be matched exactly by tearing a piece of paper of similar texture against a fine toothed saw.

A perforation very similar to the one just mentioned excepting that it gauges about 10½ has been seen on an original cover from Richmond, Virginia used June 17, 1857. Again there is no doubt as to its authenticity but most probably it was made in a similar manner.

In a little different class are the following two unofficial roulettes; and it

may be mentioned that others have been seen although the place of their origin is not known. A 3c 1851 used on entire in October (probably 1854) from Stamford, Conn. is in my collection and shows the stamp rouletted, the gauge being a little over 3. Within the past couple of years a considerable find was made of 3c 1851 stamps either off cover or on small pieces, all cancelled with the blue "Newbern, N. C." town postmark. From the colors and impressions of the stamps, I judge that they were used throughout the year 1852 and to some extent during the year 1853. There were over 25 copies, all of which show rouletting on one or more sides. This rouletting, somewhat irregular, gauges from 5 to 7 and the length of the cuts also varies considerably. It was possible to reconstruct four pairs—three of which after reconstruction showed rouletting all the way around but not between. Again I am satisfied as to the genuineness of the stamps but I think it most probable that the rouletting was done unofficially by the user, particularly as all of the copies seem to come from one correspondence.

A few pin perforations have been seen—one of which on a 1c 1851 stamp looked genuine, although of course unofficial. Those seen on the 3c 1851s did not impress me favorably.

Although the date of issue of the stamps perforated for the government is given as February 24, 1857, the earliest officially perforated stamp which I have seen was used in New York City, March 4, 1857. Another has been seen from the same city used March 5th; another from Baltimore, Maryland, probably on this same date; while a few more have been noted from New York later in the month of March; and two from Boston—one the 11th and one the 13th of this same month. Other copies dated during the months from April to August, 1857, are occasionally found, although any perforated stamp used earlier than August 1857 is scarce. It is quite evident that only a small percentage of the stamps issued to the public during this period had gone through the perforating machine. No other denomination of the 1857 series is known used before July 30, 1857, hence it is evident that all the experimental work was done on the 3c stamps.

How the Sheets Were Perforated.

The 3c 1857 Type I stamps were of course all printed from plates which had been made for the imperforate stamps. These all had a considerable distance between the two panes—this distance being several times that between the stamps on the pane. The perforating wheels were so arranged that normally every stamp was perforated on all four sides close to the design; that is to say eleven vertical rows of perforation were used for each pane—between every vertical row, to the right of the right vertical row of each pane, and to the left of the left vertical row of each pane. The horizontal perforations took but eleven wheels thus perforating between each horizontal row, at the top of the top row, and at the bottom of the bottom row. There is nothing to prove whether the vertical or horizontal perforation was done first, but quite possibly the vertical perforation was finished first and the sheets of 200 were cut in two panes of 100 before the horizontal perforation was added, although it may be that the whole sheet of 200 was perforated horizontally before it was cut in two. The one variation from this arrangement on the Type I sheets is found on stamps from the right edge of the left pane and the left edge of the right pane which show no perforations at all on the side of the stamp nearer the center line. These are so very scarce that they may be unintentional and due to the fact that this particular row of perforations did not run the entire height of the sheet, rather than that it was omitted entirely. Blind perforations along the edge just mentioned are occasionally seen, that is, the pins marked the paper but did not punch out the holes. This may have been

due to the fact that the wheel was purposely not fastened tightly in the machine.

The normal perforation of the 3c 1857 Type II plates is the same horizontally as on the Type I plates, but normally the vertical perforation is not found in the space between the two panes. This distance incidentally was the same, or about the same, as between the vertical rows on either pane. However vertical perforations down the center line of these sheets are found often rough—perhaps in 3 to 5 per cent. of the total, so that such perforation can not be considered an error. This particular row of perforation is also often blind.

Varieties and Errors of Perforation.

First regarding part-perforate stamps. Type II stamps are not known entirely imperforate but both Type I and Type II stamps are known in pairs or strips which are either imperforate vertically or horizontally. It is so easy to forge the part-perforate Type I stamps that these must be purchased only with the greatest care. However, authentic pairs and strips of this kind surely exist. Of the Type II stamps—one used horizontal strip of three, imperforate vertically, and one unused vertical pair, imperforate horizontally are all that have come under the observation of the writer. Any number of single copies imperforate in either one direction or the other have been seen, and a very few of them may be authentic. Of course the common way to make 3c 1857 Type II stamps "imperforate vertically" is to take a copy showing the center line of the sheet (which is normally not perforated on that side) and which happens to be so centered that the perforations are well away from the design on the other side. By trimming away this row of perforations, copies may be made which are extremely wide from left to right, but which of course mean nothing at all. Most of the single copies which are apparently imperforate horizontally will be found to come from either the top or bottom row of the sheet, because it happened often enough that this row was so perforated as to be abnormally high; in fact I have a copy from the top row of a sheet which measures a bit over 29 mm. between the horizontal perforations. Apparently less care was taken in setting or fastening the wheel which was to perforate along the top or bottom edge of the sheet than was taken with the other wheels. I have, on entire, a 3c 1857 Type II from the bottom row of the sheet which has no horizontal perforations and which measures fully 28 mm. from top to bottom. This shows part of the lower label of the stamp above, and while on the whole it looks quite authentic, it is hardly (like Caesar's wife) above suspicion.

One 3c 1857 Type II stamp has been seen which, while a single copy, looks as though it might have been issued without perforations. It comes from the body of the sheet and not from the top or bottom row. It is cut apart at the sides and shows a width of 22 mm., while it was torn apart top and bottom and shows a height of 27½ mm. Of course this is no proof that the sheet did not have perforations, but the general appearance of the stamp makes it seem at least possible.

Double rows of perforations are found and are not rare either horizontally or vertically, but of these two the double vertical perforations are far the commoner. No triple perforations have been seen on the 3c stamps although they undoubtedly exist on the 1c 1857s. There must have been some method by which the action of the machine could be stopped at will because stamps are sometimes found with a second row of perforations badly off center which runs only part way up the height of the stamp; thus indicating that the sheet was taken out and fed into the perforating machine a second time.

Because of the particularly bad spacing on Plates 2, 3 and 4, which had been made for the imperforate stamps, it will be understood that many of the stamps from these plates were of necessity badly centered, as no machine could be gauged to fit such irregular spacing. In fact a Type I 1857 stamp which is really perfectly centered is quite unusual. At the other extreme horrible examples may be found in which the centering is so bad that not much over two-thirds of the design is found between the perforations. Type II stamps, because the spacing on the plates both vertically and horizontally was perfectly regular, are on the average much better centered than the Type I stamps; and perfectly centered copies are not scarce. When the horizontal perforations are either much too high or low, a stamp may show both labels (one from the stamp in question and the other from the adjoining stamp) either at the top or at the bottom of the design. These are rare and have unusual interest. Again, if the horizontal perforation is much too high, stamps from the top row may be found which show no lower label, or practically none, and therefore bear no indication of the value. Both of the varieties just mentioned are much scarcer with the Type II stamps than with the Type I.

The distance between the vertical perforations is, generally speaking, fairly regular, although exceptionally stamps are found which are much too wide; in fact in a very few instances, they have been seen practically as wide as they are high, thus being square. Stamps which are too narrow between the perforations vertically are probably always, or almost always, the result of double vertical perforation. Occasionally stamps are seen which show the vertical perforations not at right angles to the horizontal perforations, thus making a stamp a parallelogram in shape. Rarely with this issue freak perforations are seen due to the fact that the paper became folded while being passed through the perforating machine.

The perforations on the 1857 stamps are usually clean cut; that is the holes in the paper ordinarily are punched out cleanly, although occasionally, particularly with the thicker paper used for the early printings, copies are seen where the discs of paper all or nearly all still remain. A very few examples have been seen where the row of perforation on one side of the stamp apparently stopped when part way up. This would seem to make "horizontal pairs imperforate between" at least a possibility; although no such stamps actually in pairs have been noted. Once in a while, evidently due to the fact that a few pins on the circumference of the wheel broke off, stamps are seen where a few perforations are entirely missing on one or more sides of the stamp. Another fact which may be worthy of note is that many of the users of these stamps, particularly the first few months after they appeared, seemingly had no idea what the perforations were for, and cut the stamps apart with scissors as they had been accustomed to do with the imperforate sheets. Further a few correspondences have been seen which show that some prejudiced person carefully trimmed off the perforations on all four sides of the stamps before affixing them to the letters.

A word of warning in regard to forged perforations. It is so easy a matter to approximate the work of the original machine that all kinds of fakes are found upon the market. Fortunately most such can be determined by careful comparison with the genuine perforated stamp. However extreme care must be used as valuable varieties may thus be manufactured, as, for example, by fraudulently perforating a stamp from the "three rows" of Plate 3.

(To be continued.)

دولت خداداد افغانستان

AFGHANISTAN

by Col. H. Appleton

THE 1289 ISSUE.

Sc. Nos. 8, 9. Gib. Nos. 7, 8.

In 1289 (1871-72) two more stamps of the values of a half and one rupee were issued. There are two types of each value in the plate which consists of four subjects. Printed in purple on thin wove paper of light to deep buff tone. The value in the case of the half rupee is written as "six (in the Arabic figure) shih" and the rupee is "ek" or "one" rupee.

These stamps are of considerable rarity in perfect state, but three or four examples are known in pairs, I believe, and there is supposed to be but one unsevered sheet in existence (unless one is in the Ferrari collection) and that is in the Tapling collection in the British Museum. The reformed plate in two superb pairs has been illustrated (Fig. 4). It is perhaps unique in this condition. Used copies in fine complete state are rarely seen. I have only had one such. They are usually much cut down and ruined by the heavy black circular cancellation.

An issue in black? Reference to certain stamps of this type printed in black has been made in Section V. I can see no reason why they should not be perfectly regular and be given catalogue rank. Two or three examples are believed to exist. In succeeding issues, the use of both colours was the rule. Why not in these 1289's too?

THE 1290 ISSUE.

Plate A.

Sc. No. 10. Gib. No. 9, 9a.

In Black.

The chief demand being for the low value stamp a large issue of the shahi value, dated 1290, was now made, in two different designs, both produced by ordinary lithographic methods, viz.:—

Plate A. Of 15 types, in 5 rows of 3, to the sheet, printed in black on paper as for the 1288 stamps.

A curious error exists in No. 6 stamp in the plate. This is found in three states, first without the right hand top corner ornaments, second, with a rudimentary ornament added, and third, with this ornament almost full size but badly drawn.

Though scarce, unsevered sheets of this issue are still occasionally met with, showing No. 6 in its second state (vide Handbook plate) or third state. (See Figure 7).

I may add that this Pl. No. 6 showing no corner ornament is a great rarity and I have, personally, met with but one example of it (ex Ferrari). It is difficult to understand the catalogue quotation for it.

It appears in a very fine and clear state of impression showing that it only occurred in the first printings.

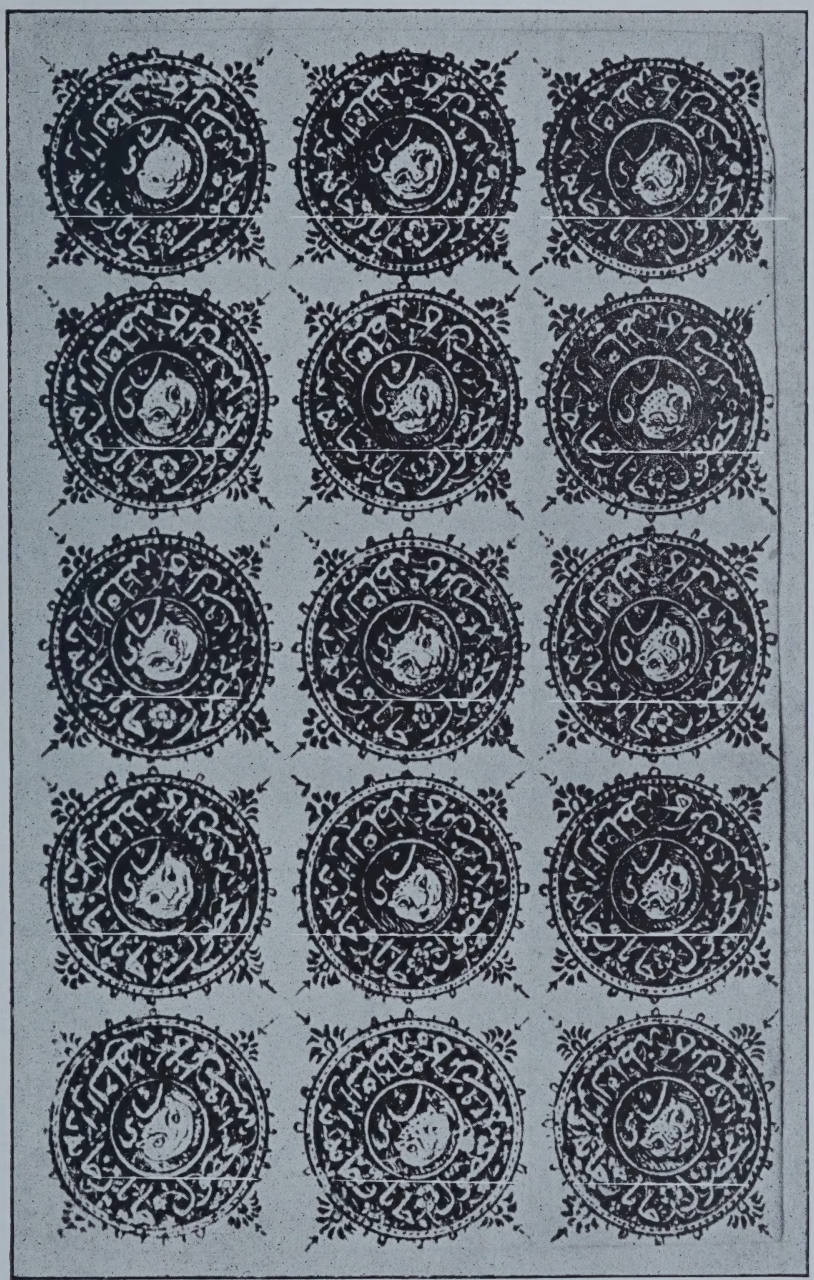

FIGURE 7.

Plate A.—1290.

Plate B.

Sc. Nos. 11, 14a. Gib. Nos. 10, 11.

In **Black** and **Purple.**

(ii.) Plate (A) becoming much worn, as evidenced by examples met with, a new **Plate (B)**, of 60 types in 12 rows of 5, all of one shahi value, was designed

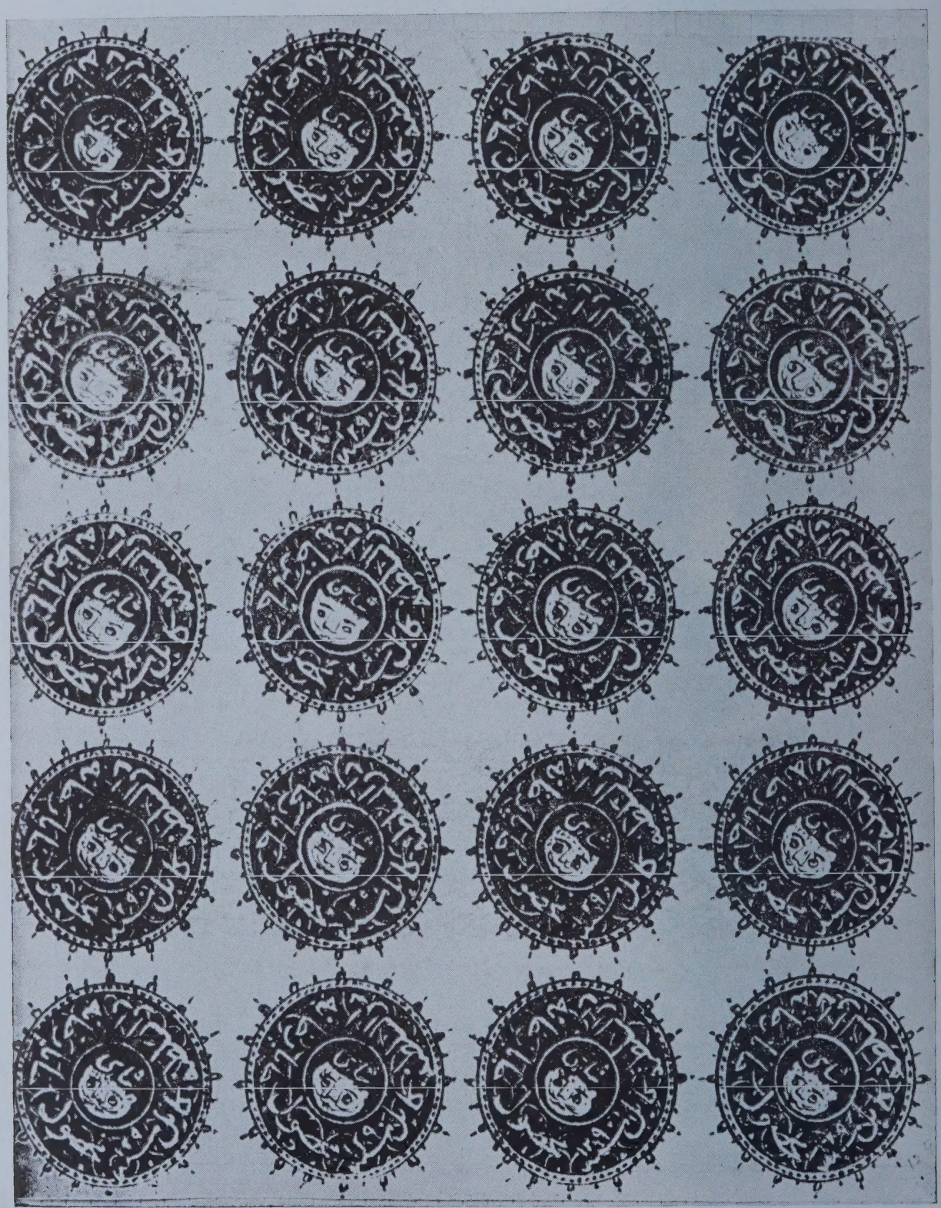

FIGURE 8. Part of Plate B. 1290. From Upper Right Part of Sheet.

HALF RUPEE ABASS ONE RUPEE

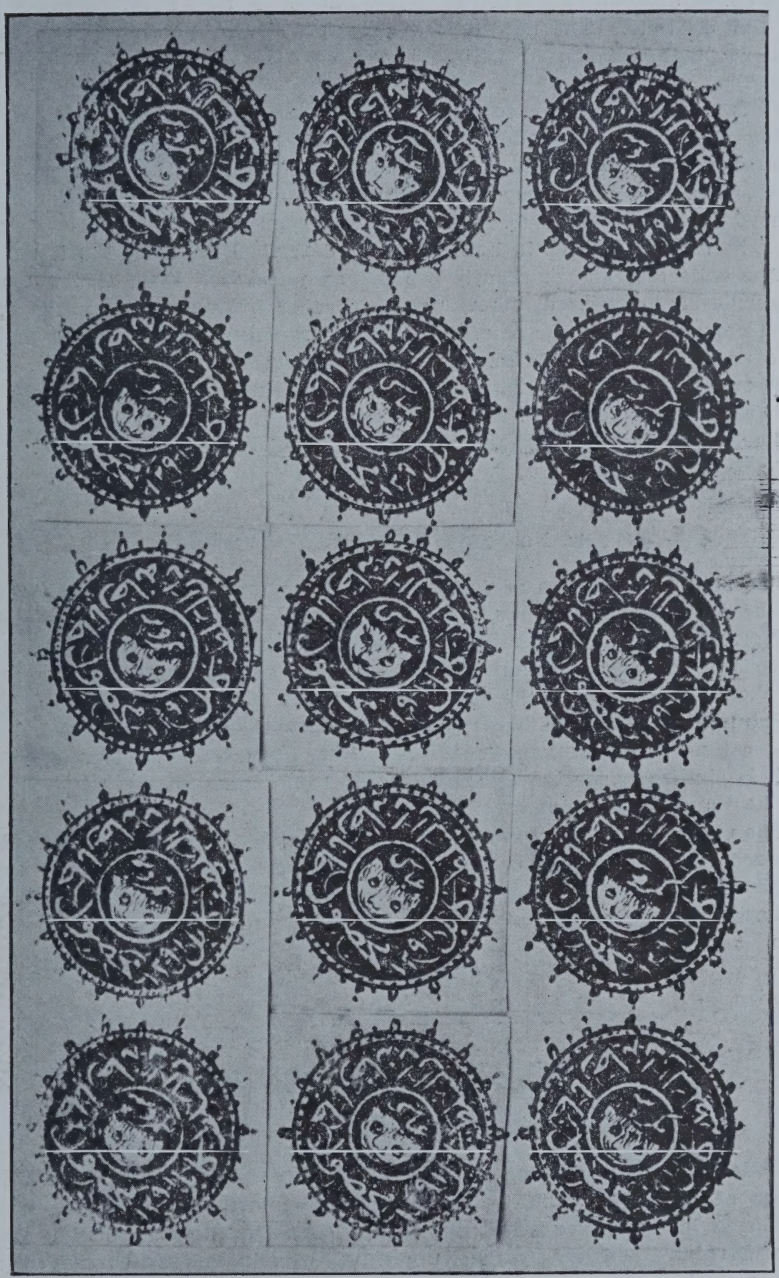

FIGURE 9.

Issue of 1291.

and printed in black on laid paper, varying from white to cream and with at least half a dozen different watermarks in the sheet. A rare printing exists on paper quite buff in tone. The design is a simplification of previous ones, the corner ornaments being dispensed with. There were large remainders found of this stamp.

It is possible that photozincographic methods may have been used in the printing of this stamp. Vide remarks on the subject in Part III, "Printing". There seems material evidence that transfer renewals of the stone were made.

A printing of this stamp is also known in purple on the same buff paper as was used for the 1289 issue. Its rarity has been referred to in a previous section. The cancellation is, in both cases, as described for the 1288 issue.

The collector can yet readily procure an unsevered sheet of the black issue. The purple shahi, unused, commands a price of $75.00 or so on the rare occasions a copy is offered for sale. This stamp remained undiscovered and uncatalogued until 20 years after its issue, when unearthed by Colonel Day, except for one or two used copies which certain collectors in the field, as myself, had met with, but had not reported.

The shahi stamp of 1290, Plate B., remained current up to 1293.

ISSUE OF 1291.

Sc. Nos. 12 to 14. Gib. Nos. 12 to 14.

The supply of Sunars of 1288 still sufficing, and the 1290 shahi being current, the demand was now for a fresh stock of the three high values and accordingly a fresh plate of the abass, half and one rupee values, in 3 vertical rows of five types of each, was issued. In the plate the abass value is in the centre, the half rupee on the left and the rupee on the right.

Printed as before, in black, generally on rather thick, surfaced, laid paper of cream tone or on the usual medium, white, unsurfaced, laid paper.

It is similar in **Design** to the shahi of 1290, Plate B.

The **Cancellations** employed are as usual.

The plate is not hard to make up in pairs, strips, and singles, unused. A few unsevered sheets exist, but personally I have been unable to obtain one. **Used** examples that I have seen have always been terribly mutilated and stained. Only the abass value seems to have been much used and it is much scarcer than the others.

(To be continued.)

Serbia: A Warning.

LOOTED PLATES OF THE 1881 (MILAN) ISSUE.

Under the above heading The Stamp Collectors Fortnightly, ever alert to the schemes of fakirs and counterfeitors, warns dealers and collectors as follows: "From well informed sources in Serbia we learn that in 1917 during the occupation of Serbian Territory by the Bulgarians, who looted the country, a raid was made on Serbian Government stores and a party of Bulgarian Army officers discovered the actual plates from which certain of the old Serbian stamps were printed.

The plates were those of the 1881 issue with portrait of King Milan IV, which stamps had been printed in Belgrade and the plates remained in the Government stores ever since the printing ceased.

Quite recently, it appears, the Bulgar officers disposed of these plates, selling them to a Dutchman, and according to our well informed source, a new "edition" of the Serbian 1881 issue (Scott's 29 to 34) is in press in Holland.

Dealers will do well to take precautions in buying supplies of this issue whether offered from Holland or other Continental sources."

Further developments in this matter have been reported by the Paris newspapers which carry an account of the arrest of a Greek named Dimitrino Hazzopoulos for forgery of Georgian, Serbian and Russian stamps which were found in his apartments by the millions. This Greek was exposed by his turning over the Serbian plates to a Paris printer for another printing and the printer communicated with the Serbian Embassy who had an investigation that lead to the exposure and arrest of Hazzapoulos. While a great many stamps have been confiscated it is believed that there is another large supply in Holland.

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions

By HARRY M. KONWISER, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

Y. SOUREN & CO.

New York City—May 10th, 1924.

(Note:—Though this sale contained much unusual material we list only the Hayti lots as these were the best offered in any American auction in years. The prices realized were generally higher than anticipated as bids were received from Hayti, France and England in addition to those from American specialists. Big sales were made to Philip Ward, Bartels & Co., Walter Scott, Col. Appleton and W. S. Muchmore.)

HAYTI.

1881 (#1) 1c, extremely wide margins, o. g. and very fine	$ 1.30
(1) 1c, rare shade, wide margins 3 sides, fine, o. g.	.80
(1) pair horizontal, light shade scarce, fine margins, o. g.	2.90
(1) used pair, fine, rare "Poste Paye" canc.	3.35
(1) horizontal pair, fine, wide margins, deep shade, o. g.	2.80
(1) horizontal pair, wide margin, o. g., dark shade, superb	4.90
(1) horizontal pair, superb margins, end of sheet, shade, o. g.	2.80
(1) strip of 3 horizontal, top of sheet, wide margin top, o. g.	4.50
(1) one stamp severed from block of 4, fine margin, o. g.	6.50
(1) horizontal strip of 4, superb, wide margin left end, o. g.	8.00
(1) horizontal strip of 4, superb, wide margin top of sheet, o. g.	8.10
(1) horizontal strip of 5, superb, wide margin top and right, o. g.	7.00
(1) block of 4, superb, fine item, nice margins, o. g.	9.00
(1) block of 6, superb, fine item, nice margins, o. g.	12.50
(1) block of 6, vertical, superb, fine item, margins	11.50

(1) block of 8, horizontal, edge of sheet, superb, margins, o. g. 17.00
(1) block of 10, left bottom sheet, superb, margins, o. g. 21.00
(1) vertical block 9, fine, very large margin bottom, o. g., crease thro one 12.00
(1) block of 31, marvelous piece, large margins left, top and right, very rare, Plate Nos. 1 to 10, 11 to 20, 24 to 29, 34 to 38, o. g. 70.00
(2) 2c, horizontal pair, superb, bottom of sheet, wide margin, o. g. 4.00
(2) 2c, vert. pair, superb, wide margins all around, o. g. 4.00
(2) 2c, hor. strip of 3, superb, margins, rare, o. g. 6.00
(2) 2c, block of 4, extremely large margin L. & B., o. g. 10.00
(2) 2c, complete sheet of 50 showing plate positions, most remarkable piece, o. g., rarity, cat. $62.50, went to Philip Ward 255.00
(After above was sold Y. Souren Co. offered Mr. Ward $325.00 for this lot.)
(2) 2c, No. 2a, block of six, superb condition, o. g., extra wide margins top and right of sheet, printed on wrong side of sheet, rarity, not priced in Scott's, Stanley Gibbons 20sh. each 60.00
(3) 3c, wide margins all around, deep shade, fine, o. g. 2.00
(3) 3c, wide margin 3 sides, fine, light shade 6.00
(3) 3c, horizontal pair on piece of cover, wide margins, fine item, esuperb 5.50
(3) 3c, horizontal pair, extremely wide margins, superb, o. g. 5.50
(3) 3c, horizontal pair, extremely wide margins, lighter shade, scarce, superb, o. g. 10.00
(3) 3c, horizontal strip of four from bottom of sheet, very wide margins, superb, o. g. 10.00
(3) 3c, piece of three of which the bottom right stamp has been cut out, top of sheet, wide margins, superb, o. g. 6.50
(3) 3c, block of four, shows very dark shade, wide margins, superb, o. g. 10.50
(3) 3c, block of four, lighter shade, wide margins, wonderful piece, superb, o. g. 10.00
(3) 3c, block of 6, vertical, includes wide bottom of sheet, very fine, o. g. 15.00
(3) 3c, horizontal block of 6, bottom of sheet, rare and very fine, o. g... 17.00
(3) 3c, horizontal block of 10, nice margins, superb, o. g. 27.50
(3) 3c, vertical block of 20, superb, extremely fine, fine margins, o. g... 60.00
(4) 5c, fine shade, wide margins, superb, Plate No. 10, no gum 3.40
(4) 5c, deep shade, nice margins, o. g. 2.10
(4) used copy showing Jacmel canc. clearly, 1881, fine piece, nice margins 2.80
(4) 5c, vertical pair, good margins, rare, very fine, o. g. 15.50
(4) 5c, horizontal pair, good margins, rare, very fine 13.00
(4) 5c, horizontal pair, bottom of sheet showing very wide margin, fine piece, o. g. 15.00
(4) 5c, horizontal used pair, fine margins, nice cancellations 11.00
(4) 5c, vertical pair, bottom stamp cut close 6.50
(4) 5c, horizontal pair, nice margins, shows Cap Haitian cancellation clearly and year 1881, Plate Nos. 31 and 32 ..... 9.00
(4) 5c, pair used showing rare Le Havre, France cancellation in red, nice margins 10.50
(4) 5c, block of 4, wide margins, remarkable and rare piece, hardly ever found in larger than pairs, superb, o. g. 41.00
(5) 7c, wide margins with hard to get brown postmark, rare deep shade of blue, nice item, Plate 50 ..... 1.30
(5) 7c, nice margins, shows blue rare postmark, fine, Plate No. 41 ..... 1.30

(6) 20c, fine margins showing U. S. cancellation, very scarce on 20c value 4.40
(6) 20c, wide margins L. & T., shows red canc., rar this way, nice piece. 4.40
(6) 20c, wide margins all four sides, green canc. Port au Price, superb.. 4.30
(6) 20c, wide margins 3 sides showing Jacmel canc., fne and nice piece. 4.10
(6) 20c, wide margins 2 sides, Plate No. 31 ..... 3.80
(6) 20c, horizontal pair, superb, only 25,000 originally printed, remarkable piece, very rare, o. g. (cat. $18) 38.00
(Y. Souren Co. report that after the sale they purchased this piece from J. M. Bartels Co., the buyer at the sale, for $65, and have since sold it for $125.)
(7) 1c, 3 single copies showing different shades, o. g. 1.70
(7) 1c, vertical pair, end of sheet, well centered, hard to get above single, o. g. 2.10
(7) 1c, horizontal pair, finely centered, superb, o. g. 2.00
(7) 1c, horizontal strip of 4 from top of sheet, well centered, deep shade, very fine, o. g. 4.10
(7) 1c, block of 4, edge of sheet at right, scarce, superb, Plate Nos. 39 & 40, 49 & 50, o. g. 4.50
(7a) 1c, block of four, extremely rare piece, imperforate horizontally, unique in block, superb, o. g. 46.00
1882 (7) 1c, block of 6, perfectly centered, fine piece, o. g. 8.00
(7) 1c, o. g., full sheet of 50, a rarity, shows every plate position, wonderful item 141.00
(8a) 2c, 2 singles used with scarce blue cancellations, one off center, other superb 1.10
(8) 2c, 2 singles with blue and green cancellations, one off center, otherwise fine 1.40
(8, 8a, 14) five copies showing contrasting shades, one off center, rest superb, all o. g. 4.50
(9) 3c, o. g. transparent, entire design showing on back, scarce this way, off center 1.25
(9) 3c, o. g., 3 fine copies showing shades and includes 1 rare shade.... 3.80
(9) 3c, o. g., horizontal pair from end of sheet, shows straight edge, Plate Nos. 21 and 31 ..... 4.50
(9) 3c, o. g., horizontal pair, light shade 6.50
(9) 3c, o. g., horizontal block, superb, rare in block 14.00
(9) 3c, o. g., vertical block of 6, perfection 18.50
Cover containing top row strip of 10—3c #9 and two strips of 3 of #10, fine condition 43.00
(10) 5c, o. g., single copies showing contrasting shades, fine, one off cent. 2.20
(10) 5c, horizontal used pair with Cap-Haitian blue canc., scarce, off cent. 3.80
(10) 5c, same, shows nice cancellation, off center 1.10
(11, 12) 7c, 3 o. g. copies showing shades, superb 3.50
(12) horizontal pair, well centered, o. g., fine 5.75
(13) 20c, 3 copies, o. g., shows contrasting shades, one off center, otherwise fine 3.50
(13) horizontal pair, from bottom of sheet, shows part of paper not tinted, o. g., perfection 5.00
(13) vertical pair, o. g., superb, Plate Nos. 31 & 41 ..... 4.75
(13) 20c, 2 pairs, used, one vertical and other horizontal, fine 2.50
(13) 20c, horizontal strip of 4, superb, fine piece 2.50

(13) 20c, horizontal strip of 3, very fine, o. g. 6.50
1882 (13) 20c, o. g., block of 4, wonderfully centered, not often found in larger than singles, Plate Nos. 29, 30, 39 & 40 ..... 13.00
(13) 20c, o. g. block 12, no gum, well centered, rare 31.00
(13a) 20c, vertical block of 10, o. g., one of the gems of this sale, not priced by Scott, but Gibbons catalogs a used pair at 10 shillings each, perfection, rare deep brown shade 115.00
1883 (14) 2c, o. g., four copies of this hard to get stamp showing contrasting colors and plate Nos., one straight edge, rest fine 5.50
(14) 2c, o. g. horizontal pair, superb, rare, Plate Nos. 33, 34 ..... 11.00
(14) 2c, o. g. block of 4, wonderfully fine 30.50
(14) 2c, o. g. block of 4, perfection, scarce, Plate 29, 30, 39, 40 ..... 23.50
(14) 2c, o. g. block of 6, very rare this way, very fine 26.50
(14) 2c, o. g. block of 40, wonderful piece, rarity, fine condition 250.00
(14a) 2c, o. g. horizontal pair, imperf. between, missing in nearly every collection in this country, off center, wonderful piece 110.00
(18) 1c, o. g. block of 8, rare, superb, Plate Nos. 7, 10, 17, 20 ..... 17.00
(18) 1c, o. g. block of 12, fine piece, Plate Nos. 27 to 30, 37 to 40, 47 to 50 ..... 16.00
(18) 1c, o. g. block of 24, rarity, Plate Nos. 1-6, 7-12, 13-18, 19-24 ..... 33.00
(19) 2c, o. g. copies showing shades 8.50
(20) 5c, watermarked "IS" of "PARIS", o. g., very rare and fine 4.25
(20) 5c, horizontal pair, nice cancellation, rare this way 2.00
(20) 5c, o. g. block of 15, remarkable piece, perfection 98.00
(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) Complete set of six values showing counterfeits of 1881 imperf. issue, hard to get in set, invaluable to specialist, all without gum excepting 3c value 7.50
1c, counterfeit used made to deceive Govt. and used to pay postage at Cape Haytian, catalogued by Y & T at 50frcs., perf. 16, nice copy..... 5.25
1882 2c, counterfeit, made to deceive Govt., o. g., not priced unused by Y & T who state the unused are almost unfindable, perf. 16 ..... 5.00
1882 block of an unused 2c, 1882 counterfeit, extremely rare item, Y & T state in catalogue "almost unfindable" unused, not priced this way, Perf. 16, (Y. & T. No. 8c) 11.00
3c, used at Cape Haytian, rarest of counterfeits, to deceive Govt., (Y & T lists 125 fcs.) perf. 16 ..... 11.00
7c used counterfeit to deceive Govt. (Cat. Y & T) fine copy, rare, perf. 16 3.00
20c used counterfeit to deceive Govt. (Listed Y. & T. No. 12a) fine blue Cape Haytian canc., perf. 16 ..... 3.50
20c, unused o. g., counterfeit to deceive Govt. (listed in Y. & T. as being very rare, unused, fine (Y. & T. No. 12a) not priced, perf. 16..... 5.75
No. 20, 5c, vertical pair of proofs in black, very rare, bottom stamp lower corner off 8.50
20c, extremely rare, fine (cat. Y. & T. No. 12a, cat. Fcs. 75) 4.00
Essay printed in blue in 7c. value showing Haytian coat of arms as on 1891 issue, scarce 4.25
No. 24, 5c, Proof in blue, stamp contains large "5" in place of portrait of Haytian President, rare 2.50
"Fiscal Stamp," showing postal canc., rare, (Ref. Forbin) 2.60
1896 (No. 41b, 42b, 43a) in blocks of 6, vertically imperf., o. g., very fine 3.75
1914, No. 218, block of 4, inverted surch., o. g., very scarce 2.60

CHARLES SIDNEY THOMPSON

Los Angeles, Cal.—May 12, 1924.

Covers.

U. S. 10c '51, No. 35b, recut top on a small, neat cover, 2½x4½ in. San Francisco postmark, unfortunately cut into at left, but very handsome nevertheless, and an exceedingly rare cover ..... $ 8.50
U. S. 2c Black Jack, little beauty, 2½x4½ in. Cohoes N. Y. 11-27-66..... 1.25
Australia, 6d, Kookbaurra No. 18, two on front of cover 1.60
Iceland, fine little cover with 130 to 147, Hafnarfjorthur and Reykjavik postmarks 1.00
Iceland, 40 recent covers with about 75 stamps to 1 Kr, many pairs, strips and blocks 5.00
Luxemburg, 10c, #1, beautiful cover, 2x5½ in., red and black towns and square black PD on front, one black town and one railroad cancel on reverse. Addressed to "Monsieur Demangeot, Pharmacien rue des Dominicans, Nancy." Franked with a magnificent horizontal strip of four, a superb piece of great rarity 25.00
Netherlands, 5c #1, nice copy on neat cover, Amsterdam cancel..... 1.20

Blocks.

U. S. 13c No. 339, fine mint block 1.25
Austria, 10kr, No. 126, superb used block, worth full catalog merely as singles, as this stamp costs over $2 wholesale 8.10
Iceland, collection to show postmarks, 102 blocks, consisting of 93|4, 2|6, 5|8, 1|9, and 1|10, 443 stamps in all, an elegant mounted collection, the result of much labor and patience. Nos. 37, 41, 71, 74, 76, 77, 79, 86, 88, 100, 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 110, 11, 13, 14, 15, 20, 26, 7, 8, 34, 7, 8, 34, 7, 8, 9, 65, 7, 80, 2, 8, 9, 92, 3, 4, 5. As singles they lost over $28. Worth much more thus 25.85

United States.

5c '47, nice copy, but close at B, black grid cancel. 5.10
10c '47, a magnificent copy, very large margins, and square green grid cancel, a remarkably fine and beautiful copy, cancellation fully guaranteed 60.00
5c '51, #34, superb copy, parts of both red and black town cancels..... 35.00
10c '51, #35c, recut top, superb copy with fine margins, town cancel.... 18.00
24c '61, a superb August "24" of the gray-lilac shade, with a light and clear Boston PAID, a most beautiful copy, wonderful centering and color 25.25
1c '57, #41, superb, with blue grid and blue PAID 18.70
1c '61, #63, grid and N. Y. Carrier P. M. A., fine strip of three 7.20
12c '61, superb copy, light cancel 2.40
90c '61, #90, perfectly cent. copy, with chequer cancel. 8.50
90c '61, #90, perfectly cent., light shade, another var. of chequer 8.50
24c #153, the finest copy I have seen in 30 years, wonderful color and centering, and deep red "rose window" on bottom third of stamp, a copy like this is of extreme rarity and is worth three or four times catalog, $6.50, but it brought just 7.35
$1 Omaha, #292, superb, used 3.40
24c War, with fine U. S. monogram in shield, fine copy 2.00

EDWIN P. SEEBOHM

San Francisco, Cal.—May 15, 1924.

(Cayman Island, 1907-08, 2½p on 4p brown and blue, cat. at $40., developed some spirited bidding at this sale, the superb o. g. copy going for $36.75. Otherwise British Colonials sold for around 50 per cent. catalog.—H. M. K.)

Cayman Islands.

1907, 4p brown & blue (13) o. g. very fine	$ 1.60
6p olive green & rose (14) o. g. very fine	1.50
1sh purple & green (15) o. g. very fine	2.20
1907-08, ½p on 5sh vermilion & green (18) o. g. very fine, faint double surcharge	7.75
2½p on 4p brown & blue (20) o. g. superb, extremely rare	36.75
1912-14, ¼p-3sh (32-42), 3p (43), 1sh (44), 1sh (49) all o. g. very fine (13)	3.00
5sh green & red on yellow (47) o. g. very fine	2.00
1921-22, ½p-2½p (51-55), 3p-5sh (59-62) all o. g. very fine (9)	2.00
Gibraltar, 1pd violet & black on red (57), a very fine copy of this 20th century rarity, the ultra-particular might find a little surface rubbing at T but not enough to materially affect the stamp	24.00
India, 1909, Official, 25r ultramarine and orange brown (264), superb.	10.75

United States Proofs and Essays.

Essay for 3c stamp, Head of Washington in pink on Goldbeaters skin	2.00
1861, complete set 1c-70c all overprinted "Specimen" in Gothic type; someone has attempted to remove the surcharge from the 15c and two stamps are straight edge, nevertheless a very scarce and interesting set, worth at least $15.00	9.00
1879, 15c orange (189) overprinted "Specimen", straight edge B, no gum, fine & scarce	1.00
30c full black (190) overprinted "Specimen", straight edge B, tiny thin spot T, o. g. fine	1.00
1890, 1c-90c except 8c, Cardboard proofs, all bright & fresh	3.10
1873, Agriculture 30c orange (1508) "Specimen", 1 perf. gone LB corner, fine & rare, only 354 issued	1.20
Executive, 1c-10c complete, Cardboard proofs in light shades, fine	3.20
Interior, 1-90c complete in India paper proofs, very fine & rare	4.75
Navy, 1c-90c complete, India proofs, very fine & rare	4.50
Post Office, 1c-90c complete, India proofs, very fine	4.30
State, 1c-90c cardboard proofs, all very fine & scarce	4.50
State, $2, $5, $10, $20, cardboard proofs, all very fine & scarce	7.75
State, $2 green & black, cardboard proof, very fine	2.10
State, $10 green & black, cardboard proof, very fine	1.20
Treasury, 1c-90c complete, cardboard proofs, very fine	3.60
Franklin & Eagle Carrier, cardboard proofs, very fine	1.20

United States Postage Stamps.

1851, 1c blue (32d), very big margins T & L, sheet margin B but cut into at R 2mm., recut top only and shows very strong double transver, light black canc.	3.50

1869, 90c carmine & black (122), centered a trifle L so that perfs. barely clear design, unusually bright fresh color, practically full o. g., a superb copy of a very rare stamp which is practically never seen in such perfect condition 42.50
1870-71, 1c ultramarine (145), mint block of eight, well centered, straight edge L, slightly soiled, due to an unusually heavy gumming a few perforations have separated on two of the stamps but block is intact, a very rare piece (block of four lists $25.00) 23.50
1918, 24c carmine & blue (522), center block of four, o. g. very fine, perfectly centered 1.75
1918-20, 3c violet, double print (529E), very fine on small piece of cover, an interesting piece 3.00
1919, Shanghai, 2c on 1c-$2 on $1 all o. g., very fine, includes the $1 on 50c which is now unobtainable 4.50
1911-18, Postage due, 50c deep claret (2257), fine block of twenty-eight with imprint & plate No., also 50c (2273) block of four and 9 low value stamps making a return postage of $16.38, all used on an official post office letterhead, very unusual 12.50
1873, Agriculture, 6c, 15c (1503-1506) good copies, 6c lightly pen canc.. 1.40
1873-79, War, on soft paper, 12c (1632), 24c on thin hard paper (1590), each in a fine o. g. block of four 4.70
1919, Narcotic, 1c purple in the four sizes (4379, 4380, 4381, 4382) scarce 1.50
1894, Fresno Bicycle post, complete sheet of six but imperf. one way, a scarce error 6.50

Panama, 1903-04.

50c bistre (83) black surcharge, o. g. very fine & rare, it is priced in Kohl 1915 at $7.50 and the same in the latest Yvert cat. 7.50
1906, 1c on 20c violet (181) superb block of four with triple surcharge, very rare 3.20
1c on 20c violet (181B) o. g. very fine, "Pnnama" 80
1c on 20c violet (181D) inverted surcharge, 1st print, no gum, fine 90
1c on 20c violet (181E) double surcharge, o. g. very fine 70
1c on 20c violet (181F) double surcharge, one inverted, o. g. very fine & rare 1.10
1c on 20c violet (181E) block of four with double surcharge, one stamp with variety "C.T." o. g. very fine straight edge B 2.40
2c on 50c bistre (182c) double surcharge, one diagonal, o. g., very fine & rare 1.10
5c on 1p lake (184-B-F) block of four from TL corner showing inverted A in Panama and Panama reading up and down, both varieties on the same stamp, very fine & rare 3.40
1906-07, 5c blue and black (189) inverted head, G. 25sh 2.00
10c violet and black (191) inverted head, G. 60sh 2.10

MAX OHLMAN

New York City—May 14, 16, 17, 1924.

U. S., N. Y. 5c No. 17a, a rare one, cat. at $100 . . . . . $ 40.00
U. S., 1867, 3c No. 79, grill all over, fine copy 17.75
Argentine, 1862, 15c, No. 7, fine, no gum, rare 13.00

Colum. Republic, 1861, 2½c No. 13, fine copy 22.00
Colum. Rep., 1862, 1p No. 22, no gum 12.25
Hawaii, 1859-61, 2c, very fine margins 9.25
Sierra Leone, 1859, 6p No. 2, imperf., unpriced, bids started at 55 cents. 17.00
Spain, 1851, 2r No. 8, a fine copy of this rarity, cat. $500, first bid was $2 110.00
Spain, 1851, 6r No. 10, red cancellation 18.00
Spain, 1853, 6r No. 23, fine 12.25
Spain, 1865, 12c No. 69a, frame inverted, fine 60.00
Sweden, 1855, 3s No. 1, slight crease difficult to find with a magnifying glass 50.00
Two Sicilies, 1860, ½t No. 9, a fine copy 61.00
Two Sicilies, 1859, 50g No. 18 ..... 14.40
Uruguay, 1a, no gum, unused 64.00
Uruguay, 1856, 80c No. 2, unused, no gum 39.00
Denmark, 1851, 2rbs No. 1, a fine copy 13.20
Lagos, 1884, 10sh No. 25, Specimen, normal $125, o. g. 11.00
Netherland, 1851, 5c No. 1, vert. pair on piece 5.10
New Brunswick, 1861, 12½c No. 9, on cover from St. Johns to London, showing black grid and red paid cancellation, cat. $1 ..... 4.25
Roumania, 1862, 6p No. 13, a good copy 15.10
Cayman Island, 1907-8, 1d on 5sh No. 19 ..... 12.00

W. J. ZINK

Cleveland, Ohio—May 17th, 1924.

U. S. Revenue, $200 green & red (#3901) perforated, superb used ....$ 25.10
U. S. 1861, 3c pink, on cover, very fine 10.40
U. S. 1862, 24c (#78) on small neat cover to England 12.40
U. S. 1870, 3c green on cover with Honeybee cancell 3.10
U. S. 1857, 5c brick red, beautiful used copy 17.80
U. S. 1857, 5c brown (48a) strip of three, red grid cancell, v. f. 38.50
U. S. 1857, 24c lilac (52) blue grid cancell, very fine 14.10
U. S. 1867, 15c black (98) grilled 9x13, superb mint block of four, never hinged 104.75
U. S. 1873, 90c rose carmine, superb mint block of four 80.75
Canal Zone, 1909, (#42a) inverted head, very fine used 5.25
Panama, 1894, (#25a) error "CCNTAVOS", full o. g. very fine 3.75

DANIEL F. KELLEHER

Boston, Mass.—May 17, 1924.

United States, Covers and Rail cancellations.

"A. & St. L & An & Kenn R. R" (Atlantic, St. Lawrence Andro & Kennebec R. R.) in blue on 3c 1851 cover to Farmington, Maine, the cancellation covers the stamp, unusually fine, regarded as rare .....$ 37.00
"B & O. R. R." office stamp in blue, reading "Monrovia May 9, 1865 B & O R. R." covering a 3c 1861 on cover to Baltimore, stamp centered N. 3.75
"Boston & Fitchburg R. R." in blue on a cover to Waltham, Mass., bearing a beautiful 1847, 5c red brown which is lightly canc. with a blue grid, superb cover, decidedly rare 46.00

"Boston & Fitchburg R. R." in blue on a cover to Boston, Mass. This canc. covers a 3c 1851 orange brown and is repeated on the cover. The stamp is slightly cut into but has sheet margin at bottom. The cover attractive and rare 23.00

"B(oston) to Rouses Point R. P. O." in black on a 3c 1869 cover to Barton, Vt., the stamp canc. with black target, very fine 10.50

"Eastern R. R." in blue directly over a 3c 1851 on cover to Exeter, N. H., unusually fine 12.25

"Eastern R. R." in black on a 3c 1857 type II, on cover to Brattleboro, Vt., the canc. is clear and falls on the stamp, very fine 14.25

"Lake Champlain S. B." in black on a 3c 1861, on cover to Whitehall, N. Y. This canc. appears twice, once on the cover and directly over the stamp, very fine 16.00

"Louisville & St. Louis S. B." in black, covering a 3c 1851, on a small piece of the original, this canc. is extremely rare 10.25

"N. H. & Bellows Falls R. R." in black, directly over a 3c 1851, on cover to New York, very fine 22.50

"N. Haven & Greenfield R. R." in black, on a 3c 1851 cover to Springfield, Mass. Cancellation is unusually clear and is directly over the stamp which has sheet margin at bottom and marked shift in lower label block, beautiful cover 33.00

"N. Y. & Boston Stmb. & R. R. R." in black on 3c 1857 type II, on cover to Harrison Square, Mass., fine 9.60

"Norwich & Worcester R. R." clearly stamped in blue on a cover bearing a 3c 1851 which is canc. in blue with an odd grid. The cover addressed to Hadley, Mass., unusually fine 31.50

Same canc. as last, directly over a 3c 1851, on cover to Conn., the stamp slightly cut into, but the cover attractive 15.35

"Ohio & Inda R. R." in black on a horizontal strip of three 3c 1851, on cover to Canton, Ohio. The canc. struck twice, each falling on the strip, railroad canc. on more than one stamp 32.50

"Rutland & Wash.tn R. R." struck twice in blue on a 3c 1851, on cover to New Ipswich N. H., used March 3, 1853 . . . . . 36.00

"South Carolina R. R." in blue, covering a fine horiz. strip of three 1c 1851, type II, on cover to Columbia, S. C., regarded as rare with railroad canc. 180.00

"Steamer Peerless" in black on a 3c 1857, type II, on cover to New Orleans, used Dec. 26, 1859, year date in postmark, canc. covers stamp which has a straight edge at right 10.50

"Stem" in red on cover postm'kd New Orleans also in red, to Dover, N. H. Fine 3c 1851, orange brown is canc. with black grid 5.00

"Steam Boat" in black, covering a 3c 1851, on cover to New York 6.50

"Troy & Whitehall R. R." in blue, on a cover without stamps from Fort Edward to Bloomville, N. Y., a blue "5" stamped on cover 8.75

"Via Nicaragua Ahead of the Mails" in red, on cover to Boston, Mass., bearnig a fine vertical pair of 3c 1851, canc. in black "Steam Ship" in two lines 25.00

Horiz. pair 3c 1851, on cover to Boston, New York postmark cover canc. in blue "Via Nicaragua Ahead of the Mails" 13.50

Horizontal pair, 3c 1851, on cover to Brunswick, Maine. N. Y. postmark, the cover stamped "Forwarded Via Nicaragua from Noisy Carriers Publishing Hall San Francisco" in blue, very fine 51.00

"Vermt & Massts R. R." in black, on a 3c 1851 cover to West Killingly, Ct. The canc. is clear, and directly over the stamp, very fine 17.25

"Worcester & Nashua R. R." in black, on a 3c green 1870 No. 147, to Revere, Mass. The canc. falls on the stamp, unusually fine, rare on this issue 8.00

Cover without stamps to Boston, Mass., Oct. 1847, it bears the New Orleans pmk. "Steam" and a large "10" in blue, very fine 1.20

Cover without stamps canc. in blue Plainfield, Vt Jan 18, 1851, "PAID" and a small "5", the cover addressed to Brokfield, Vt., very fine, 1851 year date canc. are very rare 17.00

Franked 3c red on buff 1853 entire envelope, "Paid-Livingston Fargo & Co by the American Express" in blue, Boston pmk. in red, the stamp canc. "PAID" in grid, very fine 14.00

General Issues on Original Covers.

1847, 5c orange brown, used on cover to New York with Bloods 1c black on gold local, blue Philadelphia 5cts canc. covers the 5c stamp, remarkably fine 16.00

5c dark brown, on cover to Wrentham, Mass., red grid on the stamp. The cover canc. Providence R I. and "5" in red, beautiful cover 36.50

5c brown, on cover missent to Danville, Vt. from Boston and forwarded to Danville, N. H. Black grid and part of the red Boston canc. covers stamp, the Danville, Vt. postmark is in black 9.25

N. Y. to Pontiac, Mich. The stamp red grid and part of red N. Y. post mark, margins except at bottom 26.50

10c black No. 29, on cover from New York to Pontiac, Mich. The stamp red grid and part of the red N. Y. pmk., margins except at bottom, very pretty 26.50

10c black, on cover to Phila., the stamp canc. with red grid, the cover stamped in red "U. S. Express Mail Boston" and marked also in red with a crayon "Due 10", stamp and cover in finest condition 98.00

10c black, horizontal pair on cover to Phila., "U. S. Express Mail Boston" and a large "20" in red on the cover, the stamps canc. with red grid, a wonderfully fine cover 330.00

1851, 1c blue type II, on the original, black grid canc. 10.25

1c blue, type II, "inverted transfer" (No. 91L), on cover to Danville, N. H., the stamp has sheet margin at bottom, but slightly cut into at right, Boston PAID canc. 21.00

1c blue, type II, lightly canc. vertical strip of three on cover to Ludlow, Vt., margins except at right where it is slightly cut into, nice clean cover 16.50

1c blue, type IV, on cover pmk'd Springfield, Mass. 3.70

3c orange brown with N. E. corner markins lightly canc. in blue, on cover pmk'd Manchester, N. H. 9.75

3c red, on cover to Georgia, the stamp is beautifully canc. in red Madison, Ga. 9.25

3c dark red on cover to Ludlow, Vt., pmk'd W. Randolph, V. T., the stamp canc. in black with a large "3" 8.50

3c dull red, canc. Rutland, Vt. in blue, on cover to Ludlow, Vt., very fine. 6.00

3c claret, on cover pmk'd Pawtucket, R. I. in red, the stamp canc. with red grid 6.30

3c orange brown, on cover to Danville, N. H., the stamp canc. in red with part of red Boston pstmk. and also red "Paid" in grid 14.25
3c rose red, on cover to Ludlow, Vt., the stamp beautifully canc. South Framingham, Mass. in green 10.50
3c red, on cover pmkd. Gaysville, Vt., odd design in blue on stamp 13.25
3c red rose, on cover to Conn., Clappville, Mass., and large "5" in circle on cover, two rings made up with dots and dashes tie on the stamp.. 13.00
3c dull red, on cover, Alfred, Me. pmk. "Paid 3" in circle cancels the stamp 3.50
3c dark red, bottom row stamp from cracked plate with 2½mm. margin at bottom, used on cover to N. Y., postmk. "Worcester, Ms., Sep 18, 1857," falls squarely on stamp, close at top 51.00
10c green, No. 35, on cover to Prince Edward Island, cover pmkd. "West Cambridge, Mass Dec 15, 1857" in black and "U. States" in curved label with "C" below in red, stamp canc. with crossed pen lines in red 23.50
10c green used on cover to Dorchester, Mass., with 5c blue Caltfornia Penny Post local No. 6402, the cover has Via Nicaragua printed in black, pmk'd Gloucester, Ms.—MISSENT in blue and in addition New - York Sep 8, in circle in black, part of this latter canc. falls on the 10c stamp, the local being uncancelled, very fine and a very rare combination 112.50
10c green, with complete scrolls No. 35a, on cover to Dorchester, Mass., San Diego, Cal. pmk. cover the stamp which has sheet margin at bot. 37.00
10c green, outer line recut at bottom No. 35b, on cover to Farmington, Me., black San Francisco pmk. covers the stamp which has margine except at right where it is slightly cut into, still an attractive and rare cover 14.25
1857, 1c blue, type V, two copies, each on a separate cover 4.00
3c red, type I, on cover to Chicago, pmk'd Chicago, Ill., Advertised, the stamp canc. Bellingham, Mass., very fine ..... .65
3c type I, on cover pmk'd Cornish, Me., black "10" in circle on stamp, fine 2.20
3c type I, on cover to Concord, N. H., the pmk. Fort Laramie, N. T. covers the stamp, very fine, rare 10.00
3c type I, on cover to Virginia, the stamp clearly pmk'd Leavenworth City, K. T. 9.50
3c type I, defective horizontal pair on cover to Concord, N. H., the pair pmk'd in blue Salt Lake City, Utah. T. 4.15
3c type I, horizontal strip of three and 1c blue type V used together on envelope with stage-coach drawn by four horses "San Francisco Via Los Angeles, St. Louis, New York, Overland", the San Francisco pmk. covers the stamps 37.00
3c type II, canc. "Saint Paul, M. T. May 9, 1858", on cover to Lawrence, Mass. 6.25
3c type II, on cover to Cambridge, Mass., stamp canc. in black "Sioux Falls, D. T. Aug. 15, 1859", date in MSS 13.50
3c type II, horiz. strip of three, used on cover with 1c blue type V, the pmk. "Sonora Cal." covers strip 5.25
10c green, type I, pmk. "Sonora, Cal. 1857," on cover to Royalston, Mass. 5.50
10c dark green, horiz. pair on cover from Marysville, Cal., lightly canc. in blue 12.25
10c green, horiz. pair on cover to Maine, one stamp slightly defective but in this state when affixed, cover and pmk. "Rattlesnake, Cal." 11.50
10c green, three copies used on cover to Cape of Good Hope, with 3c red type II, Boston "Paid" in grid on stamps, cover marked "Steam Via England" in MSS. 38.50

10c green, horiz. strip of three, used on cover to Cape G. H. with 3c type II, cover marked "Via England per Persia" in MSS. Boston Paid canc. on stamps 47.00

10c green, horiz. strip of three, used on cover from Boston to Cape G. H. with 3c type II, marked in MSS. "Via England pr. Nova Scotian," stamps "Paid" in grid, various transit marks 45.00

10c dark green, horiz. strip of three and single 3c type II, used on cover to Cape G. H., marked in MSS. "Via England pr North Briton," Paid in grid on stamps 51.00

12c black, No. 51, two copies used on Patriotic cover from Boston to Austria with two near-pink 3c 1861, Paid in grid falls on stamps 73.00

Horiz. pair and strip of three 12c black, No. 51, used on cover to Cape G. H., with two copies 3c red type II, stamps canc. with Paid in grid... 166.00

Horiz. strip of four and single 12c black, No. 51, used on cover to Cape G. H., with vertical pair of 3c type II, canc. with Boston Paid in grid 265.00

Block of five, 12c black, No. 51, and two copies 3c red type II, used together on cover from Boston to Port Elizabeth, C. G. H., the stamps hit with Boston Paids in grid, remarkably fine, an extremely rare cover 505.00

30c orange No. 53, used on cover from Boston to C. G. H. with 3c red type II. Paid in grid falls on the stamps, the cover has in addition to the usual transit marks 1d and a large "28" stamped in red, remarkably fine cover 120.00

Horizontal pair, 30c orange No. 53 and two copies 3c red type II, used together on cover to Cape of Good Hope, the Boston Paid canc. in grid covers the stamps which are in unusually fine condition, an extremely rare cover 510.00

1861 August, 10c dark green No. 58, superb horizontal strip of three used on cover from Boston to Cape of Good Hope with 3c rose No. 65, lightly canc. with Paid in grid, one of the most attractive covers in the sale 405.00

1861, Second Issue, 1c blue No. 63, on neat cover, the pmk. "Saint Louis, Mo." falls on the stamp, very fine 3.80

1c blue and 3c rose, used together on cover from New York to Mass., the 1c canc. with an odd design in black, the 3c pmk'd New York 1862, very fine 10.25

1c blue No. 63, used on cover from Groveland, Mass. to Georgetown, Ms. with 2c black No. 73, each stamp canc. with a large "PAID" in black, the 2c stamp not perfectly centered, but the cover attractive and unusual 7.00

1c blue, used on cover with three 3c rose No. 65, from Boston to Prince Edward Island, a large "15" in circle hit twice cancels the stamps, one 3c stamp torn, but the appearance of the cover is fine 11.25

1c blue No. 63, horizontal pair on cover to Phila., the cover and each stamp canc. in black "U. S. Penny Mail, Phila., Pa", unusually fine. 10.00

1c blue, No. 63, horiz. strip of three, used cover Phila. to Flemington, N. J., with Bloods local, No. 6246, black bar cancellation 10.50

1c bright blue, horiz. strip of three, cover to Maine, stamps postmkd. Washington, D. C. 6.50

3c pink, No. 64, lightly canc. on patriotic cover pmkd. Havana, N. Y.... 17.00

3c rose, block of three, cover to Wilbraham, Mass., pstmk. "Fryeburg, Me." struck five times on cover, stamps have a different canc. on each, "Paid 3" in circle, a grid and on other word "Paid" appears four times 22.00

5c buff, 1c blue and horiz. pair of 30c orange, Nos. 63, 67, 71, used on cover from Boston to Cape G. H., stamps tied to cover with neat Boston Paid canc. in grid, very fine 205.00

5c buff, dark shade, cover to Cape G. H., with 1c blue and horiz. pair 30c orange same issue, Boston Paid canc. 220.00

12c black and 3c rose, used together on patriotic cover with picture of Washington, flags and motto in color, New York Br. Pkt in red and black PAID in grid cancels the stamps, Boston to Austria, beautiful. 53.00

12c black, two copies, 1c blue and 3c rose used together on patriotic cover with flag, clasped hands, stars, etc., in color, Boston to Austria, the stamps canc. with PAID in grid and in red with two transit canc., an unusually pretty cover 63.00

Same combination as last, on patriotic cover with eagle and flags in color, Boston to Austria, the stamps tied to cover with black paids and red Boston Pkt., an exceedingly attractive cover 68.00

24c red lilac and two 3c rose used together on cover with picture of eagle on shield, etc., in green, Boston to Paris and forwarded to London, black Paid in frame and in grid cancels the stamps, a very fine and rare cover 82.00

30c orange No. 71, used on cover to Cape of Good Hope with 3c rose No. 65, black PAID in grid calls on the stamps 39.00

30c orange and 3c rose, on cover from Dover, N. H. to Australia, black grid canc., the cover has in addition to the usual transit canc. a large "12" and "28" stamped on it in red, very fine 26.50

30c orange, 3c rose, horiz. pair of each, cover Boston to Cape G. H., Paid canc. in grid 41.00

1861-66, 5c red brown, No. 75, used cover Boston to Cape G. H., with 10c green and 30c orange, light canc. in black, the 5c hase wide straight edge at right 47.00

5c red brown, 1c blue and horiz. pair 30c orange, on cover Boston to Cape G. H., lightly canc. with Paid in grid 70.00

15c black No. 77, lightly canc. in red and in black on cover from Chicago to Berlin, very fine 7.40

24c lilac No. 78, light target canc., on letter forwarded from London to Switzerland. Many transit marks 16.25

24c gray lilac used on cover from Boston to Australia with 5c brown and 10c green, black bars canc. the stamps, very fine tho 10c, 24c have straight edges 11.75

1867, 3c dark rose, grilled all over, No. 79, unusually fine copy, canc. in black on neat cover to Albany, N. Y. 66.00

3c rose No. 94, canc. Paid 3 in circle, on cover pmk'd Hartford, Vt..... 4.00

1869, 6c ultram. No. 115, on cover from Manchester, N. H. to Magog, Que. 20.00

1870, 6c carmine No. 137, fine copy on cover, New York to Cambridge, Mass. 6.25

3c green, on cover pmk'd Wash'n D. C. Congress in black and in blue "U. S. Senate P. O. 1878", very fine 7.75

1879, 3c green on cover, Worcester, Mass. to Lime Rock, R. I., a large shield in black covers the stamp 5.75

1883, 2c red brown, two covers, single copy on each canc. with the head of an Indian, Head Tide, Me. to Woburn, Mass., very fine 5.50

1898, Trans-Mississippi Issue, 2c, vertical strip of five, each stamp canc. with Kicking Mule, Port Townsend, Wash. to Newton, Mass. 9.50

United States Stamps Not on Covers.

New York, N. Y. 1845, 5c black No. 17, canc. with two pen strokes, wide margins, very fine 40.50
5c black No. 17, barely touched by red canc., a superb copy 81.00
1847, 5c red brown No. 28, blue grid, very fine tho close at lower right. . 5.10
5c brown, light magenta grid 13.25
5c brown, olive shade, lightly canc. in red, superb copy 16.50
5c grayish brown, with part of adjoining stamps at top and left, red grid, remarkably fine 8.75
5c dark brown, grid canc. in deep red, superb 14.50
Another copy, darker shade, blue town canc., dated Feb. 29, fine 9.00
1c dark blue, bottom row pair with over half of next stamp at left, wide margin at right, sheet margin at bottom, the right hand stamp showing double transfer, black town and one stamp lightly pen marked, a beautiful piece 54.00
3c red No. 33 with 4mm margin at top, blue Paid in small grid, very fine. 12.00
3c red, cancelled with a large "3" across a fancy scroll containing Paid, very fine tho cut close on three sides 5.50
3c dark red, canc. in blue with small "3" under a curved Paid 4.40
3c red, canc. in blue Pittsfield N. H. Dec. 25, a nice clean copy tho slightly cut into 3.40
3c carmine red, canc. in blue with seven bar grid, superb 9.25
3c dark red, stitch wmk., unusually fine 2.10
3c claret, canc. "5" in black, superb 16.50
3c orange red, canc. "Macon, Ga." in green, very fine 3.00
3c orange brown, canc. with a large "24" in black, beautiful appearance in spite of thinning and tiny nick at top, very rare 7.00
3c orange brown, town canc. in blue 2.80
3c orange brown, seven bar grid in blue, very fine 4.60
Another very fine copy with the same canc. 3.30
3c orange brown with wide margin at left, canc. "2 cts" in a double lined circle, very fine and rare 31.00
3c orange brown, canc. with a large "3" in blue, also another copy with the same canc. in black 10.50
3c orange brown, three fine copies, shades, each canc. with large blue grid 4.75
3c dull red, fine horiz. pair with black Chicopee star on each stamp. 5.25
1857, 1c blue, type Ia No. 40b, lightly canc. and perfectly centered, a wonderfully fine copy of this rare stamp 285.00
1c dark blue, type II, showing the big plate crack running from "U" at top to "N" of "one" at bottom, lightly canc., a remarkably fine example of this rare variety, tho perfs partly clipt at T and B 91.00
3c dark red, type I No. 43, straight edge at right, bottom row stamp from the Cracked Plate, lightly canc., very fine and rare 45.00
1861, 3c rose No. 65, canc. in blue "U. S." in circle, very fine 5.25
3c, canc. "U. S." in circle in black 2.60
3c, canc. with a "6" in black 3.40
3c, canc. "U. S. M." with dash at top and at bottom 3.20
3c on tiny piece of cover, silhouette in blue of Uncle Sam in a derisive mood 35.50
3c, canc. "5" and "10" each in a circle 4.30
3c, canc. with an "anchor" 6.25
3c, canc. in bright green on piece of cover pmk'd Sharon, Vt. 12.00
3c, All Seeing Eye canc. in blue, very rare 20.00

Confederate States. (On Original Covers.)

Cover without stamps, postmarked New Orleans, La. and a large "3" in black, and in red "Charlestown, Mass." in one line, marked in mss., a soldiers letter 4.80
Carolina Female College N. C., in black, over a 3c 1851, on cover to So. Carolina 11.75
New Orleans 1861, 5c brown No. 109, on cover to Ark., close margins, otherwise fine 8.20
5c brown No. 109, fine copy on cover 10.75

General Issues.

1861, 5c dark green No. 200, on cover to Baton Rouge, La., New Orl. pmk 5.60
5c green No. 200, Rocky Mount, N. C. to Raleigh, grid on stamp 5.60
5c green No. 200, canc. with three pen strokes and postmarked Tudor Hall, Va., on cover to Hanover Co., Va. 3.70
5c green, a very fine pair used on cover with 10c blue No. 201, to Richmond, Va., lightly canc., a rare combination 45.00
5c sage green, fine vertical pair, lightly canc., on cover to Lynchburg, Va. 16.50
10c blue No. 201, lightly pmk'd in blue, on cover to Dixie, Va., very fine. 12.00
10c dark blue on cover to Georgia, stamp canc. Abington, Va., fine cover 15.50
1862, 2c green No. 202, on cover to Tuskagee, Ala., Savannah, Ga., Paid on the stamp which is cut into at bottom, a good cover 29.00
2c green, vertical strip of three on cover to Fayette, Miss., lightly canc., a rare cover tho bottom stamp badly damaged 11.25
5c blue, on cover, Orangeburg, S. C. to Lynchburg, very fine 6.90
5c blue and U. S. 3c 1857 type II, used together on cover to Fortress Monroe, Va., the postmark Old Point Comfort, Va., falls on both stamps, a fine cover 53.00
5c light blue and 5c dark blue, used together on cover to Bibb, Ala., dated Richmond pmk. on the stamps, fine 8.60
5c blue, light postmark, horiz. pair on cover to Jackson, Miss. 11.00
10c rose No. 204, on patriotic cover, wide margins on three sides, close at right, Richmond postmark 19.00
10c rose, on clean cover, Savannah cancellation 17.50
10c rose No. 204, off cover, canc. Richmond, Va., Jul 31, 1862 . . . . . 17.75
5c blue No. 205, fine copy on cover, Richmond postmark, June 14, 1862. 4.80
5c blue No. 205, vert. pair, on cover with picture of Confed. flag in color, Richmond cancellation 10.25
5c blue No. 205, two horiz. pairs on forwarded cover, one pair with Richmond postmark, other Clinton, S. C. 12.25
1863, 2c brown red No. 207, smudge canc. cover from Potts, Tenn. to Forsyth, Ga., "Due 4" stamped in black on cover 8.25
2c No. 207, fine copy on cover, Charleston postmark 18.50
2c No. 207, single, horiz. pair and a vertical pair used together on cover to Salisbury, N. C., the stamps canc. Raleigh, N. C., a fine cover . . . 43.50
10c (TEN CENTS) milky blue No. 208, fine copy, lightly pmk'd, on cover to China Grove, Ala. 29.50
10c milky blue No. 208, not on cover, very fine 21.50
10c milky blue No. 209, on cover to Alabama, Mobile, Ala., Jul 4, 1863, on the stamp which shows complete frame line at top and bottom, most of it at right and at left a position dot and a wee part of the line, unusually fine 127.00

VAHAN MOZIAN, INC.

New York City—May 23-27, June 16th-17, 1924.

U. S. 3c 1851 (33) block of four, cancelled "Paid"	$ 22.25
1867, 3c rose, horizontal strip of three	4.80
1918, $5.00 green & black, fine pair	3.15
Guatemala, 1882, 2c brown & green, center inverted, o. g.	7.00
Norway, 1854, 4s blue, large margins, numeral cancell	4.00
Porto Rico, 1877, 10c brown (14c) unused, no gum	13.00
Siberia, Priamur Issue, very fine lot of 5 stamps (86-90) o. g.	$ 1.10
2, 3, 4k (86-88), o. g., very fine copies	1.10
Set of 3 surcharges (90, 91, 92), o. g., very fine	3.00
Set of 3 surcharges (93-95) o. g., very fine	3.00
25, 35, 50, 70 kopeck (96-99), o. g., very fine	3.90

CHARLES S. THOMPSON

Los Angeles—June 9th, 1924.

Ceylon, Rupee 2.25, No. 154, unused	$ 5.00
Dominica, 5sh. Edward, No. 45, unused	5.00
Falklands, 4d. No. 2, unused	8.10
Jamaica, 10sh pictorial, No. 87, unused	4.77
Bahamas, 1sh War Tax, No. 305, fine used copy	9.10
Denmark, 2 rbs. No. 1, very fine used copy	17.50

TENTH FERRARI SALE

Paris, France—June 18th, 19th & 20th.

The tenth sale showed considerable diminution in interest and the total realized, Fcs. 1,886,270, was considerably less than it was expected the fine offering of rarities would bring. The highest price paid was Fcs. 50,000 which M. Theo. Champion, well known Paris dealer, paid for a very fine copy of the British Guiana 2c black on pale rose of 1850, a used copy initialed "J. B. S." Mr. Warren Colson of Boston, Mass., was the next highest bidder for a single stamp in securing one of the two known fine unused copies fo the Cape of Good Hope 4d. red Woodblock error for Fcs. 41,400. Some of the other high prices were:

Canada, 12d black, 1851, superb mint copy	Fcs. 27,500.
British Guiana, 1850, 4c black on yellow, used	Fcs. 20,000.
British Guiana, 1850, 4c black on roange, used	Fcs. 16,000.
British Guiana, 1851, 4c black on blue, unused	Fcs. 13,000.
British Guiana, 1853, 4c blue, used, superb	Fcs. 36,000.
New South Wales, 1851-54, Block of six, 8d. orange, unused	Fcs. 47,500.
New South Wales, Block of ten, 1d red, 1851, unused	Fcs. 23,000.
Switzerland, 1843, superb block ten of 6rp, horizontal lines, one retouch	Fcs. 21,000.

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¼ Page	$ 5.00	$ 4.50	$ 4.00
⅛ Page	$ 2.50	$ 2.25	$ 2.00

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ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist,
807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDITOR'S COLUMN

Within a few days the 39th Annual Convention of The American Philatelic Society will come to order both to record the progress of the society in the last year and to initiate legislation and plans for a still greater advance in the coming year. A large attendance is already assured for the Detroit meeting and the vote on the many important matters to be presented to the Convention body promises to be representative of all sections of the country. There won't be any deadlock over the presidency nor will the speeches be broadcast by radio so you had better join the crowd and listen in without head phones. Last call! It's August 12th, 13th & 14th at Detroit, Michigan.

The Eleventh Philatelic Congress of Great Britain convened at Glasgow, Scotland, June 3rd to 6th. In addition to the many delegates representing English Philatelic Societies there were a number from organizations in the colonies. This year three additional names were added to the "Roll of Distinguished Philatelists," the gentlemen so honoured being Mr. Lawrence Arthur Burd, a specialist in the line engraved issues of Great Britain, Mr. Reeve Rundle, well known collector of Australia and Monsieur Henri Phillip Manus, celebrated Dutch Collector who has done so much for philately in Holland. The total number of names on the roll now number fifty.

The "Bates" Prize, annually awarded for the best paper on a previously designated subject, this year it being "Specialism, its field, its aims, its dangers,"

was not awarded owing to there being only two papers submitted. The subject is surely a good one and the Committee has deferred the award until next year by which time it is expected there will be additional entries.

A feature of the Congress is the reading of papers on serious philatelic subjects with a discussion by the delegates which bespeaks a wide knowledge of our British cousins in the intricacies of philatelic specialism. Among the papers read were "Sources of Information for the Philatelic Student" by Mr. F. Mellville, "Four Years of a Canadian Collection" by Mr. Neil A. MacLean, "The Lithographic Process in Stamp Production" by Mr. George Milne and "The 1882 Provisionals of British Guiana" by Mr. A. D. Ferguson. Among the business matters disposed of was the adoption of a resolution authorizing the Executive Committee to undertake and arrange for the publication of a supplement to the "Philatelic Index" of Jex Long (which runs to 1914) and bring this work up to date. Mr. Dorning Beckton who proposed this resolution reviewed in his remarks the efforts that have been made in various countries to provide collectors with an adequate index to philatelic literature. The Index published as a supplement to The American Philatelist was said by Mr. Beckton to be "out of date" and he seemed to regard its completion as something not to be looked forward to by the present generation.

There seems to be a steady urge in all the larger philatelic centers for a practical and immediate "Philatelic Index" and while it is always admitted that the efforts of other philatelists in other countries are in some form not practical and hopeless of completion the advocates of such an index seem to think that they alone can successfully encompass the great amount of detailed labor involved. It seems odd to us that it has never struck these gentlemen that what is so difficult for a few might become a resaonable task for many. Philately is international in character, more so than any other hobby, and its real force will be realized only when that fact is both recognized and made use of. Why not seek international co-operation in the preparation of a "Philatelic Index"? There are many here who will agree to index all the American publications and assist in co-ordinating the work of other collectors in connection with the publications of their own countries. A plan could easily be evolved that would standardize the scheme and the resultant digest would be comprehensive, practical and the expense pro rated, not unreasonably costly. An International Philatelic Index would be a good non-political subject to establish co-operation between collectors throughout the World.

Mr. Edward Stern who has just returned from a trip to Soviet Russia writes entertainingly in "Philatelic Gossip" and the "Collectors' Club Journal" of his experiences abroad. Mr. Stern who was accompanied by Mr. Maurice Sherman, holder of the Russian philatelic concession in this country, expected to bring back a notable collection, said to have been that of the Czar, but was obliged to be content with some lesser items which however are said to be of unusual interest.

It has just been announced in London that the famous "Trivett" collection of Great Britain will be offered at auction during November by Messrs. Plumridge & Co. at their Chancery Lane, London offices. This collection is famed for the many "unique" rarities it contains and its superb condition. Among the items of special interest are the rarer Sievier essays of 1841, the copy of the 9d

Plate 5 of 1865 which was sold in 1915 by His Majesty King George for the benefit of the Philatelic War Fund and the unique imperf block of 40 of the 1½d of 1870 with the error "O. P.—P. C." besides numerous extremely rare specialized items of the ever popular "penny black."

The Collectors Club Philatelist announces in the July issue the gift by Mr. William R. Ricketts of his splendid philatelic Library to the Collectors Club. This library, rich in rare works and special editions is no doubt the finest held by any individual in this country and the Collectors Club is indeed to be congratulated in acquiring it for the use of its members.

Mr. Harry Konwiser, who watches the stamp sales for the benefit of the readers of the A. P., has been touring the Middle West in the interests of his popular radio magazine known as "The Radio Dealer," and being a fast worker found time to call on his many stamp friends besides attending the big Masonic gathering at Kansas City. While he found very few of his philatelic pets, the early Denmarks, in the Western stock books he took back to New York a lot of promises of "first chance" at all future arrivals which we hope will materialize as he has promised us an article on this country when he gets a few more items he is looking for.

The International Exhibition which was expected to be held in Philadelphia in 1926 in connection with the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of The American Philatelic Society appears to have been too big a task for collectors in that city and there is talk now of holding the Exhibition in New York City instead. As after all the A. P. S. members will be the backbone of this enterprise the Detroit convention will no doubt take steps to co-operate with the Exhibition Association that plans to conduct the big show.

REVIEWS.

STANDARD CATALOGUE OF STAMP BOOKS (Published by Harris Publications, Ltd., Victoria St., London, England. Price 1sh.) A priced list of the comprehensive stock of this well known firm which gives in 36 closely set pages the major articles and handbooks on philatelic subjects. Each work is carefully listed as to name of author, date of publication, number of pages, plates and an indication of the contents. A guide of practical utility which the publishers keep up to date with a "Library Supplement" issued in connection with their excellent "Philatelic Magazine."

HISTORY FROM THE STAMP ALBUM. A SIMPLIFIED COLLECTION. Nos. 11 & 12 of the Philatelic Institute papers, edited by Fred J. Melville. (The Philatelic Institute, Publishers, 26 Plumstead High St., Londno, Eng. Price 7d. each, post free.) Two more of Mr. Melville's charming brochures which have proven of such great help to the beginner in philately and which too contain more meat for the advanced than would be suspected from the titles.

The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

Mr. Fred Melville in his recent excellent monograph on the stamps of "Oil Rivers and Niger Coast" in discussing the rare provisional surcharges says that they are "peculiarly liable to the attention of the counterfeitor" and suggests that "It is important, therefore, for collectors to be in possession of the fullest knowledge of the genuine stamps, and as an additional safeguard, it should be possible for organized philately as represented by Societies and Expert Committees, to preserve a register recording the location of each specimen known of the chief rarities." We are not overly enthusiastic over the method proposed for circumventing the "Snake" and have previously suggested a plan which we believe will be practical in ridding Philately of the counterfeitor but we certainly wish to aid as far as we can any plan that may defeat his effort to defraud the collector and which indirectly harms the entire hobby by undermining the confidence placed in its gems. In order to test the value of Mr. Melville's plan we ask that every colelctor reading this page report to the Editor, as a trial, such stamps as he may own of Niger Coast, Scotts Nos. 7 & 7a, the provisional issue of 1893 and to specially note every variety. These stamps, provisionally surcharged at the post office of Old Calabar, during September 1893 to supply a temporary deficiency of the ½d. value were produced from four half sheets of 120 stamps each of the 1d. lilac, making a total of 480 stamps overprinted and as each one of the original stamps was divided into two the total number of the ½d. stamps prepared was 960. The type for the overprint was set up to surcharge twelve stamps at one time in a horizontal row and the first row printed was in violet ink but as this showed up poorly on the lilac stamp the color was immediately changed to vermillion. Thus there were but twelve stamps overprinted in violet making 24 copies of the ½d. provisional in this color. The remainder, 936 stamps, were in vermillion making the violets outstanding rarities. But one unused pair is known which happens to be se tenant with a pair in the second row with the overprint in vermillion. A used block of eight is also known, the two upper 1d. stamps overprinted in violet and the two lower in vermillion, this block is on piece of the original. The stamps were printed on a small hand press and a number of varieties were recorded at the time, one of the sheets being reported to contain in the Third row, two stamps, the 3rd & 9th with dividing line reversed, that is running from left to right, the Seventh row with one stamp with dividing line out of place and the Eighth row with two stamps, the fourth and tenth with the dividing line reversed and the figure of value ½d. inverted. The latter is here illustrated and it must be about as rare a variety as the violet overprint. The variety listed in Scott, double surcharge in violet, cannot be accounted for by specialists and is of doubtful status. Has any reader a copy of this?

PRECANCELS.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to F. B. Eldredge, Attleboro, Mass. Use Bushnell's types for descriptions when possible.

ARIZONA.

PHOENIX—Type I (W. I.) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, inverted.

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES—Type II (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 20 cent, reading down.
OAKLAND—Type I (W. L.) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.
PASADENA—Type same as (W. 1) except that it is between lines 10 mm. apart, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 7 cent, 10 cent.
SAN FRANCISCO—Type III, HARDING, perf. 11, 2 cent.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT—Type IV on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent, 10 cent.
DANBURY—Type I (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 10 cent.
TORRINGTON—Type III (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.
HARTFORD—Type I (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.
NEW HAVEN—Government type, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, 1 cent.
NEW HAVEN—Type 1v (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 10 cent.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON—Type I on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 10 cent.

FLORIDA.

SAINT PETERSBURG—Type II (U. 5) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 6 cent.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA—Type V on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.
ATLANTA—Type V on issue of HARDING, perf. 11, 2 cent.

ILLINOIS.

CHAMPAIGN—Type I (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.
CHICAGO—Type III (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.
CHICAGO—Type described in May, 1924 A. P. on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, perf. 10; 3 cent; 5 cent, inverted; 6 cent; 6 cent, inverted; 8 cent.
PEORIA—Type VIII (U. 4) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent, inverted.
CHICAGO—Similar to (U. 18) on issue of 1918-20, perf. 11, offset print, 3 cent.

INDIANA.

ELKHART—Type II (U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent, inverted.
PERU—(U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 14 cent.
SOUTH BEND—Type II (U. 5) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, inverted.

INDIANAPOLIS—Type IV on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 15 cent.
FORT WAYNE—Type III (U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent.
ELKHART—Type II (U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.
GOSMEN—Type II (U. 2) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent.
SOUTH BEND—Type II (U. 5) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent; 1 cent, inverted.
MUNCIE—Type V (U. 14) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent.

IOWA.

DES MOINES—Type VII on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent; Type VI, 2 cent HARDING.
FORT MADISON—Very similar to (U. 6) except that the rules are 13mm. apart, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent, 25 cent, reading down.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Type described in May 1922, A. P. on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ATTLEBORO—Type II, on issue of 1917-23, postage due, perf. 11, 10 cent; 30 cent, double; 30 cent, double, inverted; Type II, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 5 cent; 5 cent, inverted, double; 8 cent, inverted, double; 9 cent, inverted; Type I (U. 16) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, vert., rotary, 2 cent; Type I (U. 16) on issue of 1914-15, perf. 10, 2 cent, double.
BOSTON—Type VIII (U. 2) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 6 cent.
GLOUCESTER—Type I on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent; 5 cent, inverted.
HOLYOKE—Type IV (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.
LOWELL—Horizontal inscription in two lines of sans-serif capitals, Lowell in wide letters 3½ mm. high, Mass in more narrow ones, 4½ mm. high, between rules 11 mm. apart, and 2 mm. thick, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent, 5 cent, 10 cent.
SPRINGFIELD—Gov't. type on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent.
TAUNTON—Type described in April A. P., on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.
WEBSTER—Type described in January 1922 A. P. on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.
BOSTON—Type VIII (U. 2) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 6 cent, inverted.
FRAMINGHAM—Type I (U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.
GARDNER—Similar to (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.
SALEM—Type 1x (U. 4) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent, 5 cent.

MARYLAND.

FEDERALSBURG—(U. 16) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.

MICHIGAN.

BATTLE CREEK—Gov't. type, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, 1 cent; Type III (U. 5) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent.
THREE RIVERS—(U. 16) on issue of 1923, HARDING, perf. 11, 2 cent.
DETROIT—Government type on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.
DETROIT—Type II (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 6 cent, 11 cent.
GRAND RAPIDS—Government type, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent.
HARRISVILLE—Same as (U. 20) except that bars are 10 mm. apart and 1 mm. thick and in two horizontal lines, on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS—Type IX (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 7 cent, 10 cent.
SAINT PAUL—In two lines of sans-serif capitals, 2½ mm. high, in rectangular frame, showing parts of three impressions, on each stamp, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10 vertically, reading down, 1 cent.

MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY—Type V (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 7 cent, 8 cent.
LOUISIANA—(U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 3 cent, 4 cent.
SAINT LOUIS—Type V on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, HARDING; 8 cent, 15 cent.
LOUISIANA—(U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 10 cent.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN—Type III (U. 22) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, 4 cent.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CLAREMONT—Type LV on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent, reading up.

NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE—Type VIII on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.
JERSEY CITY—Type II (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.
NEWARK—Type V (U. 2) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent.
NEW BRUNSWICK—Type described in March, 1921 A. P. on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent.
NEWARK—Government type, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10 vertically, 1 cent.
RIVERTON—Similar to (U. 9) except that the distance between lines is 13½ mm. on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 6 cent, 8 cent.

NEW YORK.

ATTICA—Gov't. type on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent.
DANSVILLE—Type I (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.
ITHICA—Type II (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.
NEW YORK—Type XII on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 6 cent.
SCHENECTADY—Type I (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.
SYRACUSE—Horizontal inscription in two lines of capitals with serifs, 2½ mm. high, between fine lines 15 mm. apart, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 6 cent.
UTICA—Type II (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.
ALBANY—Type VI (U. 22) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.
BROOKLYN—Type XII on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 3 cent.
GARDEN CITY—Horizontal inscription in two lines of sans-serif capitals, very similar to (U. 22) NEW YORK spelled in full between bars 10 mm. apart, and 1 mm. thick on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent; 1 cent, double.
GARDEN CITY—Type described in March 1924 A. P. on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent, double.
GROTON—Type (U. 1) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 6 cent.
JAMESTOWN—(U. 18) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent, inverted.
LONG ISLAND CITY—Type described in May, 1924 A. P. on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, vertically, reading down, 5 cent.
NEW YORK—Type X on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 15 cent, 20 cent, down, 2 cent, HARDING.

ROCHESTER—Type VIII (U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent, 4 cent.
ROCHESTER—Type described in May 1924 A. P. on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, vertically, reading up, 1 cent.
SYRACUSE—Type similar to (U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, 5 cent, 8 cent.
LONG ISLAND CITY—Type II (U. 5) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent, inverted, 9 cent.

NORTH DAKOTA.

JAMESTOWN—(U. 8) on HARDING issue, perf. 11, 2 cent; 2 cent, inverted.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI—Type VI (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 7 cent, 8 cent.
ASHLAND—Type VI on issu eof 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent, 4 cent, 6 cent, 20 cent, reading down.
CLEVELAND—Government type on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, vertical coil, 1 cent.
CLEVELAND—(U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent, inverted, 6 cent.
CINCINNATI—Government type, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10 vert. coil.
DAYTON—Government type, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, vertical coil, 1 cent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA—Type X (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 6 cent, 7 cent.
PITTSBURGH—Type VI (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 7 cent.
ERIE—Type I on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.
PHILADELPHIA—Type 10X X (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 8 cent.
SCRANTON—Type V (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.

RHODE ISLAND.

PAWTUCKET—Type III (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent.
PROVIDENCE—Type III (U. 5) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent; 2 cent, HARDING; 3 cent.
PAWTUCKET—Type IV (U. 8) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 6 cent.

TEXAS.

HOUSTON—Type IV (U. 1) on HARDING, perf. 11, 2 cent.
SAN ANTONIO—Type LV (U. 5) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, 2 cent, HARDING.
WACO—Type (U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 3 cent.

WEST VIRGINIA.

HUNTINGTON—Type III (U. 5) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent, 10 cent.
WHEELING—Type I (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.

WISCONSIN.

LA CROSSE—Type IV on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, rotary, 1 cent.
MILWAUKEE—Type VI (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 3 cent, 4 cent, inverted.
RACINE—Type V (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.

W. G. Windhurst (3078) reports the following:—

CHICAGO, ILL.—Type described in May 1924 A. P. on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 30 cent, double struck.
CLEVELAND, OHIO—Type VIII on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 15 cent, double strike.
MEXICO, MO.—Type very similar to (U. 15) only more like typewriter type, between bars 11 mm. apart and 1 mm. thick, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent.

L. F. McQuitty writes:—In looking over a copy of the A. P. of this month, in the precancel department I noticed that Oklahoma was not very well represented, and as I am here and have quite a few of the Oklahoma precancels, I thought it would be the proper thing to give you what information I could concerning them. He mentions as follows:—

GUTHRIE—Type I (U. 1) 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent, 1 cent inverted, 1 cent inverted double, 3 cent inverted, 5 cent, 5 cent inverted, 6 cent, 7 cent inverted, 9 cent; on 1922-23, perf. 11, the 1, 2 inverted, 4 inverted, 4 double, 8 normal and double, 10 cent.
MUSKOGEE, OKLA.—Muskogee in upper and lower case, capital 4 mm. high, OKLA in capitals without serifs in two lines, between lines 12½ mm. apart and 1 mm. thick, handstamped.

Of others I have the 13c Oklahoma, Oklahoma, 8c McAlester, 8c Sapulpa inverted, 4c and 7c handstamped in purple ink, Eufaula, Okmulgee, Okla., 2 cent HARDING issue, reading up and down. I secured these through a bank in Okla. City, Okla. Of the old style stamps I have from OKLAHOMA, OKLAHOMA, the 1c, 2c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c. Of the new OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. I have the 1c, 2c, 5c, 5c inverted. I also have one of the 1922-23, 5 cent stamps with the OKLA. OKLA. precancel.

R. S. Nelson (1214) reports:

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Type II on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 4 cent, inverted, 8 cent, inverted; on 1922-23 issue, perf. 11, 7 cent, 8 cent.
SELMA, ALA.—(U. 26) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.

William Hoffman (5630) writes:—Enclosed find copy of 2 cent HARDING of SPRINGFIELD, MO.—The type is a new one, the old plate having been destroyed in a fire. The new issue current, (U. 18) which have appeared are the 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 cent.

We Buy & Sell Stamps
—A Few of Our Many Selling Offers:—
500 different Asia mounted $6.50
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KANSAS CITY, MO.

REPORT of the SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 11. **July 1, 1924.**

Applications Pending.

Allentown Branch No.
Bacarat, Rev. Dr. G. J.
Berg, T. H.
Barnes, Rev. Geo. E.
Bickford, C. L.
Biddle, Winthrop L.
Boteler, Emanuel P.
Bowman, Francis B.
Butcher, Paul C.
Caster, Merle J.
Child, Stanley G.
Clemence, Victor L.
Douglas, Adam C.
Duryee, Al. C.
Eagleston, F. L.
English, H. W.
Friz, Rev. Adolf.
Gere, Herbert G.
Grandmontagne, Rudolph
Hagar, F. Kimball
Hamill, Smith
Hayes, Stanley W.
Heilpern, Isaac
Hendrickson, E. D.
Henry, Lt. Harry
Jessen, Henry
Jones, Raymond A.
Keim, Edgar A.
Konwiser, Dr. Saml.
Koons, Dorsey W.
Laub, Theodore
Levy, Alfred B.
Lemal, Wm. W.
Litwin, Joseph
Long, Wm. B.
Mannel, Geo. F.
Marchi, G.
Mason, Harry J.
McAdams, Dr. W. R.
Mejia, P. Jose
Meldorf, Axel
Murdock, Harold C.
Mudiyanse, K.
Pellerin, Antoine
Penny, Willard F.
Reimer, Richard
Richards, W. C.
Robinson, Warner S.
Tracy, Wm. B.
Tucker, Cassell C.
Tucson Stamp Club
Weckel, Wilson E.
Wieber, Geo. A.
Woofward, Chester
Zoss, John
Lenz, L.
Lidell, Valdemar
Chapman, Jno. H.
Christy, R. G.
Cohen, Cav. Mario
Darcus, R. J.
Fay, Jno. R.
Hanna, M. G.
Larssen, Arnold
Muller, Aug. H.
Orellano, Arnobio
Wood, Grace A.

Applications for Reinstatement Pending.

2414 Linson, Ernest J.
487 Norton, E. A.
2893 Smith, Frank K.

Applications Posted.

Arnett, Smith D., 621 Citizens Bank Bldg., Pine Bluff, Ark.; Age 48; R. R. Chief Clerk; Reference: J. H. Watkins, 1610 Main St., Pine Bluff, Ark.; Proposed by the Secretary.

Ashley, Willard C., 62 High St., Chatham, N. Y.; Age legal; Retail Merchant; Reference: Wilson Terry, Chatham, N. Y.; Proposed by the Secretary.

Atwood, E. W., 721 Grand Traverse St., Flint, Mich.; Age 48; Farmer; Reference: A. G. Abraham, 409 Detroit St., Flint, Mich.; Proposed by J. H. D. Reynolds.

Berger, Don H., 913 E. Maple St., Glendale, Calif.; Age 35; Contractor; Reference: Owens-Parker Lumber Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Berntsen, Frederick, Box 291, Portland, Me.; Age 35; Mail Carrier; Reference: D. L. Curran, Binghamton, N. Y.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Bilek, Vaclav, 2333 S. Lawndale St., Chicago, Ill.; Age 31; Machinist; Reference: Queen City Stamp Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Proposed by Gordon H. Crouch.

Black, William C., 906 16th Ave. W., Calgary, Canada; Age 58; Water Works Foreman; Reference: C. E. Messenger, Leeson & Linham Block, Calgary, Canada; Proposed by Dr. E. G. Mason.

Borschel, G. W., 1114 First Ave., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Age 19; Student; Guaranteed by W. H. Borschel; Reference: Rotnem Stamp Co., 803 Wash. Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; Proposed by Joseph Gallant.

Bottomley, Gordon F., 129 S. Wellwood Ave., Merchantville, N. J.; Age 35; Manfr.; Reference: C. C. Callaghan, 1635 Rarstead St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Eugene Klein.

Bulmann, H. J., 615 13 Ave. East, Calgary, Alta., Canada; Age 40; Salesman; Reference: Dr. H. G. Nyblett, Grain Exchange, Calgary, Canada; Proposed by Dr. E. G. Mason.

Callwell, Robert E., Box 327, Santa Rosa, Calif.; Age 24; Drug Clerk; Reference: W. E. Rutherford, Cor. 4th St., Santa Rosa, Calif.; Proposed by Stanley Hosmer.

Carter, Albert S., 1919 Tenth Ave., Greeley, Colo.; Age 21; Student; Reference: Greeley Gas & Fuel Co., Greeley, Colo.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.

Cooke, James H., 578 7th St., San Bernardino, Calif.; Age 31; Disabled Veteran; Reference: C. B. Winn, Am. R'y. Exp. Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by Joseph Gallant.

Engelhardt, Dr. H., 2912 Garrison Blvd., Baltimore, Md.; Age 60; Chemist, Sharp & Dohme Co.; Reference: Alex. Hanline, Baltimore, Md.; Proposed by Henry Adams.

Ernst, E. J., 637 N. 6th Ave., Tucson, Ariz.; Age 42; Retired; Reference: J. J. Roberts, 515 E. 2nd St., Tucson, Ariz.; Proposed by Geo. L. Bradbury.

Fawcett, Thos. H., 19 Rosewood Ave., Asheville, N. C.; Age 19; Student; Guaranteed by E. C. Fawcett; Reference: J. L. Bledsoe & Co., Asheville, N. C.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Fretz, Prof. August Henry, 400 Reeder St., Easton, Pa.; Age 41; Prof. in Geology; Reference: Charles D. Barney & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by J. Ingham Kinsey.

Gillespey, Frank M., 1302 S. Madison St., Bloomington, Ill.; Age 31; Salesman; Reference: H. E. Harris & Co., 161 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by Howard E. Day.

Hall, William, Widener, Ark.; Age 21; General Store; Reference: Mascare Bros., Memphis, Tenn.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Harrington, F. B., Weatherford, Okla.; Age 40; Teacher; Reference: Eugene House, Weatherford, Okla.; Proposed by Harry E. Gray.

Harris, E., 238 Rose Park Drive, Toronto, Canada; Age 46; Salesman; Reference: T. A. Ryan, 245 Rose Park Drive, Toronto, Canada; Proposed by Gordon H. Crouch.

Holbrook, Alexander P., Hotel Montclair, Montclair, N. J.; Age 72; Retired; Reference: Ralph F. Gregonies, M. D., South Orange, N. J.; Proposed by Hunter Van B. Berg.

RARITIES

Are My Specialty.

T. ALLEN, "Craigard," Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, E. 11.

Keyser, Mrs. W. Irvine, Stevenson, Balto. Co., Md.; Age legal; Reference: Samuel Kirk & Son, Baltimore, Md.; Proposed by Eugene Klein.

Kirkland, Alfred H., 1603 Holland Ave., Utica, N. Y.; Age 40; R. R. Clerk; Reference: Geo. C. Hayes, 191 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.; Proposed by Chas. S. Hibbard.

Ladd, Geo. C., 645 Landis Ave., Vineland, N. J.; Age 42; Newspaper Publisher, Evening Journal; Reference: Chas. W. Ackley, 427 Landis Ave., Vineland, N. J.; Proposed by John Paalzow.

Livermore, Wm. D., 22 Thorndike St., Lawrence, Mass.; Age 57; Chemist; Reference: Bertrand L. Drew, 7 Water St., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Martin, Ralph H., Box 21, Route A, Santa Clara, Calif.; Age 29; Head Bookkeeper; Reference: R. A. Fatjo, Santa Clara, Calif.; Proposed by Ross O'Shaughnessy.

McLean, Ira A., 2242 Nebraska Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Age 26; R. R. Clerk; Reference: Leighton J. Detwiler, 2242 Oregon Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Proposed by Arthur H. Tichenor.

Miller, Albert F., Auburn, Calif.; Age 57; Phil. Auctioneer & Expert; Reference: A. H. Wilhelm, 180 Jessie St., San Francisco, Calif.; Jno. A. Kleeman, 116 Nassau St., New York; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Miller, Edwin C., 354 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.; Age 21; Teacher; Reference: Ernest Denny, 35 Vernon St., Northampton, Mass.; Proposed by the Secretary.

Miller, Mrs. Mary, Auburn, Calif.; Age legal; Philatelic Expert; Reference: A. H. Wilhelm, Jessie St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by the Secretary.

Neal, Chas. C., c/o Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, Md.; Age 49; Chemist; Reference: J. Q. A. Sand, 1929 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.; Proposed by Henry Adams.

Newton, L. I., 132 Candler St., Atlanta, Ga.; Age 37; Accountant; Reference: Chamberlain-Johnson-DuBose Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel.

Osterhout, F. W., Concordia, Kans.; Age 38; Creamery Manager; Reference: T. F. Yost, Concordia, Kans.; Proposed by the Secretary.

Percival, Vincent, 219 Laurel Ave., National City, Calif.; Age 40; Insurance; Reference: Jno. W. Snyder, Sixth St., San Diego, Calif.; Proposed by P. A. Coppard.

Powell, S. G., Chem. Dept., U. of Wash., Seattle, Wash.; Age 28; Instructor in Chemistry; Reference: C. S. Earnest, 616 Pine St., Seattle, Wash.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Raines, Howard W., 108 S. Columbus St., Alexandria, Va.; Age 40; Clerk, P. O. Dept.; Reference: Rodger D. Clark, Alexandria, Va.; Proposed by E. A. Oborne.

Reif, Frederick W., 936 21st St., San Diego, Calif.; Age 35; Chief Clerk to Gen. Supt. San Diego Elec. R'y.; Reference: P. A. Coppard, 3970 Utah St., San Diego, Calif.; Proposed by C. Lee Tubbs.

Roth, Henry W., St. Davids, Pa.; Age 61; Retired Banker; Reference: Percival Parrish, Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Eugene Klein.

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Searls, Edgar E., Castle Rock, Wash.; Age 22; Laborer; Reference: M. L. Hart, Castle Rock, Wash.; Proposed by the Secretary.

Seipp, Philip W., 357 N. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.; Age 47; Lawyer; Reference: B. Altman & Co., New York; Proposed by Jos. E. Lustig.

Smith, Richard M., Box 602, Fainesville, Florida; Age 25; Chemist; Reference: B. R. Colson, Alachna Abstract & Title Co., Gainesville, Ga.; Proposed by Howard E. Day.

Springer, Chas., 134 Trenton St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Age 53; Contractor; Reference: Jos. Gallant, Hempstead, N. Y.; Proposed by Howard E. Day.

Street, V. H., Box 450, Aberdeen, Wash.; Age 47; Mgr. City Retail Lumber Co.; Reference: A. L. Davenport, Pacific Lumber Agency, Aberdeen, Wash.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Surry, Frederic R., 10045 102 A Ave., Edmonton, Alta., Canada; Age 100; Teacher; Reference: S. J. Haskell, 10168 107 E St., Edmonton, Canada; Proposed by G. W. Linke.

Schmidt, A. Gero, 22 Carey Ave., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Age 31; Elec. Engnr.; Reference: E. L. Mattern, 230 Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Proposed by the Secretary.

Thomas, Milton, 2011 2nd St. N. W., Calgary, Alta., Canada; Age 26; Clerk, Stamp Dealer; Reference: Wm. Innes, 1513 15th Ave. W., Calgary, Canada; Proposed by Dr. E. G. Mason.

Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club, F. Raymond Saunders, Secy., 116 Concord Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Uphof, Dr. J. C. Th., West Central Ave., Route 3, Orlando, Fla.; Age legal; Botanist, Prof. Rollins College; Reference: Dr. R. T. Sprague, Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.; Proposed by the Secretary.

Volzow, Richard, Largen-Jarchow bei Bruel, Mecklenburg, Germany; Age 45; Studienvat a D; Refernece: Philipp Kosack, Bersgt, Berlin, Germany; Proposed by John Paalzow.

Walker, Almas H., 147 Delaware Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada; Age 22; Bookkeeper; Reference: Prof. J. B. Ferguson, Chemical Bldg., Toronto, Canada; Proposed by Gordon H. Crouch.

Weiant, C. A., R. F. D. #4, Newark, Ohio; Age 41; Horticulturist; Reference: Rollin C. Axline, Newark, Ohio; Proposed by Henry S. Fleek.

Wech, B. H., 1201 Wl. 9th St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 36; Mail Carrier; Reference: Chas. A. Davis, 612 Calif. Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

West, Edmund C., 1210 N. Ross St., Santa Ana, Calif.; Age 24; Reporter; Reference: Hill & Carder Co., Santa Ana, Calif.; Proposed by H. A. Reuter.

West, Wilfred C., 1717 2nd Ave. N. W., Calgary, Alta., Canada; Age 28; Bank Clerk; Reference: O. J. Mayhew, 329 Scarboro Ave., Calgary, Canada; Proposed by Dr. E. G. Mason.

Wilder, W. E., Petaluma, Calif.; Age 40; Asst. P. M.; Reference: M. Vonsen, Petaluma, Calif.; Proposed by Donald L. Burbeck.

Farage, R., 6124 Pasha St., Basrah City, Mesopotamia; Age 50; Merchant; Reference: Yvert & Tellier, Amiens, France; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

19th Latest buys and pickups are mounted in groups and priced according to condition and cost—and to sell. Will be glad to submit lots as they come in.

R. H. MOWER, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

Applications for Reinstatement.

3949 Haynes, Robert, R. R. #10, Toledo, Ohio; Age 37; Salesman; Refernece: A. C. Stewart, Commerce-Guardian Bldg., Toledo, Ohio; Proposed by Geo. J. Filsinger.

2657 Richardson, L. E., Lock Box 333, Putnam, Conn.; Age legal; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Daniel F. Kelleher, 7 Water St., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by Edgar McCrillis.

New Stockholders.

7464 Albin, Charles F., 6403 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill.
7465 Apfelbaum, Maurice, 3856 Smedley St., Philadelphia, Pa.
7466 Beach, Walter A., 1211 Burton St., Flint, Mich.
7467 Bleibtreu, F., 17 W. 42 St., New York City.
7468 Bull, James A., 1200 Clay St., San Francisco, Calif.
7469 Burgess, Samuel W., 3025 Howell St., Philadelphia, Pa.
7470 Cole, Geo. G., Box 173, Riverside, Calif.
7471*Collas, Felix, 98 Queensbury St., Carlton, Victoria, Australia.
7472 Coutant, Capt. E. S., Ave. C & 3rd St., Stuart, Fla. (East Coast).
7473 Damon, D. B., 4840 Hazel Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
7474 DePuy, Frederic C., 91 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.
7475 Dieck, Robert G., 820 Gasco Bldg., Portland, Ore.
7476 Engerrand, Geo. C., Box 1688 Univ. Sta., Austin, Tex.
7477 Fell, H. L., c/o C. of Ga. R'y. Co., Savannah, Ga.
7478 Fellner, Victor, 40 Florence Ave., Highland Park, Detroit, Mich.
7479 Goble, Dr. Paul S., Hadley Ave., Toms River, N. J.
7480 Greve, Frederick, 3731 Central Ave., Nashville, Tenn.
7481 Guhle, C. W. M., 571 Page St., Flint, Mich.
7482 Hale, Robert F., Box 386, Malone, N. Y.
7483 Harmon, A. W., 6 Regina Rd., Dorchester, Mass.
7484 Harrington, F. M., Jr., 1826 N. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
7485 Himan, Paul W., 7340 Champlain Ave., Chicago, Ill.
7486 Hyde, Harley C., 135 Ocean St., Lynn, Mass.
7487 Jackson, Mrs. Thos. E., Box 395, Prescott, Ariz.
7488 Kennedy, Chas. M., 33 Chapin Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.
7489 Larson, Gustave, Box 650, Worcester, Mass.
7490 Lindsay, Maj. W. S., 88 Lower Leeson St., Dublin, Ireland.
7491 Little, Rev. Robert, 733 W. Wayne St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

SWEDEN

I will dispose of my Swedish Duplicates—**RARITIES** and **MEDIUM STAMPS—IMPERFORATES** and other **SCARCE VARIETIES**—all being in the **finest possible condition,** at most reasonable prices. Owing to the financial stability of the Swedish Crown, investment in Swedish stamps is to be recommended, apart from their intrinsic value from a philatelic point of view.

Will collectors specializing in Swedish stamps, and also collectors wishing to take up this interesting country, write me at their early convenience, stating their wants. Of some varieties restricted numbers only available.—Commercial references required.

NILS STRANDELL

Co-Editor of the Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidskrift; Member Collectors Club, New York, Royal Phil. Soc., London, &c.

Scheelegattn 17 **Stockholm (Sweden)**

7492 Locke, Robert B., 141 Colorado Ave., Highland Park, Mich.
7493 Marquis, Frank, 37 Ann St., New York City.
7494 Marshall, W. N., 358 Douglas Ave., St. John, N. B., Canada.
7495 Maxwell, Paul S., Townsend Harbor, Mass.
7496 Meritsnigg, August, 203 24th St., Guttenberg, N. J.
7497*Merrick, Richard H., 7840 Saginaw Ave., Chicago, Ill.
7498 Mikolanda, Dr. Otto, 1816 Livingston Ave., Lorain, Ohio.
7499 Morgan, Graves, Box 572, Detroit, Mich.
7500 Muller, Louis C., 176 Divisadero St., San Francisco, Calif.
7501 Neely, Albert E., 2816 N. 24th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
7502 Off, Johann, 606 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
7503*Peters, Arnold, 117 W. 11th St., Gibson City, Ill.
7504 Peters, S. J., 741 State St., New Orleans, La.
7505 Potter, Theo. B., 810 179 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
7506 Predeek, Wm., Rt. 1, Silverton, Ore.
7507 Prinzing, Wm. J., Box 393, Greenville, Tex.
7508 Roberts, Henry, 626 Bush St., San Francisco, Calif.
7509 Rothmann, Geo. F., 311 E. 92nd St., New York City.
7510*Schwartz, Lawrence M., 610 E. Miami St., Paola, Kans.
7511 Shakespeare, Wm. H., c/o Shakespeare Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.
7512 Steefel, Lawrence D., Univ. of Minn., Minneapolis, Minn.
7513 Stocklin, Wm., 729 Polk St., West New York, N. J.
7514 VanNess, W. L., 14 Englewood Court, Toledo, Ohio.
7515 West, Geo. G., 42 Holl St., South Manchester, Conn.
7516 Wojtowicz, Joseph, 1826 Fleet St., Baltimore, Md.
7517 Wunderl, Joseph M., 311 Arlington Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Reinstated.

5783 Creed, Georges, 219 S. 58th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
4124 Elmer, Blaine, 39 Court St., Boston, Mass.
1474 Holland, Alexander, 40 Grace Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.
5809 Holm, M., Molde, Norway.
915 Piper, Carroll D., Wolfeboro, N. H.
2339 Weisbrod, Clarence G., 314 Lucas Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Replaced on Roll.

987 Geuder, Geo. W., 2475 Wellington Rd., Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
5558 Lapham, H. C., 32 Converse St., Longmeadow, Mass.

WANTED! WANTED! WANTED!

The rare U. S. Revenue stamps imperf.—such as 1c-3c Playing Cards, $1.30-1.60-1.90 Foreign Exchange, $2.00 and $5.00 Probate of Will, $2.50-3.50 Inland Exchange and all of the $10.00, 15.00, 20.00, $25.00, 50.00, $200.00. Also, all rare ones of the Second and Third issues, as well as the Proprietaries and all Inverts.

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Resignations Received.

4965 Chan, Thos. K., Box 1085, Panama, Rep. Panama.
4624 Woodhouse, S. W., Jr., Penna. Museum, Philadelphia, Pa.

Deceased.

6147 Challans, Orel D., Box 346, Watervliet, Mich., April 27, 1924.
2725 Gammans, E. H., Jr., Middle Grove, N. Y., June 1, 1924.

Application Returned.

Selianoff, F. O., San Francisco, Calif.

Application for Branch Charter.

Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club, F. Raymond Saunders, Secy., 116 Concord Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Change of Branch Officers.

2696 Milwaukee Philatelic Society, Branch No. 24, Change of Secretary to Dr. S. G. Keller, 1017 K Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Change of Branch Meetings.

4650 Passaic Stamp Club, Branch No. 43, Meets every Tuesday at the Passaic Y. M. C. A. Bldg.

Change of Address.

5309 Ames, Theo. H. from Montclair, N. J. to 300 Second Ave., Bradley Beach, N. J.
41 Breder, Chas. M. from 122 N. 4th St. to 137 Roseville Ave., Newark, N. J.
5488 Ellefsen, Alfred from Enderlin, N. D. to Box 587, Glenwood, Minn.
6093 Ferguson, H. A. from 622 New Hampshire Ave. to 672 N. Kenmore Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
7114 Henbest, Herbert W. from 17 Dickens Terrace, Wainscott, to 83 Cliffe Road, Strood, Rochester, Kent, England.
6780 Josling, L. M. from 147 Leadenhall to Cecil Chambers, 76 Strand, London, W. C. 2, England.
2381 Luther, O. P. from Ferry Hanley Adv. Co. to 1110 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
5405 Markee, F. D. from 249 Park St. to 42 Potomac St., West Roxbury, Mass.
5175 Rambo, Ormond Jr. from Philadelphia to Bowman Ave., Merion, Pa.
3241 Souls, W. H. from 1780 to 1481 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.
5910 Witzleben, L. P. from New Rochelle, N. Y. to c/o R. G. Dun & Co., 1212 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

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1000 Hungary, over 200 var. 1.00
per 10,000, 8.00
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6591 Yohannessiantz, Souren from 132 Nassau St. to 145 Nassau St., New York City.
6249 Armer, F. Howard from Box 986 to Box 98, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
6752 Arnold, Alan F. from 945 Ackerman Ave. to 411 Fellows Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
742 Averill, D. M. from 30 E. 22 N to Box 4, Sta. C., Portland, Ore.
4783 Broecklin, Aug. von from Wash. Mfg. Co. to Box 1235, Tacoma, Wash.
6321 Braga-Guerreiro, C. from France to Caixa Postal 2892, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
7281 Creed, A. from Toronto to 219 S. 58th St., West Philadelphia, Pa.
6383 Colby, H. L. from Grand Rapids, Mich. to 2123 Stanley Ct. N. E., Detroit, Mich.
7283 Doernenburg, Paul from 814 Kansas Ave. to 1159 W. Brower St., Springgeld, Mo.
6026 Fisher, C. C. from Ithaca, N. Y. to 806 Washington Ave., Cockeyville, Ohio.
3447 Hart, Montgomery L. from 1806 Oak St. to 387 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio.
5763 Hopkins, F. W. from 78 Sheridan Ave. to 175 Justice St., Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.
5354 La Fleur, Justin H. from 724 Sumner Ave. to 134 White St., Springfield, Mass.
4673 Lehman, Robt. S. from 375 3rd Ave. to 98A Reid Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
4088 Parker, Page W. from 55 Liberty St., to 42 Broadway, New York City.
6845 Rackliffe, W. C. from 225 to 469 Main St., Springfield, Mass.
6847 Reinhardt, Theo. from 54 E. 59th St. to 121 W. 42 St., New York City.
2914 Reulbach, E. J. from East Orange, N. J. to 20 Maplewood Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
7255 Rice, Murray J. from Georgetown, Ky. to Iowa City, Ia.
4853 Rotnem, V. W. from Cambridge, Mass. to 803 Washington Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
7258 Schaefer, C. H. from Cristobal, C. Z. to 466 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
6088 Sisson, Mrs. W. A. from 963 Goodfellow to 4007 Shaw Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
7016 Spence, Daniel C. from Sayville to 112 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.
6640 Tucker, Ernest E. from 908 W. 1st St. to 509 Cham. Com. Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
4523 Willett, Walter M. from 542 Mission to 430 Natoma St., San Francisco, Cal.
7272 Wimberly, Dr. Jules A. from Dallas, Tex. to St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

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6990 Young, C. M. from St. Louis, Mo. to 569 E. 2nd St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
4820 Young, Jas. H. from 402 Elec. Bldg. to R. 304, 1227 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Membership Summary.

Membership June 1, 1924	2927
New Stockholders	54
Reinstated	6
Replaced on Roll	2
	2989
Deceased	2
Total Membership July 1, 1924	2987

As noted in the Secretary's report for July, among those expelled from the Society was Harry B. Mason of Washington, D. C. Any interested member who may have felt that the Board of Vice Presidents was dilatory in taking this action is invited to correspond with the Board.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

SOCIETY ITEMS

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, SAN FRANCISCO, LIFE BRANCH No. 1.—The assembly room was filled to capacity when the June meeting of the Society took place on Wednesday the 18th. It is no secret that if the membership roll and attendance at meetings continue to increase the way it has the last few months, new and considerably larger quarters will have to be secured.

This was Austria and Belgium evening at the Club. At least half a dozen members had brought their collections for comparison and members were kept busy looking for broken letters on the first issue of Austria and other defects in the printing. A very fine lot early Belgiums were displayed showing many of the varieties mentioned by Stanley Gibbons in their recent Monthly Journal, also some of those illustrated by Kohl in his handbook. Of particular interest were the collections shown by Messrs. Lazarus, Walker, Arp and Dillingham.

The Question Box was up to its old tricks again of answering questions propounded. One of the questions asked and answered will probably be of general interest. This was "What is the best way of detecting Watermarks?" Mr. Marcus supplied what members thought was the very best solution and suggested that regular blue print paper be purchased on which the stamp to be tested was to be laid face up and left either in the bright sunlight for 15 seconds, or under a 40 Watt light for about 10 minutes. The watermark would be brought out by that method most clearly on the blue print paper and the paper could also be preserved for future reference.

The Society has gone on record as favoring Los Angeles for the 1925 American Philatelic Society Convention.—MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

REPORT *of the* TREASURER

July 1st, 1924.

STOCK FUND.			
Balance		$7110.66	
New Certificates		66.00	$7176.66
LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.			
Balance		$4760.00	
New Memberships		40.00	$4800.00
GENERAL FUND.			
Balance		$ 948.23	
Receipts—Dues		44.05	
Re-instatements		1.00	
Interest on Bonds		30.00	
		$1023.28	
Disbursements		$1038.17	
Debit Balance			$ 14.89
INSURANCE FUND.			
Balance		$4366.11	
Receipts		1007.54	
		$5373.65	
Disbursements		$1007.54	$4366.11
EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.			
Balance			$ 1.70
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.			
Balance		$ 61.81	
Dues paid in advance		$ 5.00	$ 66.81
AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.			
Debit Balance		$1098.85	
Disbursements		$ 535.99	
Receipts—Advertising	$ 267.77		
Subscriptions	26.95	$ 294.72	
Debit Balance			$1340.12
			$150456.27
Bond Investments			$13475.59
Cash			$ 1580.68
			$15056.27

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

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Numbers according to Scott's Catalog.
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V. W. ROTNEM, Editor

803 Washington Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Vol. 37. SEPTEMBER, 1924. No. 12.

DETROIT CONVENTION NOTES.

Reported by HENRY LOOK.

Mornings—Official Matters.

Tuesday, August 12th, Mr. C. Frederic Heyerman, President of the A. P. S. for the past two years, called the 39th Annual Convention of America's greatest philatelic organization to order. The ball room of the Hotel Statler, used for the Convention gathering, was filled with delegates and the announcement was made that 300 attendants had registered which exceeds the high record of 256 made at Washington last year. The Committee on Election announced that Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer, beloved veteran of American Philately, had been chosen for the Presidency with the following other officers: Board of Vice Presidents—W. C. Michaels, W. J. Jerrems and W. D. Wood.

Secretary, Dr. H. A. Davis.

Treasurer, H. H. Elliott.

International Secretary, C. G. Cuenod.

Directors at Large, J. B. Chittenden and H. B. Phillips.

Among the Convention attendants were: B. L. Drew, Chas. Hatfield of Boston; W. C. Henry of Los Angeles; A. F. Merrill of San Francisco; John A. Klemann, Charles J. Phillips, J. M. Bartels, H. L. Lindquist, Vahan Mozian, J. A. Galbraith and A. F. Lichtenstein of New York; Lawrence B. Mason, Cranford, N. J.; Eugene Klein, P. M. Wolsieffer, and Philip H. Ward, Jr. of Philadelphia; H. P. Atherton and W. C. Stone of Springfield, Mass.; H. A. Diamant and Ralph H. Eilers, St. Louis; Elliott H. Perry of Westfield; Howard H. Elliott of Winchendon; Edgar McCrillis of Providence; D. C. Hammatt, Topeka; J. E. Guest, Dallas; Dr. H. A. Davis, Denver; B. L. Voorhees, Charles E. Severn, Fred Farnham, Chicago; W. W. McLaren, Otto F. Moses, W. H. Barnum, Alvin Good, of Cleveland; Harry E. Klotzbach, Buffalo; W. O. Staab, Fred W. Noske of Milwaukee; Gustave De-La-Chasse, Avignon, France; E. L. Taylor, Supt. of Stamps, Ottawa, Can.; C. C. Silvester, Wyncote; James E. Beals, St. Paul.

Gen. C. A. Coolidge was given the floor and in a few well chosen words introduced Postmaster J. W. Smith of Detroit, who bid the members and their ladies a hearty welcome to the City of the Straits.

The remainder of this session was devoted entirely to the reading of reports.

Wednesday, Aug. 13th. Among the communications read at the Wednesday session was one from E. B. Sterling, the veteran collector and dealer, of Trenton, N. J., which was received with much enthusiasm. As a mark of respect and ap-

preciation for his many years of untiring effort in the interests of philately, the Convention sent a telegram of greeting to him.

Two important addresses were delivered at this second session which will have an important bearing on the future developments of philately.

The first by Charles J. Phillips of New York City announced the far-reaching plans for the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held at the Grand Central Palace in New York City in October, 1926. It is believed that this exhibition will not only be the greatest and most comprehensive that has ever been held, but that it comes at a time when it will accomplish much good for the hobby by securing publicity and creating new collectors while the country as a whole seems to be in such a receptive mood. The philatelic press will have much to say about this exhibition in the months to come.

The second by H. A. Diamant of St. Louis, Mo., was another impassioned speech in favor of extensive publicity work on the part of the society. Mr. Diamant has consistently advocated such a policy year after year only to meet with disappointment each time, but his very evident sincerity carried conviction and his plan was later endorsed and $1,000. appropriated to carry on the campaign.

Thursday, Aug. 14th. The real accomplishments of the Convention were necessarily all concentrated in the last session on Thursday.

Considerable division of opinion developed over the place for holding the next convention, but the heavy proxy vote in favor of Los Angeles on the roll call was so overwhelminly in favor of it that all opposition was withdrawn, and Los Angeles was selected as the unanimous choice.

The increased expenses attached to the conduct of the society demands an increased membership fee, and this was raised to $3 on regular memberships and $30 on life memberships. No one under 21 years of age, however, is eligible for life membership.

The immense work devolving upon the editor of the American Philatelist was recognized and his compensation increased to the extent of 15% commission on all paid advertising.

In order to relieve the Board of Vice-Presidents of the many petty collection claims referred to them, a fee of 20% will hereafter be levied on all collections made, which amount will revert to the general fund of the society and practically make the work of the Board self-supporting. The Board was also given an appropriation of $200.00 to be used as emergency demands.

Junior members will hereafter be designated by the prefix "J" before their number.

The Treasurer's bond was increased from $3,000 to $10,000, and his compensation from $100 to $200.

The various resolutions offered by the Resolutions Committee contained several that were more than perfunctory. Several had to do with recommendations to the Philatelic Agency at Washington in regard to franking stamp shipments, selling Philippine and Canal Zone stamps and stamping both the sending and receiving dates on air mail matter.

A special mark of appreciation was also extended to Dr. W. L. Babcock, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, who was absent in Europe, and the Secretary was instructed to cable him the thanks of the Convention.

Nearly 40 new life members were enrolled upon the plea of Mr. Diamant, and Billy Stone exercised his prerogative for the 29th time when he moved the adjournment of the Convention "Sine Die."

Afternoons—Recreational.

Tuesday. The entire party took a sail on the Detroit River to Bois Blanc (Bob-Lo) Island, leaving at 1.30 and returning at 7.30. The Island is located at the mouth of the beautiful Detroit River, a distance of some 20 miles from the City. Dancing was indulged in on the boat going and coming and also at the Island. The official photo was taken at the Island in front of the dance pavilion.

Wednesday was devoted to sightseeing. A party of some 250 were driven in sightseeing busses to the Ford Automobile Plant at Highland Park and shown through the plant and the method of assembling the cars. Leaving Ford's, the party was taken over the East Grand Boulevard to and around Belle Isle, Detroit's most famous park.

Thursday. This afternoon was given over to another inspection tour—this one to the Dodge Brothers plant at Hamtramck. The party was taken out and returned in sightseeing busses.

Evenings—Pleasure

Monday, a Reception and Exhibition to the visitors by the Detroit members was held. Specialized Collections exhibited were:

UNITED STATES—
Early, Dr. W. L. Babcock.
1847 to 1907, Fred R. Schmalzriedt.
Covers, J. A. Jungwirth.
Covers, Dr. W. L. Babcock.
Supplementary Mail, Dr. W. L. Babcock.
Used Blocks, J. E. Scott.
Hardings, Herman W. Boers.
Harding Cancellations, H. J. Kaufmann
Metered Mail, C. F. Heyerman.
Revenues, Henry Look.
Revenues, L. A. White.
Revenues, Wm. M. Swan.
Boston Tea Party, C. F. Heyerman.
CANADA—F. T. Norris.
FALKLAND ISLANDS—W. T. Livingston.
GERMAN COLONIES—Robt. O. Meyer.
GREAT BRITAIN and Colonies, King Edwards—John Kay.
LATVIA—Karl Koslowski.
NETHERLANDS—W. C. Richards.
NEWFOUNDLAND—John Kay.
NEWFOUNDLAND—F. T. Norris.
POLAND—Z. Dworkowski.
SEYCHELLES—W. T. Livingston.
FOREIGN COVERS—J. A. Jungwirth.

Tuesday—A stamp auction, marked by lively bidding, by Mr. B. L. Voorhees of Chicago was held on the floor of the Convention hall at the Statler Hotel. 641 Lots, U. S. Covers, Adhesives, Foreign Covers and Adhesives were offered and sold. The returns of the sale amounted to $7860.00. The attendance numbered some 300. Among the lots sold were a horizontal pair of New York's on cover for $146.00, a block of 4 of the 10 cent green 1861 for $216.00. The major piece of the sale—a block of four New York with extras attached making an irregular block of six was struck off to John A. Klemann for $476.00.

Wednesday was given over to Dealers and Traders as a "Bourse Night" and it required the large Banquet Hall of the Hotel to accommodate the attendants. Stamps of all denominations and countries were to be seen, and any number changed hands during the session. It was an unusual sight and one that will long be remembered by all who attended.

While the gentlemen were engaged in buying and selling, the Ladies were entertained at the theatre.

Thursday—A reception to the Charter Members immediately preceded the Banquet. Those participating were Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Wolsieffer, Gen. and Mrs. C. A. Coolidge, Col. Spencer Crosby, William C. Stone, W. R. King and David L. Ballantine.

The Banquet in the large Ball Room of the Hotel was a huge and delightful success. The participants numbered 250 ladies and members. A special table was set apart for the Charter Members and their Ladies.

At the speakers table were seated, Mr. W. T. Livingston, President of the Detroit Philatelic Society, the Toastmaster; Mr. Charles E. Severn, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. W. W. McLaren of Cleveland, Mr. Taylor, Supt. of Stamps, of Ottawa, Can., Dr. H. Preston Hoskins, President of the Michigan Stamp Club, Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer, the President-elect and Mr. C. F. Heyerman, the retiring President.

The annual session of the Pre-Cancel Society, convened Monday, August 11th, at the Hotel Statler, Detroit, marked the most successful one ever held; 25 members were in attendance.

Dr. H. A. Davis, Secretary of the A. P. S., presided.

One of the principal matters discussed and adopted was a resolution for a closer union with the American Philatelic Society. A Committee of two (to be appointed) to confer with a similar Committee, to be appointed by the A. P. S., to bring about such a result.

B. Gordon Bushnell of Indianapolis was elected President; Al Burns of Terre Haute, Vice-President; John Spaulding of New Berlin, N. Y., Secy.-Treasurer; Dr. W. I. Mitchell of Colorado, Gen. C. A. Coolidge, of Detroit and H. S. Dickey of Newton, Kans., Directors.

The annual session of the American Stamp Dealers Association Inc. convened Monday, August 11th, at Hotel Statler. Present: D. P. Bell, J. M. Bartels, Walter Dorff, A. C. Douglas, Bertrand L. Drew, W. F. Fratcher, J. A. Galbraith, J. E. Guest, J. D. Hubel, Eugene Klein, John A. Klemann, Maxwell Krause, T. M. R .Lupfer, Russell Smith, Robert O. Meyer, M. Ohlman, C. E. Severn and P. M. Wolsieffer.

Matters pertaining to advertising wholesale stocks in retail papers; encouragement of young collectors were discussed and passed upon. Several alterations in the By-laws were submitted and adopted.

The election resulted in the selection of J. M. Bartels as President and W. F. Slusser as Secretary-Treasurer.

As many as 50 members arrived and registered at the Hotel on Sunday, two days in advance of the convention.

Jackie Coogan was a guest of the Hotel during a part of the Convention and was presented with a collection, and became immediately interested in the stamps of Belgium.

The Hotel Statler staff were solicitous in attending the wants of the convention guests and committees, and placed at our disposal all the space necessary for the several functions scheduled.

The weather and climate were ideal and comfortable.

The Committee in charge of the entertainment and comfort of the Ladies were Mrs. C. Frederic Heyerman, Mrs. J. E. Scott, Mrs. Henry Look, Mrs. Don Heath, Mrs. L. A. White, Mrs. Fred F. Bott and Mrs. Don R. Bennett. Many thanks to them.

Revision of By-Laws.

At the Detroit Convention, President Wolsieffer appointed a Committee to make a thorough revision of the By-Laws of the Society.

Suggestions from members will be highly valued and if you have any ideas as to form or new principles to be included in the By-Laws you are urgently requested to write the Chairman of the Committee or any of its members.

William C. Stone, Chairman, 21 Princeton St., Springfield, Mass.; Frank H. Burt, W. W. MacLaren, Otto F. Moses, W. H. Barnum.

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

SINGLE COPIES, PAIRS, STRIPS AND BLOCKS, COMPARATIVE RARITY AND VALUE, USED AND UNUSED.

The current edition of Scott's Specialized Catalogue of United States Postage Stamps lists single copies, pairs and blocks of the 3c 1851-1857 as follows, the prices here given for single copies being those for the cheapest color:

Cancelled.

	Single	Pair	Block of Four
3c 1851	.15	2.50	30.00
3c 1857 Type I	.50	——	75.00
3c 1857 Type II	.05	——	15.00

Unused.

3c 1851	3.00	9.00	20.00
3c 1857 Type I	12.00	——	100.00
3c 1857 Type II	.25	——	1.50

It will be noted that a used pair of 3c 1851 is listed at about eight times the price of two single copies, while the value of a used block of four is fifty times that of four single copies. Unused, a pair has one and one-half times the value of two single copies, while a block of four is worth a little less than double the value of four single copies. The perforated stamps are not listed in pairs, but a used block of four of the 3c 1857 Type I is priced at thirty-seven and one-half times the value of four single copies. Unused, a block of four of these stamps is given at a bit over twice the value of four singles. The Type II stamp, used, is

quoted in a block of four at seventy-five times the price of four single copies, while unused it is quoted at but one and one-half times the price of four single copies. The catalogue does not list any strips of stamps, or any blocks other than those of four.

Some years ago I made a record of the number of imperforate pairs, strips and blocks I had obtained up to a certain time so that I could estimate the percentage which came from each plate. From this record I was able to take 2,000 used pieces which had been purchased as they came, from many sources, and were therefore practically unpicked. I found that of these 1605 were pairs; 256 were strips or blocks of three; 78 were strips or blocks of four; 33 were strips or blocks of five; 18 were strips or blocks of six; 4 each were strips or blocks of seven and eight, while one was a block of ten and one a block of twelve. I feel that this gives the relative absolute rarity of such pieces very accurately. It will be seen that strips of three are about six and one-quarter times rarer than pairs, and strips of four about twenty and one-half times rarer.

As far as unused pieces are concerned, the figures given for used stamps do not hold. Unused blocks are, in proportion to single copies, pairs and strips, much more common. A considerable number of large unused imperforate blocks are known, including one full pane of 100 stamps which was in the Crawford collection. No used imperforate pieces larger than blocks of 12 have been noted excepting that I have in my collection two pen-cancelled blocks, one of 15 and one of 19. I am convinced that these did postal duty in spite of the fact that a pen cancellation is not a difficult thing to add at any time.

Unused Type I perforated stamps in blocks have somewhat the same value in proportion to single copies as do the imperforate stamps. The unused Type II perforated stamps present quite a different aspect because of the fact that there were numerous remainders. When the Civil War broke out many Southern postmasters did not return their United States stamps to Washington. These stamps were demonetized, and when the war was over many found their way back to Washington and later came on the market. A number of years ago these actually were sold by dealers at $2.50 per pane of 100—less than face value. About 1909 I purchased them unused in blocks, but not in complete panes, at $3.00 per hundred. Full panes from the commoner plates sold for about $15.00 as late as five or six years ago, and today are probably worth not much over twice that figure.

It will be readily understood that the absolute rarity of the various sized pieces mentioned differs decidedly from the relative or money value. What any item is worth when it is sold depends much more on the supply and demand than it does on its absolute rarity. In a previous chapter it was estimated that there were issued about 362 million imperforate 3c, about 38½ million perforated Type I and about 658½ million perforated Type II. Thus the imperforate are only 1.8 times scarcer than the perforated stamps, and about 1.7 times scarcer than the Type II stamps; while the Type I perforated is about 16.5 times scarcer than the Type II. However, quite rightfully, catalogue value is not in this proportion.

A word or two about pairs or better in the rarer colors or with odd cancellations. Although the orange-brown color of the 3c 1851 is listed at $1.00, while the commonest color is listed at 15c, it does not follow that a block of four in orange-brown is worth six and two-thirds times the $30.00 which is given as a price of an ordinary used block of four. The same is true with scarce cancellations. The commonest black cancellation is worth 15c, while a green postmark is priced at $3.50, but it would be ridiculous to say that a block of four with green cancellation is worth twenty-one times a block of four with an ordinary black postmark. Such pieces, to be sure, have a value in excess of that of ordinary ones, but no rule can be given, the worth depending on the condition, etc., of each individual item.

In attempting to list the comparative rarity of the various pieces I shall not try to price any of them in dollars and cents, for the reason that prices have been going steadily upward for several years, and will in all probability continue so to do. It seems better, in making the comparisons of relative (not absolute) rarity, to use a single fine copy of the ordinary shade as a unit of value. The table which follows is to be taken more as a general guide than as a means of strict valuation.

Table Showing the Comparative Value of Cancelled Pairs, Strips and Blocks With a Single Fine Used Copy.

Ordinary Color	Fine Single Copy,	Pair	Strip of 2	Strip of 4	Strip of 5	Strip of 6	Strip of 7	Strip of 8	Strip of 10	Block of 4	Block of 6	Block of 8	Block of 10
3c 1851	1	20	35	70	100	175	300	500	850	200	400	800	1250
3c 1857 Type I	1	8	15	30	50	125	175	250	350	150	200	300	500
3c 1857 Type II	1	20	40	80	150	225	400	600	900	300	500	900	1200

The value of a "Block" of three is a little more than that of a strip of four.

Using the same two thousand pieces already mentioned, an estimate of the proportion of vertical pairs and strips as compared to the number of horizontal pieces has been made, with the following results: vertical pairs were five and one-half times scarcer than horizontal, vertical strips of three, three and a half times scarcer, vertical strips of four six times scarcer, and vertical strips of five twelve times scarcer than horizontal ones. In spite of this, vertical pieces probably have but little value in excess of horizontal pieces. Blocks of four, incidentally, were found to be five and a half times scarcer than strips of four.

Allowance must be made for the fact that imperforate stamps are, generally speaking, more desirable than those perforated. This is particularly true with pairs or better. The standard of condition must be lowered a little with large pieces, particularly those in used condition.

Stamps on the original envelope or letter sheet generally have a considerably higher value than those which have been removed. Here again it is impossible to give any fixed rules for guidance. A cancellation which may not touch the stamp may make a cover valuable where otherwise it would be worth little or no premium. The condition of the cover as well as the stamp itself is another factor. A small, neat, clean cover is much more desirable than one that is unusually large, or that is soiled or mussy. It also may make much difference in the value whether or not the stamp is "tied on' the cover by the cancellation. If not, the question may be raised as to whether or not the stamp really belongs on the cover. Mounting stamps on envelopes which have a rare cancellation (such as a railroad) is unfortunately not uncommon, and must be guarded against as best may be. Further, the destination of the letter is a factor. Many men collect the various rates to foreign countries, so a cover to an unusual place or showing an odd rate may have a decidedly increased value.

As is only too evident, the question of comparative value is difficult and complicated. The determining factors are so numerous that it is necessary in the final analysis for each individual piece to be considered by itself when the attempt is made to place a value on it. Striking items, the so-called "show-pieces," are those which, above all, bring fancy prices.

(To be continued.)

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions

By HARRY M. KONWISER, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN COMPANY

New York City—May 26, 1924.

United States.

Cover Before Stamps, Eutaw, Alabama, famous "Half Dime" cancellation, on entire letter sheet, fine	$ 4.50
Huntsville, Alabama, 10 in starred circle cancel, on entire letter sheet, fine	4.10
New York, 1845, 5c black #17c, bottom line recut, very scarce small signature "A. C. M." pen canc., slight thin spot, otherwise fine	40.25
Reprint in black of 5c #17, fine	12.60
Providence, 1846, 10c black #19, fine	30.50
Complete sheet containing eleven copies of 5c #18 and one of 10c #19 with complete sheet margins, fine	96.00
1847, 5c red brown #28, red gridiron cancellation	6.30
1851-6, 3c dull red #33, variety with cracked plate, pen canc.	16.25
10c green #35b, outer line recut, black town cancellation, large margins, recut at top only	33.25
1908-09, 15c pale ultramarine #366, on bluish paper, o. g., fine	4.60
1918, 24c carmine rose and blue #522, block of four with vertical guide line and bottom arrow, o. g., fine	5.40
Navy Department, 2c #1535, proof in black imperf. block of four, one stamp torn	27.25
War Department, 1c rose #1582, hard paper, o. g., very fine	6.60
Imperforate Revenue, $1 Conveyance #3865a, block of ten in fine condition except one stamp torn, scarce	18.50
$50 U. S. Internal Revenue, #3900a, horizontal pair with large margins on all sides, lightly cancelled, very fine although vertically creased in margins between stamps	17.25
Future Delivery Revenue, 1918-22, $60 brown #4285, cancelled with perforated initials, fine	9.00
Confederate States, 1861, 5c light green #200a, on entire envelope, fine	5.50
1863, 10c milky blue #208, o. g. fine	15.50
20c green #212, block of four, of which the lower right stamp shows distinct double transfer at top, o. g., fine	5.10

Foreign.

Bergedorf, 1861, ½s on violet, #1, margins small but design intact	39.50

Mexico.

1856, ½r blue #1, surcharged VICTORIO, fine	6.60
½r dark blue #1a, surcharged SALTILLO, very fine	2.70

1r yellow #2, surcharged SALTILLO, horizontal pair, small cut at upper left and close at right 3.00
2r yellow green #3, surcharged VICTORIA, margins small but design intact, scarce 5.00
2r blue green #3a, surcharged S. L. POTOSI, o. g., fine 5.60
Same used, scarce shade, surcharged SALTILLO, fine 4.00
2r yellow green #3c but printed on both sides, variety without surcharge, o. g., fine 5.70
4r red #4, surcharged MEXICO, fine 3.00
Half of 4r red #4a, left vertical half on large piece of cover, surcharged 4r red #4 surcharged S. L. POTOSI, o. g., fine 3.00
" ZACATECAS, cancellation covers cut, fine 5.40
Same, right vertical half on face of cover, surcharged OAXACA, cancellation covers cut, fine 5.40
Same, left vertical half on large piece of cover, without surcharge but cancelled OAXACA, cancellation covers cut, fine 3.00
Quarter of 4r red #4b, on entire cover with cancellation covering cuts, shows portion of surcharge ZACATECAS, upper right quarter, rare split, fine 7.10
Upper right quarter #4b and right vertical half #4a, used together on piece of cover with cancellation covering cut, both surcharged OAXACA, fine 10.25
8r red lilac #5, surcharged MEXICO, cut into at top, otherwise fine. . . . 4.40
8r red lilac #5, surcharged S. L. POTOSI, o. g., fine 13.50
8r red lilac #5, surcharged PUEBLA, fine 9.60
8r red lilac #5, surcharged VERA CRUZ, very fine 12.00
8r violet #5a, surcharged S. L. POTOSI, close at right otherwise fine. . . 9.60
Upper right quarter of 8r #5d, on face of cover with cancellation covering cuts, surcharged ZACATECAS, fine 9.00
1861, ½r on buff, surcharged CAMPECHE, o. g., fine tho close atB, scarce 10.25
1r on green #7b, without surch., block of 4, o. g. fine tho close L and B 4.00
2r gray black on pink #8, surcharged AGUASCALIENTES, faint impression of stamps, otherwise fine, a rarity 1.90
2r gray black on pink #8, surcharged AGUASCALTES, on small piece of cover, very fine, rare 10.25
2r gray black on pink #8, but with double impression, surcharged GUADALAJARA, close at right but otherwise fine 7.00
2r gray black on pink #8, surcharged HERMOSILLO, fine, very rare. . . 12.00
Lower half of 2r #8b, on face of cover with cancellation covering cut, surcharged MARAVATIO, fine, rare (unlisted) 14.25
2r gray black on pink #8c, without surcharge, block of four showing cracked plate variety, fine 5.90
2r #8 with surcharge MEXICO, type VI and 4r #11 surcharged MEXICO, type V, both used on one cover, fine 4.10
Left vertical half of 4r #9a on face of cover, surcharged large ZACATECAS, fine 5.60
8r on red brown #10, surcharged JALAPA, part gum, fine though close at left and bottom 12.00
Upper left quarter of 8r #10b, on entire cover, cancellation covering cuts, shows portion of surcharge S. L. POTOSI, fine 10.00
Lower left quarter of 8r #10b, on entire cover, cancellation covering cuts, shows portion of surcharge S. L. POTOSI 9.60
Lower right quarter of 8r #10b, on entire cover with cancellation covering cuts, fine 10.00

Lower left quarter of 8r #10b, on entire cover with cancellation covering cuts, cancelled at TAMPICO, fine 6.30
Upper right quarter of 84 #10b on entire cover with cancellation covering cut, shows portion of large surcharge ZACATECAS, fine 7.10
Left vertical half of 8r #10c, on entire cover, cancellation covering cut, cancelled at COLIMA, fine, rare 9.20
8r on red brown #10d without surcharge, o. g., fine 4.00
1864, ½r brown #18b, with surcharge Morelia only, o. g., fine although faint impression 10.25
½r brown #19b, with surcharge GUADALAJARA only, fine 9.00

J. M. BARTELS & CO.

New York City—June 18-19, 1924.

This sale was well attended and prices realized are considered very high, altogether a remarkable sale.—H. M. K.

United States on Original Covers.

New York, 1845, 5c black, signature Type III, very fine copy with excellent margins, canc. two pen lines, red postmark (17) .....$ 41.00
— — 5c black, signature Type V, large margins, stamp pen canc., very fine (17) 41.00
1847, 5c red brown, sheet margin at R, red grid and postmark, NEW ORLEANS, LA., very fine (28) 14.25
10c black, top line recut, canc. red square grid, very fine copy and cover, NEW YORK to Cleveland 41.00
10c black, canc. in black small "10" in frame, black postmark SOUTHPORT, WIS. and PAID, stamp and cover fine (1847) 70.00
10c black, "C" shift, double transfer in lower R. X, red grid canc., NEW YORK to Philadelphia, fine copy with good margins 59.00
3c rose red, green canc., ROSWELL, GA., very fine 4.25
3c, canc. a Christmas tree with twelve branches, postmark CANTON, MI., DEC. 25, very fine and rare 26.00
3c claret, on neat Valentine cover, canc. PAID, postmark ROCK BOTTOM, MASS., shift in HRE of Three 6.25
3c, lines on bust and bottom of medallion circle recut (47 R 6) 17.00
3c, pair, one stamp short at R, canc. NEW YORK, in oval STEAMER SIERRA NEVADA, VIA NICARAGUA, ADVANCE OF THE MAILS, to Pa. 10.20
3c, fine pair, on cover blue postmark in octagon, VIA NICARAGUA, AHEAD OF THE MAILS 9.75
3c claret, very fine copy and red postmark, U. S. EXPRESS MAIL, N. YORK 16.50
3c, fair copy, black grid canc., packet postmark in red NEW ORLEANS, WAY 6, in octagon STEAMER LATONA 8.50
3c orange brown, odd packet canc., STEAMER MARY FOLEY in fancy barred oval 13.75
3c orange brown, fine copy, pen canc., postmark in red oval, PAID F. A. DENTZEL A. G.—P. O.—N. O., fine and rare 7.25
12c, two copies, one with splendid margins, the other with three fine margins, on cover to London, with Boyd's 2c green, very fine piece 66.50

1857, 1c, Type II, Pl. 12, very fine, N. Y. Carrier canc., superb piece.... 13.00
1c, Type V, very fine copy on fine patriotic cover with 3c, each canc. PAID in black and the 1c, BOSTON in red, very fine piece 11.75
1c, Type V, vert. pair, black N. Y. Carrier canc., on cover also U. S. MAIL DELIVERY, perfection 16.50
1c, Type V, block of three, black grid of Columbus, Ohio, fine piece 5.50
1c, strip of six across top of envelope, black grid canc. and CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y., off center at B, fine and rare piece 8.50
3c, Type I, earliest date, APRIL 2, 1857, recut inner frameline, very fine. 11.50
3c, Type I, lines on bust and B of medallion recut (47 R 6), very fine and excessively rare 37.00
3c, Type I, var. scar on neck (97 R 6), fine 14.00
3c, with oval postmark ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, JULY 10, 1861, LOUISVILLE, but the latter torn in opening 14.00
3c, fine block of five, straight edge at L, red grid canc. on letter NEW YORK to Paris, also on the cover in red SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL, very fine and rare piece 58.00
3c, cover with two stamps, one var. cracked plate (horiz. thro top of head) stamps both fine 53.00
3c, fine copy, canc. HAWLEYVILLE-HOUSATONIC R. R. in oval, 34x26 mm. on patriotic envelope 21.00
1c, perfect copy, red Carrier canc. on stamp, black octagon postmark on letter, very fine 5.50
1c, superb vert. strip of three, CLEVELAND, 1862 ..... 10.50
1c, incl. dark blue, four covers, one with extra 3c, another with three 3c, nice lot 7.50
3c, Waterbury canc., Irishman and hat, superb piece, May 9, '66 ..... 20.50
3c, Waterbury canc. undivided leaf, a very fine piece, Aug. 7, '66..... 9.00
10c, strip of three, pair very fine, first stamp has defect, on fancy patriotic envelope to Germany, various postmarks, exceptional piece 4.60
10c dark green, two with 1c, to Spain, attractive piece 3.00
10c, 30c, four 3c on envelope to China, showing 52c rate, one 3c defective, but fine and rare piece 7.00
10c, well centered pair, August shade, with 2c and 30c, making 52c rate to China, very fine piece 22.50
12c, with 3c, both very fine, neat cover PRATTVILLE, ALA. to Germany 8.25
12c, three fine copies on cover with 1c, 3c and defective 5c red brown, a very fine and attractive piece to China, 45c rate, exceptional piece.. 14.00
24c brown lilac, fine pair with 3c on cover to China, MAY 10, 1863, excellent piece 26.00
24c brown lilac, on cover with 3c and 30c to China, SEPTEMBER 1862, very fine 23.50
1869, 2c, red town canc., used with 1870, 1c grilled, very unusual and fine piece 9.00

Carrier Stamps.

1851, 1c Eagle, used with 3c, blue PHILADELPHIA canc. covers both stamps, also red star on Carrier, choice piece 11.25
1c Eagle, red star canc. with 1851, 3c, blue PHILADELPHIA, both very fine, choice piece 10.50
Baltimore, 1857, 1c black (horseman), with blue town canc. on stamp, used with 1857, 3c, fine and scarce in this shape 11.25

1c black (horseman), very large margins, pen canc. with 1857, 3c, blue town, OCTOBER 3, 1860 ..... 7.25
Boston, 1c blue on very thick grayish blue wove paper, very large margins, lightly canc. in red pencil, with 1851, 3c claret, on face of cover, the latter repaired at T 23.00
Louisville, brown and McGill's 2c blue, large margins, pen canc., fold through stamp, red postmark "5" 21.00
New York, 1843-46, U. S. CITY DESPATCH, 3c blue glazed, very fine copy with large margins, on neat letter, red postmark, superb piece 26.50
3c dark blue, large margins, red canc. and postmark, fine piece 22.50
1846-49, U. S. MAIL, 1c rose, three wide margins, slightly short at B, canc. "NEW YORK 5cts" over stamp, fine piece 15.50
1c yellow, fine copy in center of red NEW YORK town canc., on cover PAID three times, unusually attractive 13.50
1c buff, fine copy, red NEW YORK postmark over stamp, also pencil.... 11.00
Philadelphia, 1850-52, 1c gold on black, fine copy with good margins, apparently uncanc., with 1851, 3c, fine piece 21.25
1c blue, fine copy with good margins, on cover with 3c orange brown, canc. red star and blue PHILADELPHIA, the latter over both stamps 52.60
1851, 1c red, handstamp on circular, dated FEB. 1, 1854, impression fine and clean, but letter scorched at L 32.00
1859, No Stamp, New York Carrier postmark in black, evidently canc. for cash, similar to last lot, very fine and dod 5.25
U. S. Local, Boyd's 2c green, used as Carrier, black grid and red NEW YORK 5cts, both on stamp, which is die cut, very fine and odd 4.75

EUGENE KLEIN

Philadelphia—June 20, 1924.

United States, 1847, 5c red brown, red grid cancellation, on cover with red U. S. Express Mail, N. Y. postmark, very fine ..... $ 30.50
5c brown, red grid cancellation, on cover with red U. S. Express Mail, Mass. postmark, fine 25.50
10c black, black grid cancellation, on cover postmarked Louisville, Ky., very fine 41.00
10c black, a wonderful fine copy with extra wide margin at right, black grid cancellation on cover with red Boston postmark 46.00
Confederate States 1861, Atlanta, Ga. 10c on 5c (type E2) on orange entire envelope, addressed to New Orleans but uncancelled, unlisted and of the greatest rarity, very fine 37.50
Mobile, Ala., 5c blue, on cover, fine 16.00
Raleigh, N. C., 5c red on white envelope, fine 29.50
1862, 2c green used together with vertical pair of 5c local on large piece, Richmond, Va. cancellation falls on all three stamps; the upper stamp of the 5c pair shows an interesting plate flaw in the shape of a white necktie, very fine 25.25
10c dark blue, superb copy, cancelled Mobile, Ala. on cover, very fine... 8.25
Nyassa, 1919, ½c on 5r, double surcharge, not listed, o. g. very fine (64) 2.35
2c on 20r, inverted surcharge, not listed, o. g. very fine (67) 2.10
2c on 20r, double surcharge, not listed, o. g. very fine 2.10
3½c on 25r, inverted surcharge, not listed, o. g. very fine (68) 2.10

5c on 50r, inverted surcharge, not listed, very fine used (69) 2.20
7½c on 75r, inverted surcharge, not listed, o. g. very fine (70) 2.10
10c on 100r, inverted surcharge, not listde, o. g. very fine (72) 2.10
40c on 65r, inverted surcharge, not listed, o. g. very fine (76) 2.10
$1 on 130r, inverted surcharge, not listed, very fine used (78) 2.20
1½c on 15r, inverted surcharge, not listed, very fine used (79) 2.20
3½c on 25r, inverted surcharge, not listed, very fine used (80)..... 2.20
3½c on 25r, double surcharge, not listed, o. g. very fine 2.10

MAX F. BIER CO.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—July 9, 1924.

United States.

1851-56, 10c, No. 35, outer line recut at top and bottom, "PAID" and "Town" cancellation, on entire cover, rated as fine and regarded as rare, priced off cover in Special Catalog at $100 .....$ 54.10
1857-60, 5c, No. 47, o. g. fine 15.10
1890-93, 1c to 90c, o. g., cat. $8.34 ..... 4.40
1916-17, 5c red error, No. 467, perfs. barely touch left, o. g. 8.60
1917-19, 5c red error, No. 505, off centre, o. g. 4.50
Confederate, 1863, "Ten Cents," No. 208, tiny piece torn out of left, barely touches design, rated as a nice copy 9.40

Foreign.

Brazil, 1850, 20r, No. 22, block of nine from corner of sheet, light blue pencil stroke over each stamp, full gum, a rare block 33.80
Colombia, Antioquia, 1868, 10c, No. 3, a trifle close at right, no gum, listed as bright and fine copy, a rare stamp, cat. at $300 ..... 50.10
No. Borneo, 1886, ½c, No. 22, crease in paper prior to printing, o. g., a rare stamp, really, last one offered at Bier Sale brought $12.50 .... 6.10

VAHAN MOZIAN, INC.

New York City—July 22-23, 1924.

United States.

1851, 1c blue, type IV (32d), superb copy, large margins, showing parts of the next stamps on all four sides, cat. $2.25 .....$ 17.00
1857, 30c orange, No. 53, black gridiron, fine 9.50
1898, $2 Omaha, No. 293, fine 7.10
1902, $2, o. g. very fine 5.50
1910, 2c carmine, No. 388, horizontal pair, 3mm. spacing between, o. g... 5.50

Foreign.

Italian Somaliland, Charity, 1916, lot of 2, inverted surcharges, Nos. 101, 103, priced in Y & T at 200 francs, o. g. fine 3.70
Martinique, 1919, Charity, 10c and 5c carmine and brown, with inverted surcharges, o. g. fine 1.10

Mauritania, 1915 Charity, 10c and 5c rose and red orange, with double surcharge, o. g. fine 1.10
Mexico, 1856, ½r blue, No. 1, horiz. pair, very fine 2.20
Panama, 1903-4, 1c green, No. 71b, fine o. g. ..... .50
Panama, 1c green, Nos. 71a, 71b, pair, both varieties, o. g. fine ..... .50
Paraguay, 1884, 1c on 1r rose, inverted surcharge, No. 19b, fine, no gum. 3.00
Paraguay, Essays, fine lot of 11 blocks of 4 in different colors ..... .60

P. M. WOLSIEFFER

Philadelphia, Pa.—July 9, 1924.

This sale was featured by the "Buy Bids" on the philatelic literature and philatelia is certainly properly booming when its literature is sought for. Obviously more and more do collectors want to keep posted and delving into the writings of other days makes for continuous and pronounced philatelic interest—H. M. K.

Philatelic Literature.

United States, Illustrated, comprehensive catalog by N. E. Waterhouse, cloth, 1916, 115 pages and index with 1921 addenda ..... $ 5.30
United States, 1847 to 1920, by E. B. Power, partly illustrated in 5 books, 4 paper, 1 cloth 2.60
British and Colonial Postage Stamps by D. B. Armstrong, 224 pages, cloth binding, 1920 edition 3.20
Great Britain, 1840 to 1922, by Oliver and Vallancey, illustrated, 565 pages, cloth binding, 1923 edition 3.30
New Zealand, by Wm. Joliffe, paper edition, 1913, illustrated with reconstructed plates etc. 10.30
Paraguay, by Charles J. Phillips, paper edition, 1912, with illustrations and enlargements 1.80
Uruguay, by Hugo Griebert, paper edition 1910, illustrated and also with extra re-constructed sheet illustrations, etc. 5.50
Melville Hand Books, 10 of them, Br. Central Africa, Cape Of Good Hope, Gambia, Gt. Britain, Jamaica, Portugal, St. Helena, Worlds Stamp Errors Ports 1 and 2, Stamps of New Europe 3.00
Bertram W. H. Pooles Hand Books, 5 of them, Bermuda, Bulgaria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone in paper; Hong Kong in cloth 2.60
4 Volumes, France by Sir Jas. R. A. Clark; Specialized Holland by De Beer; Reprints by E. D. Bacon illustrated large ed. and Reprints by Harry Hilckes 1892, small ed. 5.60
5 Hand Books, Gibralter by Capt. F. D. Higham; Grenada by A. J. Sefi; New Zealand Dependencies by R. J. G. Collins; Papua by W. T. Elliott; Uruguay by S. Jean; all paper bound 3.20

Foreign.

Greece, 1891-1900, 40 lepta, No. 142, not listed imperf. between, vertical pair 1.80
Greece, 1891-1900, No. 144, o. g., fine, not listed imperf. between, vert. pair 1.70

Greece, 1875, 1 lepta, No. 401a, imperf., very scarce, unpriced	1.20
Hayti, 1881, 1g No. 81, inverted surcharge, not catalogued	1.70
Hayti, 1881, 2c, No. 272, inverted surcharge, not catalogued	1.00
Queensland, 1891, 1p, No. 90, error in color of 4p No. 94, not cat.	3.80
Sierra Leone, 1885, 6p Gibbons No. 33, error, without watermark	2.50
Spain, 1867, 50m, No. 97, inverted on 5m No. 94, o. g., not cat.	1.80
Turkey, 1892, 1pi, No. 97, imperforate, on piece of cover, not cat.	1.60
Turkey, 1892, 2pi, No. 98, shows part of next stamp, not cat. imperforate	1.70

AFGHANISTAN

by Col. H. Appleton

THE 1292 ISSUE.

(i) In Black.

Sc. Nos. 12, 16. Gib. Nos. 15, 16, 18a.

The next shortage was of sunar and abass values and a new plate composed of 10 sunars and 5 abass was issued in 2 vertical rows of 5 types each of sunars and one row of abass to the left.

The stamp was first **printed** in black in the same manner and on the same paper as the 1288 and 1290 issues.

The **Design** is again simplified, the outer ring now becomes perfectly plain. One stamp in the sheet, viz.: the right hand bottom corner one furnishes a variety of catalogue rank. Its border is very wide. All stamps of this black series being really scarce, this variety is quite a rarity (Gib. 20 pounds). Fig. 10 illustrates a reconstructed plate of this issue (in purple).

The **Cancellations** remain as before. It is seldom examples of these stamps are met with, but with good fortune enough may in time be found to complete the plate in unused examples. The writer has 11 of the 15, all mint. Used examples are very rare.

Forgeries. Photographically produced "forgeries" have been reported of the 1292 blacks, an example, a sunar No. 2 in the plate, that is, I presume, one such, is in the writer's collection.

If, as explained in Part III, "Printing", these 1292 stamps were printed by photozincographic processes, these supposed forgeries may have been produced quite normally by a direct impression from the metal key plate as we shall see undoubtedly occurred in the issue of 1293(ii), and are not forgeries at all.

(ii) In Purple.

Sc. Nos. 17, 18. Gib. Nos. 17, 18, 18b.

The second printing in purple is much commoner and the plate can be readily made up, though to do so in matched shades is not so easy, as the purple varied greatly in tone from very rich bright (these a prize) to dull and brownish shades and the paper, too, varied as usual in tone. I do not know if unsevered sheets

ABASS SUNAR SUNAR

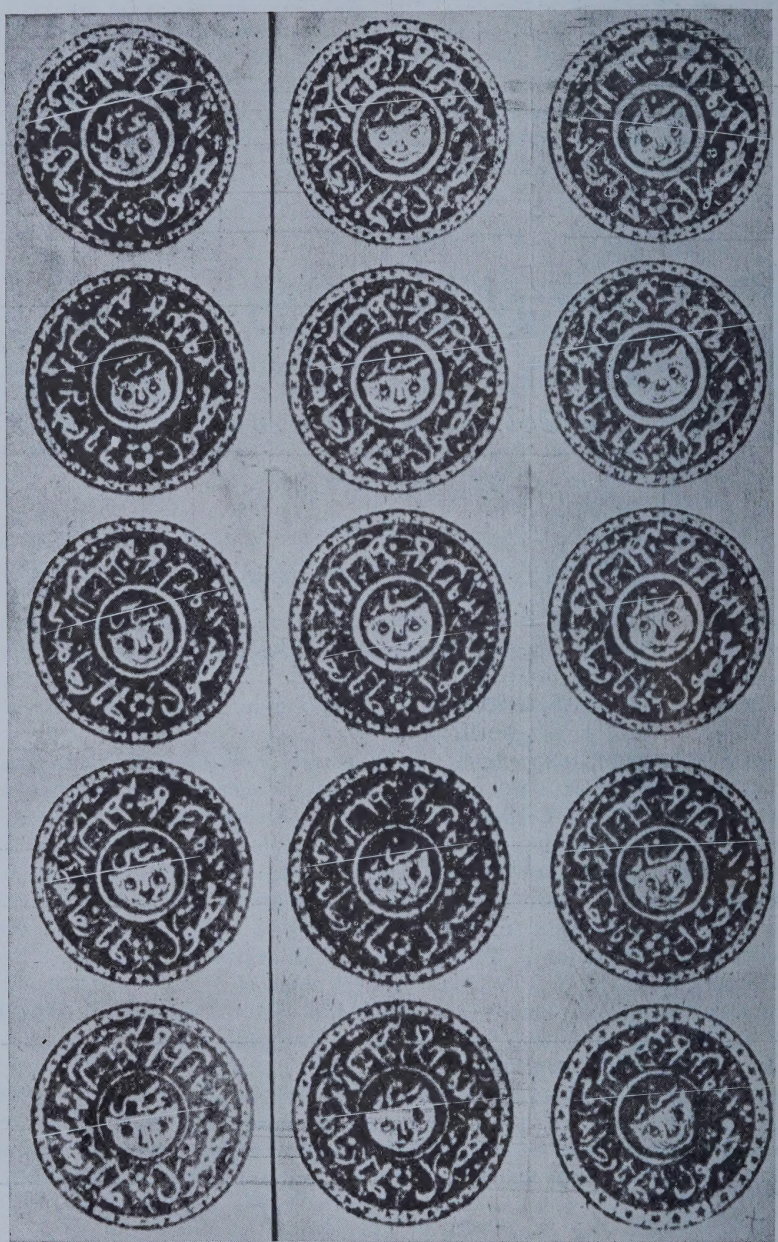

FIGURE 10. Issue of 1292.

exist, but blocks of each value complete, i. e., of 10 and 5 subjects for the respective values, are to be met with. A rare printing is in brownish-purple on buff. The stamps show variation in clearness of impression, due doubtless to the stone becoming somewhat worn in late printings.

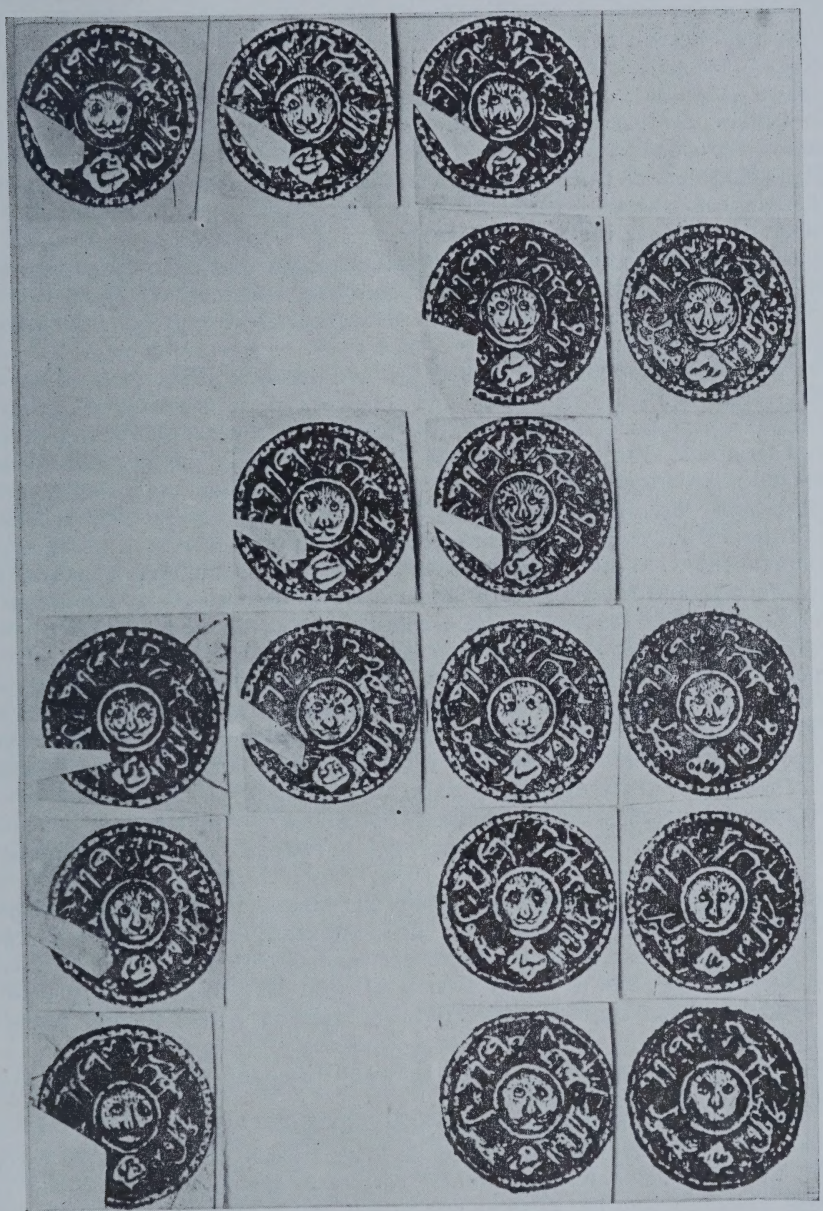

FIGURE 11. The "TABLET" Issue of 1293.

The Tablet Issue of 1293(i).

In Black and Purple.

Sc. Nos. 19 to 28. Gib. Nos. 19 to 28(1).

We now come to what are perhaps, the most sought after of all the Sher Ali stamps, the first issue of 1293, commonly known as the 1293(i) **Tablet issue.**

Design. The design, which is smaller than before, is in white on black or purple ground, the value, however, being in colour on white in a tablet and placed below the tiger's head in the outer ring; inscriptions as before.

Types. There are 24 stamps in the plate in 4 vertical rows of 6 stamps. The 2 rows on the left are all shahis; the 3 upper of the third row abassis; and 3 lower sunars; the 3 upper of the fourth or right row, are rupees and 3 lower half rupees. The top abass and rupee have the value written ek abass, ek rupee, "ek" signifying one, and all the stamps differ markedly from each other in type. A partially reconstructed plate is shown in Fig. 11.

Paper. The paper varies considerably.

In the **black issue** the bulk of the stamps are found on a toned, surfaced, medium laid paper, varying to thick and sometimes white.

A few examples are known on a thick white laid card paper. They are of excessive rarity.

The **purple issue** is known certainly on five different papers, viz.:—

On medium laid, varying in tone and thickness, more generally (i) surfaced, but sometimes (ii) unsurfaced. (iii) on thick soft (Chinese?) paper, (iv) on thick laid card and (v) on medium wove. Paper (iii) is of great rarity. I have only met with one example. (iv) has never been recorded or heard of, to my knowledge, until 2 examples, both used, lately came out of the Ferrari collection; and of (v) but one example has, so far as I know, ever been heard of. It was found about 1897 and passed to the collection of Colonel Hancock, who sold it to Ferrari, and from his collection it came to the writer. It was described by Colonel Day about 1897. It is an unused rupee of an unusually rich colour and mint. Its history and appearance seem unexceptionable.

Colours. The purple printing varies greatly in tone from very rich red-purple, bright or deep, to medium, pale and brownish shades. I have seen two examples in a distinctly violet shade of purple and regret that I was persuaded not to buy them, on the score that they were forgeries of photographic origin, whereas I am now sure they were nothing of the kind. I feel sure they were merely a rather blurred printing from a carelessly made transfer and of considerable interest as such. Early catalogues, by the way, describe these stamps as violet.

Printing. The printing is usually clear, but slightly blurred and over inked impressions may be met with, especially in the (faded?) brown purples. These poorly printed examples were some years ago, and, I believe, still are uniformly regarded as forgeries and I regret having allowed myself to be persuaded to scrap several I had, as I am now convinced they were but a late state of the plate and perfectly good.

I have seen an unused black rupee, that had the appearance of being printed directly from a metal key plate.

It is possible, as photozincographic methods came into use with the next issue that a trial of it may have been made in this issue, accounting for certain stamps of unusual appearance, apparently correct in type, such as the one just mentioned, which I let go by, as some one said it was a forgery. It would be interesting to investigate the matter more fully.

Forgeries. Tablets are declared to be forgeries, right and left, by the experts, who claim they are made by photographic process, but they adduce no proof of anything of the kind beyond their opinion. In fact everything not conforming to a narrow standard of appearance, and paper, is said to be such, but none that I have questioned will give a definite reason for his opinion. I have come to the conclusion, after having owned over 80, and still having about 50 of them, that I have never seen one that had not fair claims to be regarded as quite ordinary and normal (except the one or two that might have been printed from

metal plates) subject to due allowance for imperfections, arising from a worn state of the plate, poor inks, and, perhaps, lack of care in printing or transfer. I feel that the matter is one demanding careful and expert investigation to remove the stigma, if, as I think, it is unjust.

THE COLLECTOR.

Remarks on Rarity and Plating of the Blacks.

It is impossible to make up the black plate in examples in perfect state because unused shahis are unknown, at least I have never seen or heard of one, though Gibbons prices them.

The fact is, most used copies are hopelessly mutilated, cut to shape with tear often to the extent of one quarter of the stamp, and the fastidious collector will have to bide his time and snap up the truly extra fine, cut square, full margined examples, as they come on the market, one by one, in the course of years, in order to have any chance of some day completing his plate in first class condition.

The best Sir D. P. Masson could attain after years of search, and absorbing all the best the writer and Colonel Day found that he wanted, is shown in the Handbook plate. In this plate all the shahis are used. Apparently not more than 3 or 4 of them could be described as extra fine with only a small cut, 3 have a tear and the rest rather large cuts, all the sunars are used with cut, one abassi is unused, one extra fine and one with a large tear, and the two high values are mint. In the writers plate are, of shahis, one fine and six extra fine, (small cut, large or sheet margin), 3 extra fine abass, small cut, 3 mint sunars, 3 ditto half rupees, one ditto rupee, totalling 17 of the plate of 24, of which 16 are perfection. I have, however, refused to take examples that are not extra fine cut squares with full margins or that have a large cut or tear, and it may be quite a time before the 7 missing items are met with, in the desired condition, if ever, notwithstanding a want list being sent out everywhere for them for years.

A collector of some future day, able to pick over the cream of the great collections may attain a standard appreciably better than that of any of the early collectors. All the four high values might be mint unused and the 12 shahis extra fine with full margins, small cut only. It has yet to be done though.

Unused black sunars, were almost unknown up to a few years ago, the one or two examples known selling at thirty-five pounds or so, but the last few years all three came to me mint and I have seen two others. Unused abassis seem even rarer; I have found none, and the rupees are very rare too. I think they are all much underpriced, for unused and extra fine used.

Purples.

As regards the purple issue it is, in my view, practically impossible to make up the plate in fine cut square examples, even if ones with a tear be accepted. The shahis are two or three times rarer than the corresponding black ones and cut squares are seldom met with, the abassis have always been among the great rarities, indeed, the practically unattainables, though why, I don't know, and only the half rupee and to a less degree the rupee values are at all frequently met with. There were a few remainders of the two last however, as well as of the half rupee black. Added to the difficulty of finding anything like the required number of fine shahis, or any abass value at all, much more three of them, is the unsatisfactory, patchy appearance of the plate owing to few of the stamps being alike in shade or even colour, and the papers varying so much. The purple issue affords, however, an attractive field for a specialized collection of shades and papers.

Pairs and strips of the tablets are very seldom met with and it was not until after 1900 that Sir D. P. Masson obtained enough overlapping specimens and stamps with sheet margins to enable him to locate all the plate varieties correctly. Like the Plate A of 1288, the tablet plate as published by Moens many years ago was quite wrong. Tablets **used** on original envelopes are great rarities and worth preservation in that condition. The two high values, in both colours, are exceptionally rare in used state. I have, personally, only met with 2 rupees, in black, used and one rupee, in purple, ostensibly used on envelope, but showing no cancellation. An example of each is in the collection.

The new Kohl catalogue estimates very correctly the relative rarity of the various tablets and a perusal of this list and values attached (estimated only of course) will more correctly indicate the difficulties before the collector in making up his plates and series than will the Gibbons or Scott Catalogues. As for examples on card I have seen exactly 6 in the whole fo the years I have been collecting and possess three.

The Issue of 1293 (ii) in Grey, Purple, Green, Brown, Black.

Sc. Nos. 29 to 53.
Gib. Nos. 29 to 53h.

After a brief existence, the tablets were superseded by a new issue, also bearing the year date 1293. It is commonly referred to as the issue of 1293(ii).

(Continued Next Page.)

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To be announced later.

For various reasons, the stamps of this issue present the climax of interest and difficulty to the collector.

A number of innovations and improvements were made in the postal system and the manufacture of the stamps, such as:—

(a) The use of separate colours for the stamps of each of the 5 Provinces. These are found in a great variety of shades, some of great rarity and beauty.
(b) Improved methods of printing by Photozincography were introduced, the effects of which, in the variety of "states" of the impression that resulted, are described in detail under the heading of printing. (Part III.)
(c) Incidental to this was the change made in the design of the stamp itself to a simple one of lines in colour on a white ground instead of the reverse as hitherto.

These circumstances, coupled with the fact that not a few of the stamps are of such great, indeed almost unique rarity in certain of the colors or shades as to have remained unrepresented in the collections of the great majority and indeed almost unknown except to the very small circle of early collectors in India, who found them, and their immediate correspondents in England, have led to a very unfortunate state of affairs.

We find, to-day, experts (vide July No. of 1923 London Philatelist, p. 154) condemning whole series of these stamps as forgeries either "photographically reproduced" or because "originals never existed in such colours."

In especial they reject as forged all the beautiful and rare emerald greens, and intense blacks and the red and dun browns of this issue of 1293(ii), besides all sorts of other stamps of various dates whose appearance they, for reasons they decline to give, do not approve of. In fact, no stamp is safe from attack if differing in the slightest from their preconceived standards.

The facts about these stamps, their mode of production, from what sources they have come, whether as unused remainders, or as used, unearthed gradually in the course of years in Afghanistan itself by our agents, and everything connected with them was perfectly well known long ago to some at least of the small group of keen collectors, in India, who chiefly in the eighties and the nineties found the great mass of the examples now distributed among collectors.

While most of that group have passed away and their collections have been dispersed, except that of the late Sir D. P. Masson, which should still be available in support of my statements, there remain Colonel J. G. Day, who was at Kabul in 1878-80 and who, more than anyone, was the means of unearthing a large proportion of these stamps, and who is the most qualified expert living on them, though he has ceased to possess a collection; and myself, still holding much of what I acquired in those long ago times and still an active collector.

As explained in Section III, the statements of the late Sir D. P. Masson, Mr. Harrison and the present time experts and others who regard as forgeries all those of the stamps that vary from a standard of impression, paper or colour, that they have set up, are based on ignorance of the fact that several modes of printing and a great variety of papers and inks were employed and inability to admit, due to inexperience, the evidence of the series of used examples of the stamps that have come to us. In order therefore that these rare and beautiful stamps may have their just title to genuineness restored to them, I give the complete and true facts as known to us about them.

To describe the stamps:—(all values from both plates illustrated in Fig. 12.)

Design. A new style of design was adopted, the script and rings being in colour on a white ground and the tiger's head in white on a coloured ground instead of the reverse arrangement as heretofore. The change was made no doubt on account of the much greater suitability of such a design for reproduction by photozincography than the former style of design.

Values. The values are now found inscribed beneath the head, forming part of the inscription between the rings.

Plates. There were two plates, viz.:—

A. 24 types of Shahi in four vertical rows of six.
B. 24 subjects, similarly arranged, comprising on left 2 rows of 6 sunars each, then a row of 6 abass values, and on the right, at top 3 rupees and below 3 half rupees, all of different types.

Paper. The paper was a medium white laid varying considerably in thickness and spacing and prominence of the vergeures, and in texture from hard to rather soft. In some printings, the paper is more or less highly surfaced on one side. Very rare printings are also known on a thick white laid card paper, viz.:—of the blacks and sage green high values.

Printing. There can be no doubt that with this issue the advanced methods of Photo-zincography and Photo-lithography, that we have seen to be available in the detailed account under this heading given in Part III, were brought into use in order to meet the greatly increased demand for stamps and to avoid the trouble and expnese hitherto entailed in designing fresh plates whenever the litho stones wore out.

Under the new system, in which one or more key plates were made in zinc or other soft metal, the litho stones could be renewed whenever desired almost indefinitely, and the quality of the impressions maintained much better than before.

In addition to the impressions taken from the litho stones there is no doubt, as Colonels Woodthorpe and Day have pointed out, that quite a number of stamps were printed directly from the key plates.

Fig. 12.

Colonel Day expressly mentions having seen the grey, green, red-brown and chocolates of the Zinc printings and, I would add, the black, in one printing I have seen. Such printings, would, of course, be supplementary to the ordinary printings from the lithographic stones.

Resulting from this procedure there would be quite a variety of impressions, or rather of states of the impression which, while photographically exact and alike in detail, would present quite different appearances from each other, and each be subject to imperfections and flaws arising from one cause or other.

All are so identical in all main features, that the forgery seekers acclaim one after another of them to be photographically produced forgeries, on observing some blurring of design or some petty flaw or sign of wear in a ring or two features run together, forming a blot or notch not seen in fine impressions taken from an "early state" of the plate or stone. Such imperfections, however, certainly do not make a stamp forged. They are, of course, of constant and variable occurrence quite normally.

The Inks. To add to the trouble and causes of variation as apparent in the stamps, it must be remembered that printing in colours must have been for some time in a more or less experimental stage. The precise mixtures and pigments to be used to get good results had to be determined, and at best the inks, being prepared doubtless by hand, varied a good deal, over to under fluidity, etc., resulting, as we see by examination of the series of the stamps, in quite a range of impressions from fine and clear when the ink worked smoothly to very defective and blurred impressions indeed. The brownish-green series printed particularly badly, for instance, as indeed some of the other shades of brown and some of the purples and greens did. Even the greys are often much blurred though no one claims these common stamps to be forgeries.

Paper. Affecting too, very much, the fineness of the impressions and absence, or otherwise, of a blurred appearance and flaws was undoubtedly the **character of the paper used.**

Many of the greys, the sage-greens and the deep purples, for instance, were printed on a very superior surface-finished paper, which yielded beautiful impressions, but when papers without such finish or of a softer texture were used nothing like such good work resulted. The softer texture papers too, such as that the emeralds were printed on, would shrink appreciably more than the close textured hard papers, in size, when wetted as required in printing or subsequently to clean them.

To sum up, I am sure that everyone, who will take the trouble to critically examine a large series of these stamps, such as I have at hand, give the matter reasonable consideration and make due allowances for all the factors, that, as we have seen above, must have been attendant on their production, will be astonished, not at the variations in appearance of the stamps that resulted, but at the generally good success obtained.

The genuineness of the stamps fortunately does not have to be determined by consideration of such minor aspects as that of the impression alone, but will more safely rest on determination of the facts as to their origin and if supported, or not, by used examples of incontestable authenticity. It is from this point of view that my account of the stamps themselves will be recorded and here I may say that to arrive at a just judgment, the positive evidence of reputable eye-witnesses, who gained their experience in early days in India, must not be brushed aside as worthless, in favour of arm-chair theories, as seems to be the case at present.

(To be continued.)

The Secret of Philately.

By REV. C. C. SILVESTER.

It is a truism that Man has the collecting habit and it is fortunate that all collectors do not seek the same thing. Where would we Philatelists be if everyone gave his attention to stamps and the study of them?

The savage collects his shells or wampum, or pieces of silver and gold because those things have a value which is appreciated by others like himself and it is just as reasonable for him as it is for his brother, living in a more complex civilization, to gather in his stocks and bonds and expend his energy accumulating securities. Perhaps he makes that his business in life as well as his pleasure and it may be further added that unless a man gets a reasonable amount of pleasure out of his work, that he will never be as successful as he would otherwise be. So we, advancing a step further, find men expending time and money

on things which aim to bring satisfaction and pleasure. One may be an enthusiastic sportman and find an outlet for his love of the open in hunting and fishing, or perhaps golf, tennis, base ball and if his purse will allow, yatching. Another, a bit more domesticated and loving his home in a different way, may gather together a library of travel, adventure and biography and find his relaxation in swift mental travels to the ends of the earth or he may have the hobby of collecting rare books and spend his surplus earnings in gathering them together. Another with artistic taste, looks forward to the day when he can own a Titian or Hobbema, still others collect coins, Indian relics and some, mere stamps.

The writer, limited in interest to but the last mentioned form of collecting mania, is willing to justify that interest, but here, writing for other philatelists of varying degree desires to set forth what appears to him the Secret of Philately, the best of all Hobbies.

First of all there appeals to me the **General Interest** that accrues from a collection of stamps. Very early the collector is bound to learn many things that he would never know about except through his stamps. Considering their size, perhaps there is no other thing that brings into use so much that is technical in name and scientific in its essence and that is one reason they appeal to me. Men like things which give them a broad out-look. So the general collector learns first of all about the paper on which his treasures are printed, how it is made from the pulp of spruce trees from Canadian hills or from rags gathered in the cities of the world. Then of the screens on which the pulp is placed and that makes the paper either "wove" or "laid" and then the rollers which makes it "thin", "thick" or perhaps "pelure". Then how the little wire forms press in the watermark and the curious forms these take and what their significance is. But so far this is but a beginning, the collector wants to know how the stamps are made and quickly discovers that there a wide number of complicated processes. Some are engraved, some lithographed, some surface printed, typographed and even embossed and sometimes two methods are combined in one stamp. And in every method there is much to learn.

Then, coming to the actual printing, whether the stamps are printed on wet or dry sheets, from flat or rotary presses becomes a matter of study followed by more on inks, colors, methods of separation and gumming. These are the mechanical things connected with our hobby and every one is an open door to the student of his stamps. They lead out to fields of greater development and improved manufacture, but this is not all.

There is a wealth of information to be derived from Philately. How much we learn of Geography and the physical features of the nations that issue stamps. We learn forms of Government and know about their rulers, Kings, Emperors, Czars and Sultans are familiar friends. We see and learn too of national heroes, find Washington in a place of honour on a Brazilian stamp and Columbus on that of many countries. The flora and fauna of each country often appears on its stamps and we learn of foreign currencies, their worth or worthlessness. We see in stamps the overthrow of great Governments with the rise of new forms and even understand that mandates are not the male species of the edible date.

Have I mentioned enough "secrets" to be learned through stamps? I think there is ample in anyone of these to justify collecting these bits of paper. There are still many others that are known to the initiate and in thirty-two years of collecting I have always found each year a bit more to know, a bit more to enjoy. Philately is not seasonal, it needs no summer vacation nor rest when the snow flakes fall, the true enthusiast is gathering, classifying and arranging his treasures all the year and under a lamp with one's loved albums, must ever and ever come the thought, that in Philately is to be found the real pursuit of Happiness. And that is the "Secret of Philately".

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST

Published by and in the Interest of the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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⅛ Page	$ 2.50	$ 2.25	$ 2.00

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ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist,
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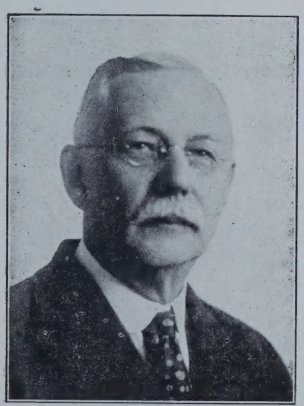
EDITOR'S COLUMN



Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer of Philadelphia, Pa.—sixteenth President of The American Philatelic Society,—Congratulations and best of good wishes! We speak for all the members of The American Philatelic Society when we say this and promise a hearty co-operation to aid you in your work and to help, under your leadership, to make the A. P. S. both greater in size and service.

Mr. Herman Boers, Chairman of the Publicity Committee for the Detroit Convention wishes to extend through these columns the thanks of the Detroit collectors to Mekeel's Weekly, Gossip, the Detroit newspapers and the Detroit Convention bureau for their generous write ups of the 1924 Convention which materially aided in making this years gathering so great a success.

Mr. J. J. Roberts, Secretary of the Tucson Stamp Club claims for the State of Arizona the largest percentage increase in members of the A. P. S. for the year

1923-24. The 1923 year book listed six Arizona members while the list for the current year shows thirteen members with four applications pending, an increase of about 300%. What State can equal the record? Mr. Roberts says he hopes that Arizona will duplicate the feat this year and expects soon to report the Tucson Stamp Club as one of the 100 per centers.

This issue is the last number of Volume 37 and an index to this volume will accompany the October number. If any of those who wish to have their copies of this volume bound are short of certain months these may be obtained of the Editor if promptly applied for with the exception of No. 1, October, 1923 which is already exhausted.

With this month the Season of Philatelic Conventions and Exhibitions will come to a close and under the stimulus of these happy gatherings and the cooler weather the active collecting period of 1924-25 will begin. Some writers make the pretense that Philately is an all year hobby and while that may be true in some localities we find the greater number of collectors in this country confine themselves to stampic conversation when the sun pushes the thermometer past the 80 mark. This appears to us rather for the best, a too intensive application to a hobby is apt to make what should be a pleasure just work and there are but few that seek more of that as their hobby.

As a forerunner of the new stamp Season we have to hand the advance sheets of the 1925 Standard catalogue. The cautious advances noted in the U. S. section would indicate that very little can be expected by way of increased prices in the foreign. The 10c 1847 has advanced $5.00 in catalogue as have the 5c type one values of 1851-57 and most of the other advances are of the twenty-five and fifty-cent kind. The one exception to this rule is the change in the price of the 2c carmine vermillion Special printing of 1875, Scotts #180 which jumps from $350 to $1000. This after all is more of a correction than an advance as but four copies of each the 2 and 5c are known and naturally should be valued the same.

Last month we gave some sixteen pages to the review of recent auctions largely because the sales reported included a very unusual lot of material. We cannot give this amount of space regularly unless the readers of this journal evidence a particular demand for this class of information. Except to the experienced auction bidder and advanced collector the resume of prices at auction may be very misleading. It is a most difficult matter to explain all the reasons that bring about certain high prices and collectors must be careful not to estimate their own stamps from similarly described stamps sold at auction. We hope at an early date to take up in more detail the intricacies of the stamp auctions for the benefit of those who are not familiar with them and in the meantime we will welcome an expression of opinion on the value of the reports we have been giving.

Quite a number of A. P. S. members have been enjoying their vacations in

European capitals and we have enjoyed receiving philatelically decorated postals from them. Dr. Warren L. Babcock writes from Switzerland that he has found a few nice items but that U. S. is just about as scarce as it is in Nassau St. Warren Colson says he is having a good time in Vienna buying rarities and Eric Kling declares Stockholm has the best climate for stamps and fun in all Europe. Does any other hobbyist get the fun out of travel that a stamp collector does? We trow not!

We have from Mr. Frank S. Thompson of Winnipeg, Canada, a specimen of the special cancellation used at Winnipeg in connection with the second annual Canadian Postage Stamp Exhibition. We can safely say this is the best and most distinctive philatelic cancellation that has ever been used. It depicts the famous "Beaver" of the early issues in an oval lettered "Second Annual Canadian Postage Stamp Exhibition", further decorated with Maple leaves and giving the date, "Winnepeg, Sept. 17th, 18, 19th, 1924". The cancellation will mark all outgoing Winnepeg mail from July 22nd to Sept. 19th, and should prove to be a big aid to philately in the Northland.

Report of Sales Superintendent.

Dallas, Texas, July 5th, 1924.

Board of Vice-Presidents, Cleveland, Ohio:

I herewith submit my report of sales department for period April 1st, 1924 to June 30th, 1924.

		Original net value
On hand April 1st	6558 Books	$189,757.43
Received during period	1202 Books	39,681.85
Total	7760 Books	$229,439.28
Retired during quarter	1546 Books	$ 44,176.75
Leaving on hand June 30th	6214 Books	$185,262.53

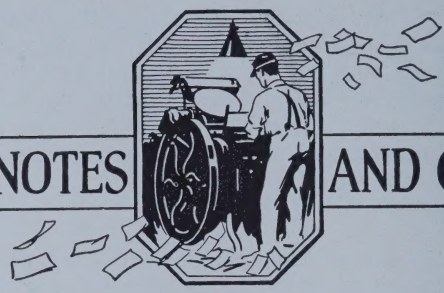
Statement on retired books:		Sales
Retired 1546 Books ($44,175.75)		$ 13,561.36
Insurance to Treasurer	$ 467.71	
Commission	1,700.15	
Remitted to owners	11,312.99	
Fines for Counterfeits, etc.	15.52	
Postage to owners	64.99	
	$ 13,561.36	$ 13,561.36

The department is still going strong in spite of the summer weather. This past season we have had an increase in the number of members using the department but on account of general conditions throughout the country the individual purchases have not been as high as last year.

This is the fourth quarterly report for the fiscal year and I will close my books shortly to prepare my annual report for the convention.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. GUEST, Sales Supt.



NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

ARGENTINE.—A new value to the current series of San Martin type, Wmk. R. A. in Sun, perf. 13½ by 12½, 25 cent violet.

BRAZIL.—Mr. C. Braga-Guerreiro, formerly of New York City and who is now living in Rio Janeiro sends us an unusual four colored stamp issued July 2nd by the Brazilian Government to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the "Confederation of the Equador," a revolution that took place in Pernambuco and led by a Brazilian named Manuel de Carvalho de Andrade. One million of these stamps were issued which are of the 200 reis value. The feature of the design is a central shield of yellow, bearing, in blue, a section of the equatorial heaven, showing the "Southern Cross" in stars, a red Christian cross and a white band to indicate the equator. The format of the stamp is unusually large and bears the words "Brazil—1824—1924" in black in the upper corners and "Correio" with value in the lower corners. No watermark, perforated 11.

BULGARIA.—Relative to the query in the April number, page 400, as to why postage due stamps appear to be used as regular postage, Mr. F. Aretz writes as follows:—According to the Bulgarian postal regulations of April 11th, 1922 it was provided that letters insufficiently prepaid were not to be delivered. This ruling made postage due stamps superfluous and the 1, 2 and 3 L. postage dues that had just been issued were of no value. On Nov. 1st, 1923 it was ordered by postal decree that the stock of 1, 2 and 3 L. were to be used as regular postage stamps and despite their inscriptions they should be considered as regular postage. It is very doubtful if the dues mentioned were ever used as such and if any exist on cover, clearly used as postage dues, they are rarities.

CANAL ZONE.—Mr. L. J. Granie and Mr. P. M. Weiss have both shown us nine values of U. S. surcharged "Canal Zone" in two lines which were issued July 1st and which after August first will be the only stamps valid for postage in the Canal Zone. The surcharge is in black capitals with serifs and has appeared to date on the following values of the current U. S. issue: 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 15, 30, 50 cents and $1.00.

COSTA RICA.—A two centimos green in small oblong format has been issued bearing a portrait of Don Rodrigo Arias Maldonado. White wove paper, no

watermark, perforated 14 and engraved by Waterlow & Sons of London, England.

DANTZIG.—A new issue of five aerial post stamps. The design pictures an airplane flying over the many towered "Free City" shown in silhouette. The stamps are on the usual white wove, honeycomb watermarked paper, perforated 14. The low values are slightly smaller than the high. 10pf. red, 20pf. lilac, 40pf. brown, 1 gulden olive green, 2½ gulden brown violet.

FINLAND.—The colors of the current, "Arms type," 20 penni and 40 penni have been changed to brown and green respectively.

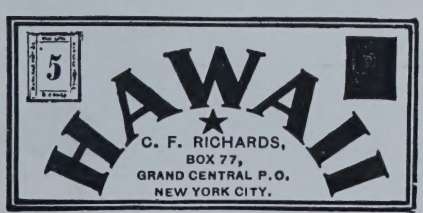
SOUTHERN RHODESIA.—A new series replacing those of the British South Africa Co. which uses the same design, the only change being in the lettering of the lower label which now reads Southern Rhodesia. The set from ½ penny to 5 shillings is reported in the same colors as the previous issue.

SWEDEN.—Mr. Eric Kling sends us from Stockholm examples of the commemorative set issued July 4th in connection with the opening of the Universal Postal Congress held in that city. The type illustrated, used for all the low values, shows the City Hall of Stockholm and many of the old Churches. The second type, used for the high values, bears a superb portrait of King Gustav V with the same inscription as the low values. There are 15 values in the set, finely engraved on unwatermarked wove paper, perforated 10. The values are: 5o brown red, 10o green, 15o violet, 20o red, 25o orange, 30o blue, 35o black, 40o olive green, 45o brown, 50o gray, 60o lilac, 80o light green all in the type illustrated and 1 K. green, 2 K. red and 5 K. blue with portrait of King Gustav V.

SWITZERLAND.—Three new air mail stamps were issued May 13th in the handsome design illustrated on this month's cover page. The stamps were printed at the Berne Mint on granite wove paper, watermarked crosses and perforated 11½. 65 centimes blue & deep blue, 75 centimes orange red and violet and 1 Franc violet & deep violet.

The 20c William Tell type originally issued in violet is now printed in vermillion on buff.

TURKEY.—Mr. B. Beraha of Constantinople sends us a 10 piastre value of the current star and crescent type in dark blue green. He also shows us an example of one of the many printing varieties which are to be found on the current set. This is a copy of the 3 piastre chocolate brown with the Roman figure of value missing, the circle bearing the numeral being entirely filled in with color.



Missouri Valley Collectors

will find a complete line stamp albums, catalogs and accessories. Desirable single stamps and packets.

Midwest Stamp Co.

Kemper Bldg., 720 Delaware St.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

The added interest that an odd or unusual cancellation gives a stamp has been recognized for many years. The specialist wants them to show use in foreign lands, dates of use and to illustrate the many forms of cancellation used. The general collector too likes these oddities, instinctively sensing the out of the ordinary and appreciating their decorative effect to his pages. The dealer likes them rather well account their sales value and because they put a pleasing gamble in the business, for you know sometimes they do find a rare cancell on a stamp bought at wholesale prices! The custom of making by illegitimate methods a supply of odd or rare cancells for the purpose of victimizing some unsuspecting collector is about as old as the original evil of preparing counterfeit stamps and became a common practice many years ago when certain governments sold remainder stamps and plates to the stamp trade. It is not surprizing that this practice which flourished years ago when it was a matter of no great financial profit has, in these days of extraordinary prices for odd cancells, become a very common thing. The crook of today while perhaps no more daring than his predecessor has a greater incentive and more knowledge of stamps with the unfortunate result that he turns out better workmanship if one may dignify his nefarious labors in that way, perhaps better termed "dirty work." The dastards that carry out this low scheme to defraud are often enough quite well known to a small circle of collectors and this knowledge seldom reaches the proper channels by reason of the fear the average man has of making a criminal accusation that might be difficult to prove in Court. We all like to see the crook exposed but prefer some one else doing the exposing. Now having in mind a very good plan of getting at the cancellation fakir it occurs to us that if we saved the informer from all possible chance of unpleasantness we might soon get a list of the snakes that operate in this country. Now we can guarantee anyone, if they know of any such fakirs, that if they will but write the Editor all the information they have that their letter will be held in confidence and further the original letter will be returned to the writer. And if you wish to be doubly safe, simply write "Mr. John Doe sells cancellations, he has had some green towns on 3c 1851's, etc." and we will guess the rest. Come forth ye men that want to see philately purified of the lice that infest some quarters and co-operate by telling what you know of the source of supply. Do your bit and you will be like the first cancellation illustrated here and having done so we will try to make it hotter for Mr. Fakir than the terrible clan would have that used the initials

shown on the second cancellation. These two cancells, rather unusual and attractive and both used at Beloit, Wisconsin, are shown on postal cards but were used on stamps of the 1870 period. Mr. A. H. Pike who supplied us with the originals from which the cuts were made says he would like to know if the K. K. K. really had any connection with the original Klu Kluxers. Does any one know and who can show us these cancells on original cover with an adhesive stamp?

PRECANCELS.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to F. B. Eldredge, Attleboro, Mass. Use Bushnell's types for descriptions when possible.

COLORADO.

DENVER—Type II (U. 1) on HARDING, perf. 11, 2 cent.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT—Type IV on HARDING, perf. 11, 2 cent.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO—Type described in May 1924, A. P. on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 9 cent, 11 cent, 14 cent, inverted, 15 cent! on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 6 cent, 6 cent, inverted.

ROCK ISLAND—Type III (U. 14) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent.

INDIANA.

RICHMOND—Type II (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.

IOWA.

CEDAR RAPIDS—Type II (U. 5) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 9 cent.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE—Type I (U. 3) on HARDING, perf. 11, 2 cent; Government Type, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, 1 cent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ATTLEBORO—Type II, on issue of 1917-18, perf. 11, Postage Due, 3 cent, inverted, double, 3 cent.

GARDNER—Similar to (U. 1) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent.

MILFORD—Same type used as the (MASS) in the Type I ATTLEBORO, on HARDING, perf. 11, 2 cent, inverted.

NEW BEDFORD—Type VI (U. 3) on issue of 1918-20, offset, perf. 11, 3 cent, inverted.

LYNN—Type described in APRIL 1923, A. P. on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent, 5 cent.

ATTLEBORO—Type II on issue of 1917-18, Postage Due, perf. 11, 1 cent, inverted.
LEOMINSTER—(U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 4 cent.

NEW YORK.

BUFFALO—Type described in May, 1924, A. P. on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, vertically, reading up, 2 cent.
HEMPSTEAD—Type I (U. 8) on HARDING, perf. 11, 2 cent, 2 cent, inverted.

NEW JERSEY.

MONTCLAIR—Type III on HARDING, perf. 11, 2 cent.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK—Type I (U. 2) on HARDING, perf. 11, 2 cent.
RICHMOND—Type VI on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 1 cent, 2 cent, inverted.

WISCONSIN.

JANESVILLE—Type I (U. 1) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 11, 1 cent, 8 cent.

Good Fishing!

By #4471.

While "Uncle Sam" is paying me eight bucks a day to sit down for two weeks at a time about ten miles from the mouth of the "Father of Waters" to help enforce the Immigration Laws, Rules and Regulations, I decided to use some of my spare time (between "Rise, button and shine" at 4.30 A. M. and retirement at 10.00 P. M.), and being fond of fishing, surprised the postmaster of a reservation where forty souls exist, by having a twenty-five pound sack of "unpicked mission mixture" rain down. This was carefully fished through with high hopes of spearing some of the "abundant" high values supposed to be swimming therein, but my usual fisherman's luck was with me and I only captured two $1 stamps, both damaged; four 50c stamps in a like condition, and six 30c stamps, mostly seconds. The other 150,000 (more or less) were composed of the 1c to 20c values with two each of the 6c, 16c, and 24c airplanes, three 25c dues and one 13c stamp. Plate numbers, one of my specialties, usually comparatively abundant in

PRECANCEL COLLECTIONS

500 varieties	$ 2.00	2000 varieties	$10.00
1000 varieties	4.50	2500 varieties	15.00
1500 varieties	7.50	3000 varieties	22.50

These collections are unmounted. They are made up of stamps of all three perforations in good condition.

We send approval selections upon request.

ROTNEM STAMP CO.

803 Washington Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

mixtures, were scarce. Precancels, another specialty, were fairly abundant but, needless to say, practically all the good ones were seconds or worse.

If this mixture, containing among other things several thousand soaked stamps in bundles of 100, and a two ounce fragment of a glass candlestick, had not been picked, what had happened to it? The only thing worth while was a 1c either double print or nicely shifted all over (goodness knows where it is now as I cannot find it) and $6.50 in unused U. S. postage. I do not blame the vendor of this mixture for having left this life since. Others may get strips of precancelled airplanes, etc., but yours truly is not that fortunate although I did get a Chicago triple one cent.

The one good feature of that mixture was that the other inspector on duty with me "got the fever" and is now an ardent general collector, at least he was the last time I heard from him.

"Facile Censura Rigidi Cachinoris."

Saint Peter sat nodding one day at his post
But was waked by the knocks of a numerous host
Of stamp cranks, all coming from sorrow and sin,
Each bearing an album, and all "wanting in."
He slammed the gate shut, stuck his face thru the wicket,
And said "get in line, and each show his ticket."

Ashbrook came first, of the hinge licking souls,
With a mint strip of blues, with balls in the scrolls;
Pete after a squint with his cute little glass,
Said "They're surely mint perfect, you easily pass."
Chase offered a mint pane—imperforate red,
Peter said "Sonny go in, go ahead."

Then came Fennel with his quill in his hand,
Old Peter simply nodded, "on the right, take your stand."
Scotty with target, scull and cross bones,
A beautiful green town and red cross-roads.
"The pass is O. K." said Pete with a smile
Go up to the front and rest for a while.

Guest with his sales books under his arm
Smiled at Peter as he passed thru like a charm.
There was P. M. and Heyerman, Elliott and Nast,
Severn and Wylie and Luff with his glass.
Peter tagged them all with "O. K." on their backs,
Said "go in and rest you wonderful cranks."

He next let in Davis, he knew him by sight,
Saying "A. P. S. Section on the cloud at the right."
But some offered Seebecks, off centers and fakes,
And Pete scowled at this gang, and their dirty mistakes,
Saying "got the wrong number, you've rung the wrong bell,
Your tickets all read, 'good for one seat in hell.'"

—ANON.

REPORT of the SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the **Board of Vice Presidents** that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 12. **August 1, 1924.**

Applications Pending.

Arnett, Smith D.
Ashley, Willard C.
Atwood, E. W.
Berger, Don H.
Berntsen, Frederick
Bilek, Vaclav
Black, Wm. C.
Borschel, G. W.
Bottomley, Gordon F.
Bullmann, H. J.
Callwell, Robt. E.
Carter, Albert S.
Cooke, Jas. H.
Engelhardt, Dr. H.
Ernst, E. J.
Fawcett, Thos. H.
Fretz, Prof. A. H.
Gillespey, Grank M.
Hall, William
Harris, E.
Harrington, F. B.
Meldorf, Aksel
Holbrook, Alex. P.
Springer, Chas.
Keyser, Mrs. W. I.
Kirkland, Alfred H.
Ladd, Geo. C.
Livermore, Wm. D.
Martin, Ralph H.
McLean, Ira A.
Miller, Albert F.
Miller, Edwin C.
Miller, Mrs. Mary
Neal, Chas. C.
Newton, L. I.
Osterhout, F. W.
Percival, Vincent
Powell, S. G.
Raines, Howard W.
Reif, Fredk. W.
Roth, Henry W.
Searls, Edgar E.
Seipp, Philip W.
Smith, Richard M.
Street, V. N.
Surry, Frederic R.
Schmidt, Gero
Thomas, Milton
Toronto Stamp Col. Club
Uphof, Dr. J. C. Th.
Volzow, Richard
Walker, Almas H.
Weiant, C. A.
Welch, B. H.
West, Edmund C.
West, Wilfred C.
Wilder, W. E.
Farage, R.
Bowman, Francis E.
Allentown Phil. Socy.
Hanna, M. G.
Larssen, Arnold
Marchi, G.
Mudiyanse, K.

Applications for Reinstatement Pending.

3949 Haynes, Robert
2657 Richardson, L. E.

Applications Posted.

Burbank, Dr. Reginald, 32 W. 53rd St., New York City; Age 37; Doctor of Medicine; References E. B. Power, 51 E. 42nd St., New York City; Proposed by Harry Waker.

Bussey, Byron C., 9 Star St., Pawtucket, R. I.; Age 36; Asst. Com. Pub. Works; Reference: Adam Sutcliffe, Salisbury Mfg. Co., Central Falls, R. I.; Proposed by W. F. Goerner.

Canman, Richard W., Hotel Webster, Chicago, Ill.; Age 24; Bank Clerk; Reference: Wm. D. Stein, Stein-Hall Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by C. E. Severn.

Cooper, Robert G., 2001 Hanover Ave., Richmond, Va.; Age 24; Foreman; Reference: August Dietz, 109 E. Cary St., Richmond, Va.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Creek, Chas. C., Box 431, Alhambra, Calif.; Age 21; Clerk; Reference: W. C. Henry, 542 Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by Ernest St. George Tucker.

Dallmann, Rev. John S., 2509 Nucas St., Austin, Tex.; Age legal; Minister of the Gospel; Reference: Bohn Bros., Austin, Tex.; Proposed by Herman C. Naschke.

Hamaker, W. S., 136 Pleasant Ave., Portland, Me.; Age 34; Salesman; Reference: Jno. B. Thomes, 120 Exchange St., Portland, Me.; Proposed by Douglas D. Sweetser.

Hawksett, Arthur, 600 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.; Age 40; Wholesale Lumber; Reference: J. E. Lesch, 612 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.; Proposed by Jos. Gallant.

Hedrick, Henry M., 3961 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Age 40; Mech.; Reference: Robt. O. Meyer, 16618 Log Cabin Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by Jack Arthur.

Krauer, John J., 225 Richton Ave., Highland Park, Mich.; Age 38; Engraver; Refernece: C. H. Holden, 426 Brainerd St., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by Jack Arthur.

Kronheim, Wm. A., 733 Landis Ave., Vineland, N. J.; Age 33; Merchant; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by John Paalzow.

Kukell, John, Box 252, Blaine, Ohio; Age 49; Mail Order Dealer; Reference: Read Vilson, Pleasant City, Ohio; Proposed by Adolf Gunesch.

Ludlow, Geo. W., 355 12th St., Oakland, Calif.; Age 37; Asst. Secy. Bldg. & Loan Assn.; Reference: R. G. Spencer, 4615 Edgewood Ave., Oakland, Calif.; Proposed by W. C. Gilkerson.

Maier, Alfred, 17 W. 42 St., New York City; Age 30; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Edward Stern, 87 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by the Secretary.

Mast, Henrie E., 913 Walnut St., Georgetown, Tex.; Age 12; Student; Guaranteed by Clarence S. Mast; Reference: Dr. C. N. Wunder, Georgetown, Tex.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Meyer, Rene P., 225 S. 20th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 21; Student; Reference: Georges Fossier, c/o French Consulate, Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by the Secretary.

Miller, H. M., 316 S. 12th St., Omaha, Neb.; Age 22; Clerk; Reference: A. R. Ladwig, 2871 Mary St., Omaha, Neb.; Proposed by F. S. Poteet.

Minker, Chas. LeRoy, Box 143, Perryville, Md.; Age 22; Stenographer; Reference: A. H. Owens & Bro., Perryville, Md.; Proposed by Eugene Klein.

Monori, Emil, 627 West End Ave., New York City; Age 43; Elect. Engnr.; Reference: Nassau Stamp Co., 116 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by Vahan Mozian.

Moyer, Rev. E. S., Box 162, Hagersville, Ont., Canada; Age 48; Clergyman; Reference: Harry J. Brook, Simcoe, Ont., Canada; Proposed by Morris M. Wolf.

Rathborne, P. J., Scotch Plains, N. J.; Age 40; Electricina; Reference: J. deJong, 516 W. 162nd St., New York City; Proposed by Jos. Gallant.

Reeves, Harry E., 365 S. Rutland St., Watertown, N. Y.; Age 47; Shoe Merchant; Reference: R. G. Hannahs, Watertown Natl. Bank, Watertown, N. Y.; Proposed by the Secretary.

Robinson, John W., Box 64, Ormond, Fla.; Age 55; Secy.-Treas. Bldg. & Loan Assn.; Reference: Jas. E. Francis Co., Ormond, Fla.; Proposed by Jos. Gallant.

Schwarz, Wm. Irving, 313 N. 4th St., Allentown, Pa.; Age legal; Distributor, E. F. Houghton & Co.; Reference: Percy G. Doane, Tribune Bldg., New York City; Proposed by Chas. A. Reber.

Selander, Carl O., Box D, Edgewater, Colo.; Age 31; Engineer; Reference: Walter F. McGourty, c/o Fred Howey, Belen, N. M.; Proposed by the Secretary.

Smith, Julian J., 1856 Hopkins St., Berkeley, Calif.; Age 50; Bldg. Supt.; Reference: Edwin P. Seebohm, Chronicle Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Harry E. Gray.

Waltemeyer, J. T., M. D., 1319 Detroit St., Denver, Colo.; Age 58; Physician; Reference: Capt. Thos. Russell, 1311 Detroit St., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by Theo. H. Ames.

Webb, Thornton H., Box 38, Hanover, N. J.; Age 33; Jobber; Reference: H. B. Wade, Hanover, N. J.; Proposed by Harry T. Willcox.

Wind, Edward C., 591 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington, N. J.; Age 55; Clerk; Reference: J. W. Mason & Sons, 582 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Wood, Edw. R., Jr., 409 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 48; Executor of Estate; Reference: J. B. Townsend, 405 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Eugene Klein.

Applications for Reinstatement.

4888 Doughty, Judge J. K., Box 16, Lamar, Colo.; Age 71; Attorney; Reference: C. A. Nast, Denver, Colo.; Proposed by the Secretary.

4546 Wiggins, Jos. G., Box 44, Savannah, Ga.; Age 32; Accountant; Reference: H. P. Atherton, 318 Main St., Springfield, Mass.; Proposed by the Secretary.

New Stockholders.

7518 Bacarat, Rev. Dr. Geo. J., 753 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
7519 Berg, Th., 21 Butler Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
7520 Barnes, Rev. George E., 6376 City Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
7521 Bickford, C. L., Federal Reserve Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.
7522 Biddle, Winthrop L., 404 Kent Rd., Cynwyd, Pa.
7523 Boteler, E. Manuel P., 1814 Edmonson Ave., Baltimore, Md.
7524 Butcher, Paul C., 3929 N. Kostner Ave., Chicago, Ill.
7525 Caster, Merle J., 3009 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
7526 Chapman, Jno. H., 1918 Ruckle St., Indianapolis, Ind.
7527 Child, Stanley G., 500 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
7528 Clemence, Victor L., Atascadero, Calif.
7529 Douglas, Adam C., Box 215, Hawkesbury, Ont., Canada.
7530 Duryee, Al. C., 216 E. 9th St., Grand Island, Neb.
7531 Eagleston, F. L., 5005 Worth St., Dallas, Tex.
7532 English, H. W., 923 Alabama Ave. S., Birmingham, Ala.
7533 Friz, Rev. Adolf, 307 Jackson St., Pinckneyville, Ill.
7534 Gere, Herbert G., 2229 Maplewood Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
7535 Grandmontagne, Rudolph, Box 12, R. F. D. #1, Youngstown, Ohio.
7536 Hagar, F. Kimball, 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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7537 Hamill, Smith, 1223 Leighton Ave., Keokuk, Ia.
7538 Hayes, Stanley W., Box 294, Richmond, Ind.
7539 Heilpren, Isaac, 514 E. 149th St., Bronx, New York.
7540 Hendrickson, E. D., Demorest, Georgia.
7541 Henry, Lt. Harry, Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz.
7542 Jessen, Henry, 918 Ave. B, San Antonio, Tex.
7543 Jones, Raymond A., 1332 Third St., Hillsboro, Ore.
7544 Keim, Edgar A., Birdsboro, Pa.
7545 Konwiser, Dr. Samuel, 214 Hawthorne Ave., Newark, N. J.
7546 Koons, Dorsey W., W. S. Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.
7547 Laub, Theodore, 530 Fernando St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
7548 Lenz, L., 214 Gulf Bldg., Houston, Tex.
7549 Levy, Alfred B., 251 W. Hansberry St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
7550*Lemal, Wm. W., 21 Jarrett Ave., Fox Chase, Philadelphia, Pa.
7551 Lidell, Valdemar, 554 E. Taylor St., Portland, Ore.
7552 Litwin, Joseph, 108 Piotrkowska St., Lodz, Poland.
7553 Long, Wm. B., Rich Hill, Mo.
7554 Mannel, Geo. F., 85 2nd St., San Francisco, Calif.
7555 Mason, Harry J., 3825 N. Bouvier St., Philadelphia, Pa.
7556 McAdams, Dr. W. Ross, Emergency Hospital, Dallas, Tex.
7557 Mejia, Jose P., San Salvador, El Salvador, C. A.
7558 Murdock, Harrold C., Main St., Leicester, Mass.
7559 Pellerin, Antoine, 430 A Champlain St., Montreal, Que., Canada.
7560 Penny, Willard F., 609 Denner St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
7561 Reimer, Richard, 4316 S. Compton St., St. Louis, Mo.
7562 Richards, W. C., Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Mich.
7563 Robison, Warner S., Beaver Creek Farm, Mentor, Ohio.
7564 Tracy, Wm. B., 412 Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
7565 Tucker, Dr. Cassell C., Box 366, Greencastle, Ind.
7566 Tucson Stamp Club, Branch No. 59, J. J. Roberts, Secy., 515 East 2nd St., Tucson, Ariz.
7567 Weckel, Wilson E., 2118 Tuscarawas St. W., Canton, Ohio.
7568 Wieber, Geo. A., 53 Oxford Rd., New Hartford, N. Y.
7569 Woodward, Chester, 1272 Fillmore St., Topeka, Kans.
7570 Zoss, John, 846 E. Taylor St., Portland, Ore.

Reinstated.

6088 Cone, Earl K., 832 E. 7th St., Tucson, Ariz.
2414 Linson, Ernest J., 113 Fair St., Kingston, N. Y.
487 Norton, Maj. E. A., 832 E. 7th St., Tucson, Ariz.
2893 Smith, Frank K., 50 Grove St., Reading, Mass.

Replaced on Roll.

6061 Levy, Fabian F., 213 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Resignations received.

4736 Brown, Frank C., 92 S. Parkway, East Orange, N. J.
6796 Pattie, Barton D., Waynesboro, Va.

Deceased.

2177 Norton, W. W., Lakeville, Conn.

Change of Branch Officers.

3638 Saginaw Stamp Collectors Club Branch No. 34; Joseph Demers, Pres.; Trafton C. Smith, Secy.-Treas., 511 N. 10th St., Saginaw, Mich.

New Branch Chartered.

7566 Tucson Stamp Club, Branch No. 59, Tucson, Ariz.; Forrest Shreve, Pres.; J. J. Roberts, Secy., 515 E. 2nd St., Tucson, Ariz.

Resignations Accepted.

4965 Chan, Thos. K., Box 1035, Panama, Rep. Panama.
4624 Woodhouse, S. W., Jr., Pa. Museum, Philadelphia, Pa.

Change of Address.

6296 Babcock, Josiah from Chicago, Ill. to Lake Shore Drive, St. Joseph, Mich.
6602 Battey, R. T. from Champaign, Ill. to Univ. Sta., Urbana, Ill.
7416 Dudley, Mayo from 735 15th St. to 1136 17th St., Washington, D. C.
6523 Gordon, Robt. P. from Akron, O. to 75 6th St., Hinsdale, Ill.
5149 Grahn, Dr. Henry V. from 5002 N. 12th St. to 5128 Chester Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
7112 Hansen, Capt. Oscar A. from Chicago, Ill. to Chanute Field, Ranteul, Ill.
2812 Jackson, Stedman from Savannah, Ga. to Tacuma 773, Buenos Aires, Argentine Rep.
6438 Medding, Walter L., from Rola, Mo. to Engineer School, Fort Humphrey, Va.
7496 Meritsnigg, August from Guttenberg, N. J. to 689 Melrose Ave., New York City.
3102 Rust, Jno. F. from Citizens Bldg. to 1810 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, O.
6747 Salathe, Albert, Ph. D. from Sweet Briar, Va. to Centenary College, Shreveport, La.

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2047 Seebohm, Edwin P. from 426 to 502 Chronicle Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
7379 Stroub, Jno. L. from New York to 292 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
3120 Vanderpoel, Jno. A. from Seattle to 834 Percival St., Olympia, Wash.
6601 Abbott, Arthur T. from New Haven, Conn. to U. S. Marine Hospital #16, Portland, Me.
4793 Anselm, Frank R. from 338 E. Marshall St. to 214 Nassau Place, Norristown, Pa.
7275 Barr, Thos. Jr. from Indianapolis, to 116 N. Washington St., Marion, Ind.
5718 Clay, Cassius L. from 2348 Camp St. to 1319 Amelia St., New Orleans, La.
2810 Dore, Harry E. from 1811 Stuart St. to 2449 Russell St., Berkeley, Calif.
2394 Gerhart, Arthur R. from Monmouth to 5558 University Ave., Chicago, Ill.
6186 Levy, Irving L. from New York to Box 1733, Atlanta, Ga.
6664 Maraud, Jos. from 12203 Ashbury Ave. to 1645 Cohassett Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
6131 McCann, Gertrude M. from Minneapolis to Gen. Deliv., Cape Cod, Truro, Mass.
6439 Miller, C. W. from 5003 Patterson Ave. to 4812 Newport Ave., Chicago, Ill.
4585 Noack, Max from 3753 Wilton Ave. to 4757 Roosevelt Rd., Chicago, Ill.
6494 Oborne, E. A. from 612 N. Tejon St. to Box 215, Colorado Springs, Colo.
130 Osborn, Chas. E. from Collingdale to Wrightstown, Pa.
5409 Randall, Wainwright from Montreal to Box 70, Sydney, Nova Scotia.
5344 Schmitt, R. F. from Youngstown, O. to 463 Oxford Ave., Montreal, Canada.
7052 Schoch, H. K. from Johnstown, Pa. to Danville, N. Y.
7085 Schulz, E. A. from 3327 W. Commerce St. to 217 Bedell Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.
4960 Vale, Jno. H. from 1984 S. Columbine to 2028 Clarkson St., Denver, Colo.
7388 Wood, A. A. from 125 S. 36th St. to 532 S. 30th St., Omaha, Neb.
6990 Young, C. M. from Salt Lake City to Box 1167, San Francisco, Calif.
6677 Zimmerman, Geo. A. from Chicago, Ill. to 4119 Umatilla St., Denver, Colo.

Membership Summary.

Membership July 1, 1924		2987
New Stockholders		53
Reinstated		3
Replaced on Roll		1
		3044
Resignations Accepted	2	
Deceased	1	
Error in add. Summary Rep. #5, Jan. Pg. 286 Am. Phil.	10	13
Total Membership Aug. 1, 1924		3031

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

19th Latest buys and pickups are mounted in groups and priced according to condition and cost—and to sell. Will be glad to submit lots as they come in.

R. H. MOWER, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

Official Notices.

Bids Asked for Printing the Society Publications.

Bids are asked for printing the American Philatelist and other publications of the Society for the fiscal year 1924-25. Bids should be in the Secretary's hands on or before November 1, 1924. Specifications will be sent to reliable printers and publishers on request. Address the Secretary, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The following applications having been pending for several months and inquiries of references remaining unanswered and no replies from the applicants requesting new references or replies from old ones received, will be returned after 30 days from publication of this notice if our several communications still remain unanswered.

Roland Gilbert Christy, 1647 N. Hampshire Rd., Oak Bay, B. C., Canada.
Cav. Mario Cohen, c/o Worms, Port Said, Egypt.
R. J. Darcus, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Victoria, B. C., Canada.
Fay, John R., 22 Osborne Ave., East Norwalk, Conn.
August H. Muller, 526 California St., San Francisco, Calif.
Arnobio Orellano, San Martin de los Andes, Neugueu, Rep. Argt.
Grace A. Wood, 1301 Henry St., Berkeley, Calif.

Hugo Griebert

A. P. S. #6320

Hugo Griebert, noted philatelic expert, writer and dealer in stamps, died suddenly July 23rd, 1924 at his residence in London, England. Mr. Griebert will long be remembered by collectors throughout the world as one of the greatest philatelists of all time. His books on the stamps of Uruguay and Spain as well as the numerous monographs from his pen that appeared in "Griebert's Philatelic Notes" and the American Philatelist are standards on the subjects treated and magnificent examples of accurate and painstaking philatelic research. Shortly after the outbreak of the great war Mr. Griebert was forced account his increasing ill health to dispose of his internationally known stamp business and after that devoted himself to quiet stamp study and acted as expert and agent for Mr. Arthur Hind at the Ferrari sales. Just a few months prior to his death there was added to his already numerous honors the award of the famous "Lindenberg" medal, the highest philatelic honor of Europe.

Hugo Griebert was a master of stamps and his passing marks so deep a loss to all Philately that it can only be measured by the greatness of his labors in the advancement of all that is best in the hobby.

The American Philatelist

SEPTEMBER 1924

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U. S. 3c 1851-57

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Editorials

Etc.

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○Curacao 1899 1-50g on 2½g (28)	10.00	5.00
○France 1870 30c brown (45)	4.00	1.60
○France 1870 80c rose (47)	5.00	2.00
○Hamburg 1859 ½s black (1)	20.00	8.00
○Hamburg 1859 2g red (3)	7.50	3.00
★Hamburg 1859 3g blue (4)	7.50	3.00
○Hamburg 1864-65 9s yellow (23)	60.00	24.00
○Oldenburg 1852-5 1-30th blue (1)	3.00	1.50
○Oldenburg 1858 1g blue (6)	7.00	3.50
★Paraguay 1878 5 on 2r blue (5)	30.00	15.00
★Philippine 1901 $2 blue (224) mint	15.00	10.00
★Porto Rico 1875 1p brown (7)	10.00	4.00
○Queensland 1860 6d green (3)	85.00	25.00
★Queensland 1882 5sh rose (75)	5.00	2.00
★Queensland 1886 £1 green (83) o. g.	10.00	5.00
○St. Pierre-Miquelon 1885 5 on 4c (10)	17.50	8.00
○So. Australia 1855 6d blue (3)	10.00	5.00
○So. Australia 1859 1sh orange (13)	6.00	3.00

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He is particularly interested in the Postmaster's Stamps of the United States; the issues of the Confederate States; Carrier Stamps and Locals, and offers quite the best avenue for the sale or purchase of any such in the world.

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Do not hesitate, send a large list as it is very improbable that I can supply everything from stock. My prices will not come as a shock to you—they average half catalog—and the condition of every stamp sent you will be really fine.
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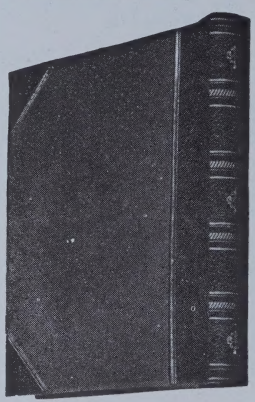

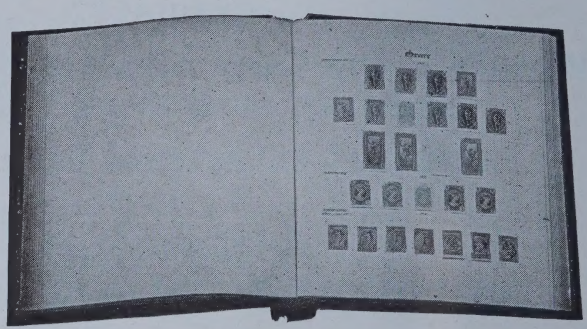

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113	2c brown	.40	.30
114	3c blue	.06	.04
115	6c ultramarine	3.00	2.40
116	10c yellow	2.50	2.00
117	12c green	2.50	2.00
118	15c brown & blue Type 1	7.00	5.50
119	15c brown & blue Type 2	3.00	2.25
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